Annual Report of the
Municipal Commissioner
Bombay 1872 and 18[illegible]

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BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY

FOR THE YEAR

WITH

REPORTS FROM THE ASSESSOR, COLLECTOR, CONTROLLER, EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, AND THE HEALTH OFFICER

FOR THE SAME PERIOD.

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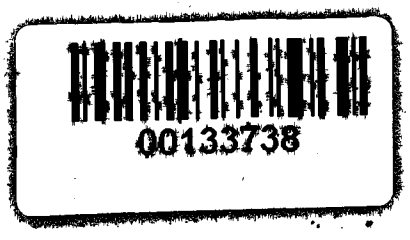


ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1872.

THE office of Municipal Commissioner has been held during the year by the following gentlemen :—

T. C. Hope, Esq., C. S., to 27th May.
J. B. Peile, Esq., C. S., to 21st October.
T. G. Hewlett, Esq., Health Officer, to 7th December.
W. G. Pedder, Esq., C. S., to 31st December.

As I took charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner at quite the end of the year, and had nothing to do with, and no personal knowledge of, its administration, I think it better to publish the Annual Reports not only of the Health Officer and Executive Engineer, but also of the Assessor, Collector, and Controller. As the past year has been the close of an era in the Municipal government of Bombay, that of Act II. of 1865, now to be superseded by the new Municipal Act (the passing of which is the most important event in the Municipal history of 1872), it seems fitting that the working of each department should be described by its responsible head in somewhat more detail than can well be embodied in a general report. In consideration of the extra length thus given to this volume, I shall endeavour to make my own observations as brief as I can, and there is the more reason for this, as much that I might otherwise say here will be laid before the Corporation in a separate form.

CHAPTER I.—BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY THE JUSTICES.

4 Quarterly Meetings.
6 Special General Meetings.
16 Adjourned Meetings.

26 Meetings in all were held during the year.

Five other meetings were also convened, but not held, as no quorum could be formed at them.

CHAPTER II.—FINANCIAL.

Under this head may be considered the Annual Reports of—*(a)* the Assessor, *(b)* the Collector, *(c)* the Controller.

(a) ASSESSOR'S REPORT.

The number of properties assessed to House, Police, and Lighting Rates has been 22,020—a greater number than in any past years except 1867 and 1868. But the gross valuation, Rs. 1,29,33,510, is lower than in any year since 1865. Rs. 1,41,903 of this sum represents new or increased valuations. The valuation of real property has thus decreased, between 1871 and 1872, by nearly 6½ lakhs of rupees.

So large a fluctuation shows clearly the necessity for a re-valuation and re-assessment of real property, which, as noticed by Mr. Hutchinson in his 47th and following paras., the Assessor undertook during the year, under the directions of Mr. Peile. When a general and considerable alteration in rental values occurs, as has been the case in Bombay, it is clear that piece-meal alterations in assessment, as complaints are made, or as inequalities happen to come under the notice of the Commissioner or Assessor, are not sufficient, and that a general measure of re-assessment becomes necessary. Many instances have come to my own knowledge where the former assessments were decidedly too high for the altered value of property. For this reason I am of opinion that the re-valuation, though it will not lead to the increase of revenue which was anticipated when it was undertaken, was a measure greatly needed. It has taken much time, and has entailed much labour on Mr. Hutchinson and his office. It is now completed.

The rates of assessment for the year under report were—House Rate 6 per cent., Police Rate 2 per cent., and Lighting Rate 2 per cent.—total 10 per cent. on the nett valuation of real property, a deduction of 10 per cent. from the gross valuation being allowed under Section 58 of Act II. of 1865.

The following table shows the assessments and the deductions from them :—

Rate.	Assessment.	Remission.	Refunds.	Total Deductions.	Balance for Collection.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
House	6,98,409	33,462	10,495	43,957	6,54,452
Police	2,34,301	10,064	446	10,510	2,23,791
Lighting ...	2,34,203	9,897	446	10,343	2,23,860
Total...	11,66,913	53,423	11,387	64,810	11,02,103

Remissions and refunds are of course on account of previous years as well as of 1872. The total amount, 5·55 per cent., does not appear very large ; but when it is remembered how much trouble and annoyance, not only to the office, but also to the rate-payer, each item of remission or refund entails, the amount is much larger than is desirable, and points to something wrong in the system.

The rate of Halalcore Cess was 3 per cent. on the nett valuation of properties served by Municipal sweepers. The gross assessment was Rs. 2,14,843; remissions Rs. 17,629, and refunds Rs. 2,806—the total, Rs. 20,435, being deducted, Rs. 1,94,408 remained for collection.

Water Rate was charged either on the quantities actually consumed, as ascertained by a meter, or on the assessment of the house supplied. Remissions and refunds amounted to Rs. 8,561. The water assessment for the year amounts to Rs. 3,91,641. Three-fourths of the water revenue is raised by assessment on house valuation ; yet, notwithstanding the decrease in valuation, it has been steadily rising for the last three years. This shows the increasing desire of the people to have water laid on to their houses, and the necessity for an improvement in water-supply.

The gross assessment on private horses and carriages amounted to Rs. 1,29,593, being Rs. 14,500 less than in the previous year. This large reduction, though, as shown by the Assessor, it may partly be due to reductions of establishment, which have enabled owners of horses and vehicles to evade the tax, points clearly to the depressed state of the City. And it may be noted that the number of all vehicles, public and private, has diminished, except hack buggies, which have increased. It is obvious that many people use hack buggies who formerly drove their own carriages.

Refunds and remissions of Wheel Tax amounted to Rs. 4,670.

I would direct particular attention to para. 39 of Mr. Hutchinson's Report, showing the number of carriages and horses the owners of which were discovered to be evading the tax. Such conduct is a mere fraud on the Municipality. Under Section 110 of the new Act, owners of carriages and horses not informing the Commissioner of their possession of them are liable to a penalty of Rs. 50, and I shall press for the imposition of the full penalty in all cases in which I find that an attempt to evade the tax has been made.

The proceeds of the tax on Public Conveyances are Rs. 69,581.

The number of bills prepared and issued by the Assessor was as follows :—

House Rate	44,040
Police, Lighting, and Halalcore	48,150
Water Rate	40,652
Wheel Tax	7,000
Total	1,39,842

As stated in para. 72 of the Assessor's Report, Halalcore Cess will, for the future, be charged in a bill separate from Police and Lighting Rates. This will add some 30,000 to the number of bills. As an experiment in those cases, nearly

22,000 out of 24,000, in which owners pay the occupier's rates, either for houses in their own occupation or on behalf of their tenants, the Police and Lighting Rates will be included in one bill with the House Rate, which will diminish the number of bills by about 44,000. But, for reasons which I shall state in another report, I doubt if this experiment will be found to answer.

There are a few other points in the Assessor's Report which require some explanation.

Paras. 56—64.—The question of the assessment of Government lands is still pending, but will, I trust, be finally disposed of within the present year. The reason why, as stated in para. 61, a statement of the assessment, to owners' rate, on lands in occupation of the Railway Companies is being prepared, although Government has refused to admit its liability for owner's rates on their lands, is that I consider it highly desirable that all real property whatever shall be brought upon our Assessment registers, the reasons for exemption from assessment, if such exist, being shown.

The question of the occupier's rates on lands held by the Railway Companies will, I trust, be shortly disposed of.

In several paras. Mr. Hutchinson points out the loss that has been caused by the attempt which, with a view to economy, was made to dispense with a special inspection agency for the assessment of rates, of wheel-tax, and of taxes on public conveyances; and to supply its place by the Inspectors of the Health Department. I am decidedly of opinion that this experiment has not only failed from a financial point of view—that is, that we have lost by it more than we have saved—but also that it has interfered with the proper duties of the Health Inspectors. And for other reasons, I think it not desirable that the officers of the Health Department should have anything to do with the financial department.

(*b*) COLLECTION.

Mr. Fellows' Report is very clear, and does not require much comment from me.

It is satisfactory to observe that the collections of this Department (*viz.*, House, Police, Lighting, and Water Rates, Halalcore Cess, and Wheel Tax), in the year under report, were better than in 1871 by not less than Rs. 1,12,242, being Rs. 19,04,513 against Rs. 17,92,271 in 1871, although the assessments were lower than in 1871 by Rs. 52,970. Notwithstanding the considerable difficulties explained by Mr. Fellows, the outstandings, which on the 31st December 1871 were Rs. 3,30,074, were reduced on 31st December 1872 to Rs. 2,58,602, or by Rs. 71,472.

Mr. Hope estimated, in his revised Budget for 1872, that the outstandings at the close of 1872 would be Rs. 1,00,000. Mr. Peile, in his Budget for 1873, revised this estimate, and took the outstanding balance at Rs. 1,50,000. The reasons why these anticipations were not realized are clearly explained by the Collector and the Controller ; but it is satisfactory to note that, by the end of April 1873, the outstanding balance at the end of 1872 was reduced to Rs. 1,04,586, or but a trifle over Mr. Hope's estimate. The disposal of the arrears outstanding on account of the Port Trust Estate accounts for over half a lakh of this result; the remainder is due to Mr. Fellows' exertions.

The following table shows the assessments and collections for 1872 only :—

	Assessments.	Remissions.	Balance for Collection.	Collected.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
House Rate	6,98,409	9,256	6,89,153	6,28,195	60,958
Police Rate	2,34,301	4,699	2,29,602	2,08,074	21,528
Lighting Rate	2,34,203	4,694	2,29,509	2,07,986	21,523
Halalcore Cess ...	2,14,843	7,626	2,07,217	1,88,685	18,532
Water Rate	3,91,641	1,866	3,89,775	2,64,918	1,24,857
Wheel Tax	1,29,593	178	1,29,415	87,409	42,006
* Total Rs.....	19,02,990	28,319	18,74,671	15,85,267	2,89,404

And the following table shows the disposal of the outstanding balance for 1871 and previous years :—

	Outstanding balance on 31st Dec. 1871.	Further Assessment	Remitted.	Collected.	Balance on 31st December 1872.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
House Rate.....	1,23,837	1,680	24,420	62,165	38,932
Police Rate	42,364	702	5,548	23,974	13,544
Lighting Rate.....	41,790	708	5,386	23,636	13,476
Halalcore Cess ...	37,566	3,272	10,111	19,539	11,188
Water Rate.....	64,756	98,828	6,393	1,42,087	15,104
Wheel Tax	19,761	42,933	4,277	51,096	7,321
Total Rs.....	3,30,074	1,48,123	56,135	3,22,497	99,565

* The apparent discrepancy in the last column of this table is due to the fact that the last quarter's water-rate and wheel-tax, though assessed in 1872, is not due till 1st January 1873.

These results are on the whole satisfactory. What is not so satisfactory, as indicating that the revenue has not been raised without very considerable pressure upon the taxpayers, is that 20,453 notices, and 11,597 warrants of distraint, were issued during the year, 8,857 warrants of distraint having been actually executed. Defaulters had also to pay, in addition to the amount of their taxes due, Rs. 16,337 for notice and warrant fees. In another report I have explained my reasons for thinking that the present fiscal system bears hardly on the people, and have made certain suggestions for modifying it.

(c) CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

Mr. Thorburn's Report is so clear and full that it requires very little comment from me.

The general result of the year's financial administration is as follows :—

(a) *Revenue.*

Mr. Crawford's original Budget estimate of receipts from all sources for 1872, was Rs. 30,54,729.

Mr. Hope's revised Budget increased the estimate of receipts to Rs. 32,82,174.

The actual receipts have been Rs. 30,48,331, *i.e.*, Rs. 6,398 below the original, and Rs. 2,33,843 below the revised, estimate. The gross deficit was Rs. 2,79,544. But an excess on certain items of revenue (Market receipts, Tobacco Duties, and Miscellaneous receipts, fees, and savings) of Rs. 45,701 being deducted, the nett deficiency is Rs. 2,33,843.

The principal items on which a deficiency has occurred have been—

Rates and Wheel-Tax Rs. 1,69,269.

The reasons for this deficiency have been fully explained by the Controller and the Collector.

Town Duties Rs. 35,362.

This deficiency is chiefly due to imports having been less than were anticipated, owing to the generally depressed state of trade, and to other reasons explained by the Controller. The decrease, as compared with the actual gross receipts for 1871, is only Rs. 14,307, and is entirely upon sugar and metals, the receipts on account of grain, liquors, ghee, and timber being larger than in 1871 by Rs. 25,754.

Mr. Thorburn comments on the large sum refunded on account of re-exports. The subject is engaging my attention, and it is probable that some improvement

may be effected. But it must be remembered that, as Bombay is the port of entry for almost the whole of Western India, refunds must always be considerable. Government, in my opinion quite rightly, insists that these Municipal taxes shall be really town duties, not transit duties—that is, taxes on the consumption of Bombay itself, not on that of other places; and it is the duty of the executive officers of the corporation to carry out this principle loyally.

Liquor Licenses show a deficiency of Rs. 62,225, which, as explained by Mr. Thorburn, is merely a nominal one—that is, this amount will have been recovered in 1873, in addition to the proper revenue of 1873. The reason why this sum was not collected in the year under report is, that Liquor Licenses are collected yearly in advance, and at the close of 1872 it had not been decided what the rates for 1873 should be. The Bench of Justices are aware that it was finally decided to reduce the number of liquor shops, and to raise the rates of license, in order to check the growing consumption of country liquor, which, it is generally thought, has already become large enough to be injurious to the health and morals of the people.

(b) Expenditure.

Mr. Crawford's original Budget estimate for 1872 was Rs. 28,56,019.

Mr. Hope's Budget raised this estimate to Rs. 33,57,262. The causes of this increase in estimate have already been fully explained by Mr. Hope in submitting his revised Budget.

The principal items of increase were :—

In the Health Department about	Rs.	34,000
For repairs of Markets and Slaughter-houses	„	66,000
For the Census	„	24,000
For Vaccination	„	3,000
In the Engineer's Department	„	17,000
Establishment for Tobacco and Town Duties	„	32,000
Liabilities of Victoria Gardens	„	27,500
Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans	„	36,000
Auditor's Allowance	„	4,000
Rent of Office	„	8,000
Frere Fountain	„	12,000
Loss in account on the re-valuation of Stores	„	1,46,000
Police	„	22,000
Water Works	„	17,000
Road Repairs and Watering	„	80,000

The actual expenditure has been Rs. 31,15,888—a saving of Rs. 2,41,373 on Mr. Hope's estimate. The total savings were Rs. 2,56,199; but Rs. 14,829 have to be deducted from that sum on account of excess in two items only—a trifling sum of Rs. 28 in the Collection Department, and a sum of Rs. 14,801 on account of interest on loans. Mr. Thorburn clearly explains the reason of the latter increase, which is on account of arrears of interest unclaimed in former years.

Except these two items, there is not a single item of expenditure in which the actual exceeds the estimate; and on every item which is not a fixed charge there has been a saving. A small portion of the saving of Rs. 2,41,000, it is true, is nominal only. Thus nearly Rs. 14,000 have been spent on repairs to Municipal buildings during the year; but, the expenditure having been incurred late in the season, the bills were not paid during the year 1872. Again, the sum sanctioned for arrangements for the carriage of town-sweepings to Santa Cruz was not expended in 1872, and will be spent in 1873. The Controller and Executive Engineer did not draw in 1872 the whole of the salaries which have since been sanctioned by the Bench. But, making all allowance for these nominal savings, the real and actual savings have been about two lakhs of rupees—a result which, in one point of view, is highly satisfactory, as showing that, during the year under report, the finances of the Corporation have been administered with the strictest economy. From another point of view, however, this result is hardly so satisfactory. Nearly all the heads of Departments complain that reductions have caused a loss of efficiency. It is very natural that an officer interested in his work, and to whom the complaints of subordinates are addressed, should be apt to look with no favorable eye upon reductions, which must always be temporarily inconvenient, and must be hard upon some one; and I need not say here, that the reductions effected by Mr. Hope were absolutely necessary in the then state of the finances of the Corporation, and that a strict, and even stern, economy is even now requisite. But, at the same time, I am of opinion that the policy of reduction has been carried as far as possible, and that further diminution of expenditure, which I believe to be practicable, must be looked for rather in changes of system than in mere retrenchments.

(*c*) I now proceed to contrast the expenditure with the income of 1872.

The total income amounted to Rs. 30,48,331, the total expenditure to Rs. 31,15,888—a deficiency of Rs. 67,557. The opening cash balance was Rs. 1,76,618; the closing cash balance would thus appear to be Rs. 1,09,061, whereas it was Rs. 2,06,945. This is due to certain large items of expenditure (Frere Fountain and Loss on Stores) being nominal or book debits only, and to the

nominal debit of 2½ lakhs to the credit of the Drainage Fund, to which again certain heavy items of actual expenditure are debited. The details are as follow.—(*Vide* abstract at the end of Statement VI., pp. 62-65 of the Controller's Report.)

Dr. Adjustments	Rs.	2,50,499	
Deposits, loans, &c.	,,	26,87,231	
			29,37,730
Cr. Past year's debts and adjustments	Rs.	10,60,793	
Less, balance of Drainage assignment, loss on stores, &c.	,,	3,44,421	
	Rs.	7,16,372	
Advances, deposits, debts, &c.	,,	21,23,474	
			28,39,846
Difference	Rs.		97,884
Add Cash Balance as shown above	,,		1,09,061
Actual Cash Balance	Rs.		2,06,945

If we contrast the actual income with the actual charges for the year, the account stands thus—

Actual Receipts	Rs.		30,48,331
Expenditure	Rs.	31,15,888	
Deduct Book debits—			
Drainage Fund—loss on Stores, &c.	,,	4,07,757	
			27,08,131
Surplus	Rs.		3,40,200
Deduct—			
New Works paid for out of Drainage Fund	Rs.	63,336	
Paid towards reduction of Debt	,,	2,06,250	
(*Vide* page 5 of Controller's Report)	Rs.		2,69,586
Nett Surplus	Rs.		70,614

If this represented the real state of our finances, they would be in a condition by no means unprosperous. We should have yearly a surplus of about Rs. 1,35,000, to spend directly on, or to defray Interest and Sinking Fund on a loan for, new works.

In reality, however, as I have explained in detail in another report, our finances are not so flourishing as would appear from this statement.

First, the effect of the rigid economy of the year under report has been that we have actually spent on Municipal administration far less than we ought to have spent, or than we must expect to have to spend in future years. For instance, conservancy alone has cost less by Rs. 83,546 than Mr. Hope, after making all the reductions he thought practicable, considered necessary.

Secondly, the actual income of the Water Works Department has been Rs. 4,07,835. The expenditure upon the Vehar Works (debt and maintenance) was Rs. 2,62,493. There is thus a surplus of Rs. 1,45,342. We have no right to treat this surplus as part of the Municipal Fund. We may spend it, as we are now doing on Toolsee, on the improvement or extension of water-works ; but if we do not do this, Government may, and doubtless will, under Section 90 of Act II. of 1865, or Section 93 of Act III. of 1872, order that the surplus shall be applied to the reduction of water-rate. Our surplus would then be converted into a deficit.

A few other points in the Controller's Report require brief notice.

(*d*) The re-valuation of stock, described at page 12, has been a work of considerable labour but of great importance. Our stock account will for the future be corrected from time to time, and will represent the real value of the stock which we at any time possess.

(*e*) *Liabilities*, page 14.—The question regarding the proper mode in which we should be credited with payments to Government on account of debt, is one which I hope to be able to settle with the Accountant-General in the course of the present year.

It will be observed that the Vehar Debt, which now amounts to about 36 lakhs, has not been brought on the list of our liabilities. The Bench recently submitted a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy, urging that the whole of this amount should not, in equity, be treated as a liability of the Corporation. When the Government of India has come to a final decision on this memorial, the amount of the Vehar Debt, whatever it may be, must be brought on the books.

(*f*) *Stores*, page 16.—I am endeavouring by degrees to dispose of all stores

which are not likely to be used. The demand for meters will increase with an extension of water-supply. I trust to be able to bring most of the stores into use in the course of a comparatively short time, if the proposals I have elsewhere made are approved by the Corporation and by Government.

(*g*) *Workshop*, page 17 (*vide* also page 24 of Executive Engineer's Report). —It appears to me that the system, that of a schedule of rates introduced by Mr. Hope, has worked well. The actual working expenses of the year leave a small profit; the work is done at least as economically as we could get it done by contract if we had no workshops; and we have, of course, the great advantage of being able to get our repairs, and other work, done when we want them done, and at once.

On the other hand, the small profit, Rs. 5,576, is by no means sufficient to pay interest on capital invested, and to provide, what we ought to have, a depreciation fund.

If all extensive new works were completed, or if it were decided not to undertake any such new works for a good many years to come, I am not sure that our most economical plan would not be to close the Workshops, sell off our plant, and trust to getting our repairs done by contract. But as I trust that we shall soon be in a position to undertake extensive new works for drainage and water-supply, I think that we must, at least for the present, maintain the Workshops.

I cannot close my review of the year's finance without calling attention to the admirably concise, full, and clear forms of account introduced by Mr. Hope and Mr. Thorburn. Under the new Act, I hope that it will be possible still further to simplify our books by the getting rid of the distinct drainage and water-work accounts.

CHAPTER III.—PRINTING AND STATIONERY CHARGES.

In their Annual Report for 1871, the Auditors drew attention to the fact that these charges varied much for similar articles in different departments, and remarked that some of those charges seemed too high. They recommended, at the same time, that departments should be precluded from purchasing stationery and ordinary printed forms at their own discretion, and that the regulation of the supply should be placed under one person, who should receive all sanctioned purchases and issue supplies.

Before that report was drawn up, however, a change in the system had already been made, and a small department for the systematic regulation of the printing and stationery supplies appointed, the Superintendent thereof being made responsible for the careful checking of the sanctioned expenditure, and for the quality of the supplies. Beyond the small allowance to the Superintendent (commencing from the 1st December last), there is no expense on account of this little department, but, as will be seen from the following statement, there has been a most appreciable reduction in the charges, since the plan of so placing the supplies for all the offices of the Municipality under one person came into force.

The charges for the two past years were as under:—

1870-71	Printing	Rs.	15,141	14 10
	Stationery	„	5,686	6 11
	Total...	Rs.	20,828	5 9

1872 (1st January to 31st December)—				
	Printing	Rs.	5,913	14 11
	Stationery	„	2,014	1 8
	Total...	Rs.	7,928	0 7

To the last item must be added the Rs. 636, the amount of the Budget grant for stationery for the Commissioner of Police's Department (which makes its purchases direct, and not through the Superintendent), and a small sum, only brought to account during March last.

The above figures do not include the exceptional charges incurred for the printing of Major Tulloch's Reports on Water and Drainage, for which special grants, aggregating about Rs. 6,000, have been made by the Bench, and, excluding this large item, the outlay on the ordinary current charges for 1872, as compared with those for 1871, show a decrease of a good deal more than 50 per cent.

CHAPTER IV.—EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S REPORT.

Mr. R. Walton has been in charge of this Department during the year under report, Major Tulloch, R.E., the Municipal Engineer, having been on sick leave from the beginning of the year, and having vacated his office in October.

Mr. Walton's Report is very full and clear, and requires little comment.

It is to be regretted that the state of the finances did not permit of the construction of many of the new works contemplated in the Budget.

The largest of these works is the Sonapore drain, which was intended to intercept the drainage of Sonapore and part of Girgaum, which now falls by gravitation into Back Bay, and, as Back Bay is not scoured by the tide, stagnates in it, and makes the foreshore offensive and dangerous to health, and to lead it into the main drain, and so to the pumping station at Love Grove. This sewer is much needed, but perhaps the delay in making it is not to be regretted, as I hope that it may be more satisfactorily constructed as a portion of the general drainage project which I am about to propose.

I especially regret that the new Mazagon Market has not yet been erected, both because it is much required, and because it will, I trust, be a highly remunerative work, as the other markets have proved to be.

The largest works carried out during the year have been the Grant Road drainage and the Toolsee Lake.

The Grant Road drainage work has been done for a sum considerably below the estimate—Rs. 45,000. It is now nearly finished, and has effected an immense improvement to this quarter of the Town. When the trees have grown, Grant Road will be a very fine and convenient boulevard.

Mr. Walton gives a succinct account of the progress of the Toolsee Water Works. This work was not begun till very late in the season, but by great exertions on the part of the contractors and of the Executive Engineer and his Deputy, Mr. Clark, the main dam was raised, before the rains of 1872, to such a height as to enable a large part of the rainfall of the Toolsee Valley to be passed into Vehar. Mr. Walton shows that Toolsee thus supplied about one-third of the year's supply which Bombay obtains from Vehar ; and, had it not been for this extra supply, the water in Vehar would now be so low as to cause serious apprehensions, in case the coming monsoon should be a deficient one. The money spent on Toolsee has therefore even now returned a considerable advantage. Since the monsoon the work has been progressing satisfactorily, though rather more slowly than was at first anticipated.

Under the head of Pumping Station, Mr. Walton refers to the working of the new centrifugal pump. This machine has worked in the most satisfactory manner, and our experience of it shows that there will not be the smallest difficulty in pumping the whole of the sewage of Bombay.

Mr. Walton's observations, at pp. 4 and 5 of his Report, upon the expenditure for improvements of street, are just. We spend in fact a considerable sum annually

on improvements the effect of which will hardly be felt for many years. As, however, the sum annually spent is not very large, and as its amount varies considerably, and cannot be accurately estimated, I doubt if it is worth while to adopt Major Tulloch's proposal, though I admit that it is correct in principle.

The remarks at page 6 under the head of Repairs, upon the contract system, are worthy of attention. But though I agree, as far as my experience has gone, with much that Mr. Walton states, yet I think that, on the whole, the balance of advantage is in favour of the employment of contractors upon such works as can be estimated for in detail, and in which the result of the contractor's work can be really tested. I think that the contract system is both cheaper than the departmental one ; and also that, by relieving the Executive Engineer and his assistants of a mass of detail and of executive work, it gives them time for close and accurate supervision. But it is of course necessary to be careful, both as to whom contracts are given, and that the contracts shall be so worded, and security so arranged, that the Commissioner shall have sufficient control over the contractors.

The state of the roads during the year under report was much complained of by the public. Mr. Walton explains the difficulty, owing to original faulty construction, which is found in keeping many of the roads in repair, and shows that the sum allotted for road repairs was only about two-fifths of the lowest tender for the same work. When we are in a position to afford the cost, we ought gradually to re-construct many of the principal roads. A good deal has even now been done. A considerable length of roads has been lowered and re-laid, and the old metal has been chiefly employed in repairing back streets and lanes, many of which have not been mended for years.

I entirely agree with Mr. Walton that the contract system is not applicable to patching work. In the present year I have tried a further experiment, by giving out the greater portion of the roads which had to be completely repaired to contractors, who guarantee their maintenance for the year. Certain lengths of road have been kept for departmental repair, in order to test further the advantages of the two systems. As far as we are yet able to judge, contract work appears to be somewhat cheaper than, but not quite so good as, departmental work.

An increase to the number of steam-rollers is much required, and I hope that they may be provided ere long.

At pp. 12—17 Mr. Walton has published the names of the streets which are watered by contract. This will enable the public to judge whether the contractors do their duty by each street.

The gas lighting of the City has been somewhat improved during the year

under report under the supervision of Mr. Weeks. I am sorry that there is no immediate prospect of being able to comply with the applications which I constantly receive for extension of lighting. We already spend more than the sum which the lighting-rate yields, and we use the full number of lamps stipulated for in our contract with the Gas Company.

It will be observed that the use of Vehar water continues to increase. The number of connections has risen in six years from 6,750 to 10,315. Of course, as the water which the Vehar main is capable of carrying is limited, an increase in the number of connections proportionately diminishes the supply to each connection, and each year shows more clearly the necessity for an extension of our water-supply.

I entirely agree with what Mr. Walton says regarding the cistern system. The general introduction of this system, as I have explained in another report, would enable us to regulate much more fairly the distribution of water, and to effect great economy in its use.

CHAPTER V.—PANWELL BRICK WORKS.

As the Corporation are aware, no bricks have been manufactured at Panwell during the year under report. A small establishment, costing Rs. 125 monthly, is kept up to look after the works and machinery. I visited Panwell at the end of May, and found that the works, engines, and plant are in good order and well cared for, and that it is at any time possible to resume the manufacture at short notice.

It is, however, doubtful how many more bricks our clay lands at Panwell, which are partially exhausted, are capable of yielding. I have desired the Executive Engineer to ascertain this approximately, and it will then be necessary to decide whether we can obtain more clay land near the existing site of the works, or whether we should remove the works to some other place.

Our bricks are so far superior in quality to any bricks which we can purchase, and good quality in the bricks is so essential for sewers, that if we undertake a large sewerage scheme, it will be very necessary to maintain the brick works somewhere. I am not sure, however, whether our plant is not on too large a scale. We have over 20 lakhs of bricks in store, and with that quantity to go on with, I am not sure that one of our two sets of plant will not be able to supply bricks as fast as we can use them. If so, it will be advisable to sell one engine and set of plant.

CHAPTER VI.—HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Health Officer's Report is of great value. As Mr. Hewlett is, I regret to say, about to resign the service of the Municipality, after holding his office for over ten years, during which period he has rendered services not only to the City and Corporation of Bombay, but also to the cause of sanitary improvement generally, the value of which it would be impossible to estimate, he has availed himself of this opportunity to place on record, for the use of his successor and of the Corporation, a very full and clear account of the sanitary condition of Bombay, and of the system under which his Department is worked. He has also left in this report a great number of suggestions of much value and importance. Many of these it is at present impossible to carry out, but they should be borne in mind in future years ; and I have no hesitation in saying that the Corporation cannot do better than to keep this report before it, as pointing out the objects to attain which our efforts should be steadily directed. It will, however, be observed that a number of the most important improvements suggested by the Health Officer have been provided for in the scheme which I am about to submit to the Corporation. For this reason, I omit notice of many paras. of the report, on which I should otherwise comment at length.

Page 2. *Scavengering.*—The Health Officer points out with much force that, owing to this Department being below the needful strength, over 10,000 tons less garbage have been collected and removed than in 1868, which quantity, at least, must have been left to rot in the city. Remarks have recently been made in the newspapers on the imperfect manner in which scavengering has been carried out of late. I go a good deal more about those parts of the city which are not commonly visited by Europeans than most people, and I must say that, as regards the scavengering of *public* streets, there is very little indeed to complain of. It is impossible to find any *accumulation* of garbage. Of course we cannot keep up men enough to enable all the streets and lanes to be cleaned by 8 A. M. ; and people who go about in the morning, and see that a street has not been yet cleaned, are apt to fancy that it will not be cleaned at all. The real point in which our scavengering falls short is, as the Health Officer points out (p. 22), in the cleaning of the numerous lanes, gullies, courts, and by-ways which are private, *i. e.*, which are not vested in the Corporation, and which the Municipality is not legally bound to clean. I am very strongly of opinion that the cleanliness of the city will not be what is required till we scavenge all such places, *i. e.*, all parts of the city which are not actually enclosed as private premises. To do so will, of course, involve an increase of annual cost, and the Corporation must be prepared to meet this, either by a larger grant from the

Municipal Fund, or, as suggested by Mr. Hewlett, by the conversion of the Halalcore Cess into a general sanitary rate.*

Page 6. *Nightsoil Branch.*—It is satisfactory to observe that, owing to better arrangements, to more numerous depôts, and to improved carts, the daily average of nightsoil removed from the city has risen between 1868 and 1872 by 55 per cent., and is higher in the year under report than in any previous year; while the number of Halalcores employed is lower than in any previous year, and has been reduced from 1,118 in 1868 to 875 in 1872.

The calculations which Mr. Hewlett has given, show that this disagreeable portion of the work of the Health Department is now very completely performed. I would only notice that the figures, which assume 2½ ounces of solid fæcal matter to be the daily product of each person, are those commonly accepted. Liebig, however, takes it at 4 oz. The apparent consistency of the stuff collected seems to show that the proportion of solid to fluid matter collected is higher than that here assumed; and Mr. Hewlett himself is inclined to think too low the proportion of solid matter given in his calculation.

I hope soon to be able to effect improved arrangements for Malabar Hill, the sanitary condition of which quarter, I regret to say, is probably as bad as that of any quarter in the Island.

Page 12.—I fear that the falling-off in the number of notices and summonses served during the year, is due to the cause assigned by the Health Officer—not to there having been fewer violations of the law and of the requirements of ordinary cleanliness.

* One portion of this Section, p. 4, requires some comment from me. The facts regarding the disposal of town-sweepings, on the portion of the Flats to the west of the main drain between the B. B. and C. I. Railway and Clerk Road, are these:—

The cost of carrying the town-sweepings of the south-west of the Island to the tipping station at Carnac overbridge (whence they would be removed by the G. I. P. Railway to Coorla) is so great, that several years ago it was determined to dispose of them as described by Mr. Hewlett. He was always warmly opposed to this, and, on his advice, Mr. Hope determined to remove them by the B. B. and C. I. Railway to Bandora or Santa Cruz. Difficulties arose in carrying out this project, and it became clear that its cost, both immediate and annual, would be heavier than Mr. Hope had anticipated. It appeared to me, therefore, that the cheapest plan we could adopt would be to go on with the reclamation of this portion of the Flats by means of the town-sweepings; that the removal of the noxious effects of an offensive piece of swamp would be a full set-off against any immediate sanitary mischief we might do; and that we should finally have turned a useless and dangerous swamp into a wholesome and valuable arable field. In this view I was supported by the opinions of some medical gentlemen here, and by that of the Health Officer of Calcutta. The Bench, however, on Mr. Hewlett's advice, determined that the original plan of removal to Santa Cruz should be carried out, and I do not wish to question the wisdom of this decision. But I do oppose most strongly the suggestion that the sweepings already buried for the reclamation shall be dug up and removed. If we have done any mischief, it is growing less year by year; the cost of the measure would be very great; and we should reduce what is now a nice piece of arable land into its original condition of a noxious swamp.

Page 19.—As has been shown in another portion of this report, the cost of the Health Department during the year has fallen short of the Budget estimate by Rs. 1,21,151, has been considerably lower than in any previous year, and little more than half what it was in 1867.

The gross cost of sanitation per head of population for the year under report was Rs. 1-0-4. Mr. Hewlett shows that the nett cost of the Department was annas 6-8 only—surely a very small sum. In this calculation he has deducted, from gross cost, the proceeds of the Halalcore Cess—Rs. 2,17,000. Although this Cess is undoubtedly looked on by the people as a tax, yet in reality it is not so. In consideration of it, those who pay it receive service which they would otherwise have to provide for themselves, and which would be, and before the Health Department undertook the duty, was, performed much less efficiently and at a much heavier cost.

The re-organization proposed at page 25 is, in my opinion, based on a sound principle.

Page 26, *et seq.* *Registration.*—The whole of this Section is so clear that it would be impossible for me to elucidate further the results stated by the Health Officer.

The Register of Births presents some curious discrepancies. Thus, among Brahmins, the birth-rate is only 10·24 per 1,000. This absurdly low rate would seem to be fairly accounted for by there being only 7,345 females to 18,432 males among the numbers of this caste resident in Bombay. And this disproportion between the sexes might be again accounted for by the known fact that a large proportion of the inhabitants of Bombay is composed of immigrants, who come to it in search of work or in the course of business, and who leave their families on the mainland. But then, if we turn to the Jains, we find that the birth-rate is 31·94, while the disproportion between the sexes is greater than among the Brahmins. When the Census report is published, such discrepancies as these will be perhaps, to some extent, cleared up. I would, however, note that the death returns, which show that 111 males died to 100 females, cast some doubt on the Census returns, which show a proportion of 163 males to 100 females.

I am sorry to say that the death-rate has risen from 24·93 per mille in 1871, to 29·47 in 1872, and is higher than in any of the preceding four years, although there has been no serious outbreak of epidemic disease, or anything approaching a pestilence. Small-pox indeed, as noticed by the Health Officer, was very fatal, the deaths being 859 above, or nearly double of, the decennial average. Still, the extra deaths from small-pox do not fully account for the excess in the death-rate,

while deaths from cholera have been below the average. The coincidence of the increase in death-rate occurring simultaneously with a decrease in the expenditure on sanitation, deserves serious consideration.

I would particularly call attention to pages 31-34 of the report, in which Mr. Hewlett shows the great decrease in mortality from cholera since the organization of the Health Department. The fact is simply that, in the last seven years, nearly 16,000 persons have been saved from death by cholera. The causes of this, it appears to me, are three :—

1*st.*—The Vehar supply of pure water.

2*nd.*—General sanitary improvement, and greater attention to cleanliness.

3*rd.*—Prompt and energetic measures to stamp out the disease whenever it makes its appearance.

This single fact proves, more conclusively than pages of argument, the practical value of the Health Department of a large city, which there are people ignorant or thoughtless enough to question.

I would also direct attention to the important remarks at pages 47-49 on the high rate of infant mortality.

The very careful examination and analysis, from a sanitary point of view, of the different quarters of the Island, contained in pages 54-72, are extremely valuable, and will serve as an excellent handbook for the use of the next Health Officer.

At page 78 Mr. Hewlett has shown the deficiency of hospital accommodation in Bombay. I sincerely trust that the new Corporation will give the guarantee required by Government of a permanent contribution to the support of the new Goculdass Tejpall Hospital.

I will only add to this, very superficial review of a most important report, that I would specially direct public attention to the remarks at

p.	11	on Nightsoil removal.
pp.	11, 12	,, Public necessaries.
p.	14	,, Burial-grounds.
p.	15	,, Offensive trades.
pp.	21, 24	,, Duties of Health Officer.
pp.	35, 41	,, Small-pox, and the need of a sanitarium.
p.	65	,, Sanitation of Malabar Hill.
p.	66	,, Accommodation for Factory hands.
p.	73	,, Registration of Deaths.

p. 80 on Private wells.
p. 80 „ Baths and wash-houses.
p. 81 „ Lodging-houses.
p. 82 „ The need for a Factory Act.
p. 82 „ Certain sections of the Municipal Act intended to preserve the public health.
p. 83 „ Public gardens.

CHAPTER VII.—CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, I must mention the completion of the Bombay Survey, and the publication of Colonel Laughton's admirable survey maps. The survey will be of the greatest value to the public, and especially to the Corporation in many ways, but particularly—

1*st*.—Its accuracy and minute detail saves much time and expense in the preparation of projects for drainage and water-supply.

2*nd*.—It will enable us very greatly to improve our Assessment registers.

3*rd*.—It will enable us to number houses and properties on a correct system, the necessity for which is pointed out at page 80 of the *Health Officer's* Report.

W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 11*th June* 1873.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ASSIST. MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND ASSESSOR.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND ASSESSOR.

ASSESSMENT ON BUILDINGS AND LANDS.

RATE.

The rate of Assessment for the year was six per cent.

2. The following table shows the rateable value of Landed Property in 1872, as compared with the returns of the past ten years:—

Years.	Number of Properties Assessed.	Rateable Value.
		Rs.
1862	16,956	66,46,490
1863	17,188	71,59,755
1864	17,924	1,15,81,130
1865	17,959	1,20,14,655
1866	21,100	1,18,94,893
1867	22,829	1,63,09,535
1868	23,010	1,47,49,075
1869	20,853	1,39,41,260
1870	21,654	1,36,20,885
1871	21,089	1,34,26,845
1872	22,020	1,29,33,510

3. In the above table the *gross* rateable value is given; ten per cent. is deducted from this as an allowance for repairs.

ASSESSMENT.

4. The House Assessment amounted to Rs. 6,98,409-7-3, the gross valuation being Rs. 1,29,33,510, and the net Rs. 1,16,40,160.

REMISSIONS.

5. The Remissions made during the year amounted to Rs. 33,461-13-6. This amount is made up as follows :—

Remissions on account of 1868*	Rs.	690	6	3
„ „ 1869	„	2,793	0	10
„ „ 1870	„	6,708	3	6
„ „ 1871	„	14,008	14	3
„ „ 1872	„	9,256	4	8
	Rs.	33,461	13	6

REFUNDS.

6. The Refunds granted during the year amounted to Rs. 10,495-14-6. The particulars of the years for which refunds were made are as follows:—

Refunds on account of 1868*	Rs.	11	4	7
„ „ 1869	„	118	0	3
„ „ 1870	„	1,807	3	1
„ „ 1871	„	5,195	11	5
„ „ 1872	„	3,363	11	2
	Rs.	10,495	14	6

SPECIAL NOTICES.

7. The number of Special Notices issued and served in 1872 was 247. These notices were on account of houses newly built, also on account of houses which had been escaping the assessment, and also of houses which were found to be under-assessed, and the valuations of which were increased.

8. The following table gives the number of such houses, in each case, and the names of the Wards :—

TABLE SHOWING NEW HOUSES ASSESSED AND HOUSES UNDER-ASSESSED.

Name of Ward.	New Houses.	Houses in which the Assessment was raised.	Total.
Fort and Colaba Ward	5	13	18
Mandvie Ward	9	38	47
Oomercarry, Mazagon, and Parell Ward	27	22	49
Bhooleshwar Ward	19	7	26
Girgaum and Malabar Hill Ward	36	8	44
Mahim and Camateepoora Ward	49	14	63
	145	102	247

* And previous years.

9. The particulars of the valuation of newly-assessed properties, and also of those on which the assessment has been increased, are as follows :—

Name of Ward.	Gross Assessment on new Buildings.	Assessment in 1871.	Assessment in 1872.	Increased Assessment.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fort and Colaba Ward	3,324	18,382	26,450	7,568
Mandvie Ward	5,600	34,925	60,670	25,745
Oomercarry, Mazagon, and Parell Ward	15,036	12,780	24 572	11,792
Bhooleshwar Ward	13,046	3,758	5,396	1,638
Girgaum and Malabar Hill Ward	30,306	8,450	11,764	3,314
Mahim and Camateepoora Ward	14,793	5,025	14,766	9,741
	82,105	83,320	1,43,618	59,798

10. It will be seen from the above that, during the year under review, there were 145 houses newly assessed, the gross valuation of which amounts to Rs. 12,105, while the increased assessment on 102 houses represents Rs. 59,791, making a total of Rs. 1,41,903.

POLICE RATE.

RATE.

11. The rate was two per cent.

ASSESSMENT.

12. The Assessment amounted to Rs. 2,34,300-13-7. As compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of Rs. 6,161-9-7.

REMISSIONS.

13. The Remissions during the year under this head amounted to Rs. 10,064-1-6. This sum is made up as follows :—

Remitted on account of 1868*			Rs.	455	13 7
„	„	1869	„	588	4 4
„	„	1870	„	1,440	0 9
„	„	1871	„	2,881	4 11
„	„	1872	„	4,698	10 3
			Rs.	10,064	1 10

* And previous years.

REFUNDS.

14. The amount refunded on account of this rate was Rs. 445-14-0, the particulars of which are as follows :—

Refunded on account of	1868	Rs.	.....	
" "	1869	"	10	7 4
" "	1870	"	63	2 9
" "	1871	"	105	2 7
" "	1872	"	267	1 4
		Rs.	445	14 0

LIGHTING RATE.

RATE.

15. The rate was two per cent.

ASSESSMENT.

16. The Assessment amounted to Rs. 2,34,203-7-1. This shows a decrease of Rs. 6,161-9-7 as compared with the assessment of the previous year.

REMISSIONS.

17. The Remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 9,897-5-7, and were on account of the following years :—

Remitted on account of	1868*	Rs.	341	12 10
" "	1869	"	588	1 4
" "	1870	"	1,419	0 4
" "	1871	"	2,854	9 8
" "	1872	"	4,693	13 5
		Rs.	9,897	5 7

REFUNDS.

18. The amount refunded on account of this Rate was Rs. 445-13-11, and the refunds were made on account of the following years :—

Refunded on account of	1868	Rs.	.....	
" "	1869	"	10	7 4
" "	1870	"	63	2 9
" "	1871	"	105	2 7
" "	1872	"	267	1 3
		Rs.	445	13 11

* And previous years.

HALALCORE CESS.

RATE.

19. The Cess was levied at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

ASSESSMENT.

20. The Assessment amounted to Rs. 2,14,842-12-10, being Rs. 6,400-4-5 below the assessment of the previous year.

REMISSIONS.

21. The Remissions made during the year amounted to Rs. 17,628-10-4, and the years, on account of which they were granted, are shown below :—

Remitted on account of	1868*	Rs.	342	3	0
„ „	1869	„	470	14	4
„ „	1870	„	3,711	1	0
„ „	1871	„	5,478	2	3
„ „	1872	„	7,626	5	9
		Rs.	17,628	10	4

REFUNDS.

22. The amount refunded during the year was Rs. 2,805-14-7, namely :—

Refunded on account of	1868*	Rs.	3	3	7
„ „	1869	„	31	0	8
„ „	1870	„	403	7	8
„ „	1871	„	1,479	10	7
„ „	1872	„	883	8	1
		Rs.	2,805	14	7

WATER RATE.

RATE UPON ASSESSMENT.

23. The rate for the supply for Water, when charged upon the assessment of the house, was as follows :—

For the first	Rs. 100	5 per cent.
„ second	„ „	2½ „
„ third	„ „	1½ „

RATE BY METER.

24. The charge for Water, when supplied through a Meter, was Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons.

* And previous years.

RATE CHARGED TO GOVERNMENT.

25. The charge to Government is two-thirds of the above rate, or ten annas and eight pies per 1,000 gallons. The supply of Water to all Government buildings is by Meter.

REMISSIONS.

26. The Remissions made during the year amounted to Rs. 8,259-4-8, and were on account of the following years :—

Remitted on account of 1868*	Rs.	947	5	1
" " 1869	"	1,166	10	6
" " 1870	"	3,260	2	10
" " 1871	"	1,019	2	2
" " 1872	"	1,866	0	1
	Rs.	8,259	4	8

REFUNDS.

27. The Refunds granted in the year amounted to Rs. 302-1-4, namely :—

Refunded on account of 1868*	Rs.	95	14	3
" " 1869	"	30	14	7
" " 1870	"	18	3	0
" " 1871	"	23	10	6
" " 1872	"	133	7	0
	Rs.	302	1	4

INCOME FROM THE WATER RATE.

28. The following table shows the yield of the Water Rate for each year from the commencement of the water-supply up to the 31st December 1872 :—

Year.	Amount on House Valuation.	Amount through Meter.	Amount of Mill Assessment prior to affixing of Meters.	Amount of Government Meter Readings.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1861	27,102 15 8	7,271 4 6	11,245 9 10	.....	45,619 14 0
1862	50,360 15 0	4,469 3 1	8,981 13 0	.....	63,811 15 1
1863	86,406 0 0	6,785 1 0	16,334 13 0	.....	1,09,525 14 0
1864	2,39,070 7 0	7,349 13 0	33,181 12 0	.....	2,80,602 0 0
1865	3,00,288 3 0	37,956 4 0	33,685 13 0	.....	3,71,930 4 0
1866	2,35,713 7 5	1,46,545 5 8	36,558 8 0	.....	4,18,817 5 1
1867	2,27,007 3 11	1,71,752 7 11	.....	.....	3,98,759 11 10
1868	2,34,031 12 10	1,02,715 0 5	1,56,680 6 4	.....	4,59,117 9 4
1869	2,52,046 3 4	53,582 15 9	23,130 11 6	42,965 6 7	3,71,725 5 2
1870	2,68,916 15 9	49,611 5 11	28,429 1 6	34,224 2 9	3,81,181 9 11
1871	2,78,393 4 1	45,157 15 9	38,484 11 7	25,945 12 9	3,87,981 12 2
1872	2,81,246 11 10	45,526 0 6	40,838 6 7	24,030 2 1	3,91,641 5 0

* And previous years.

INCOME FROM EACH WARD.

29. The particulars of the Water Rate, derived from each Ward during the year, are as follows :—

Wards.	Amount on House Valuation.	Amount through Meter.	Amount of Mill Assessment.	Government Meter Readings.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Fort and Colaba	40,671 15 5	5,648 15 4	11,620 4 1	24,030 2 1	81,971 4 11
Girgaum and Malabar-Hill	39,460 10 0	3,320 8 7	12,588 13 5	.....	55,369 11 0
Bhooleshwar	49,490 2 5	675 7 10	.....	.....	50,165 10 3
Mandvie	57,774 12 0	3,701 15 10	1,471 1 9	.....	62,947 13 7
Oomercarry, Mazagon, and Parell ...	52,095 4 4	13,958 13 8	8,880 9 11	.....	74,934 11 11
Mahim and Camateepoora	40,106 2 6	13,831 9 2	5,407 9 0	.....	59,345 4 8
Bandora and Coorla	1,647 13 2	4,338 15 1	870 0 5	.....	6,906 12 8
Total	2,81,246 11 10	45,526 0 6	40,838 6 7	24,030 2 1	3,91,641 5 0

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THIS AND LAST YEAR'S YIELD.

30. The yield from the Water Rate, as compared with the previous year, shows an increase of income of Rs. 3,659-8-10.

DIFFERENCE IN YIELD ON HOUSE ASSESSMENT.

31. The difference of income between the assessment on House valuation of the year under review, and of the year 1871, is Rs. 2,853-7-9 in favor of this year.

DIFFERENCE IN YIELD THROUGH METERS.

32. The amount of the income on account of Water supplied through Meters to private individuals shows a slight increase this year of Rs. 368-0-9.

Up to the close of 1871 there has been a gradual falling off in *private* supplies through Meters.

The amount of income this year from the supply of Water to Mills and Presses, shows an increase of Rs. 2,353-11-0.

GOVERNMENT SUPPLY.

33. The decrease, in the amount of Water Rate recovered from Government for supply of water to Government buildings, continues, though this falling off is not this year so marked as during the year previous.

INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT SUPPLY.

34. The income from this source was in 1869... Rs. 42,965 6 7
in 1870... „ 34,224 2 9
in 1871... „ 25,945 12 9
and in the present year ..... „ 24,030 2 1

35. This decrease is, no doubt, due to greater precautions being used against waste of Water in the several Government Offices.

WHEEL TAX.

ASSESSMENT.

36. The Assessment upon Carriages and Horses during the past year amounted to Rs. 1,29,593-4-0.

ASSESSMENT IN EACH WARD.

37. The following table gives the particulars of the Assessment in each Ward :—

Name of Ward.	Amount.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Fort and Colaba	27,687	6	0			
Girgaum and Malabar Hill	31,986	10	0			
Bhooleshwar	21,771	2	0			
Mandvie	15,472	4	0			
Oomercarry, Mazagon, and Parell	23,154	10	0			
Mahim and Camateepoora	9,521	4	0			
				1,29,593	4	0

LAST YEAR'S ASSESSMENT.

38. The Assessment in 1871 amounted to Rs. 1,44,093-10-0.

NUMBER OF PRIVATE HORSES AND CARRIAGES ESCAPING ASSESSMENT.

39. The statement given below shows the number of private Horses and

Carriages assessed in 1872, the owners of which were discovered by this Department to have been escaping the tax :—

Ward.	1st Quarter 1872.			2nd Quarter 1872.			3rd Quarter 1872.			4th Quarter 1872.			Amount.
	4 Wheel	2 Wheel	Horses.	4 Wheel	2 Wheel	Horses.	4 Wheel	2 Wheel	Horses.	4 Wheel	2 Wheel	Horses.	
													Rs. a. p.
Fort and Colaba	32	10	54	36	10	60	31	10	51	26	9	47	2,424 6 0
Girgaum and Malabar Hill.	28	4	48	28	2	47	27	2	44	27	3	44	2,045 6 0
Bhooleshwar ...	1	5	2	2	4	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	145 8 0
Mandvie	15	7	16	12	8	16	12	6	14	12	5	14	830 6 0
Oomercarry, Mazagon & Parell	2	1	3	2	1	4	5	0	5	4	1	4	208 0 0
Mahim & Camateepoora	4	1	5	6	1	12	5	0	6	3	1	5	250 0 0
Total.....	82	28	128	86	26	142	83	19	122	73	20	115	5,903 10 0

NUMBER OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

40. The following statement shows the number of private Horses and Carriages assessed during the year :—

Wards.	1st Quarter 1872.			2nd Quarter 1872.			3rd Quarter 1872.			4th Quarter 1872.		
	4 Wheel	2 Wheel	Horses.	4 Wheel	2 Wheel	Horses.	4 Wheel	2 Wheel	Horses.	4 Wheel	2 Wheel	Horses.
Fort and Colaba	466	83	578	454	75	565	445	72	547	419	68	513
Girgaum and Malabar Hill	508	141	751	480	127	682	467	117	644	434	105	586
Bhooleshwar	422	96	448	403	94	429	374	93	402	362	89	390
Mandvie	264	82	301	265	77	295	257	76	282	246	58	265
Oomercarry, Mazagon, and Parell..	367	107	507	352	99	439	352	91	423	325	84	418
Mahim and Camateepoora	144	60	207	137	56	198	132	52	188	135	52	190
	2,171	569	2,792	2,091	528	2,608	2,027	495	2,486	1,921	456	2,362

DECREASE IN INCOME.

41. As compared with the previous year, there is a decrease of Rs. 14,500-6-0 in the income from this source.

REMISSIONS.

42. The Remissions made during the year amounted to Rs. 4,380-8-7, and were on account of the following years :—

Remitted on account of	1868	Rs.	335	0 0
„ „	1869	„	1,334	0 0
„ „	1870	„	2,057	7 0
„ „	1871	„	476	4 0
„ „	1872	„	177	13 7
		Rs.	4,380	8 7

REFUNDS.

43. The Refunds during the year amounted to Rs. 289-7-11, thus :—

Refunded on account of 1871	Rs.	164	4 10
„ „ 1872	„	125	3 1
	Rs.	289	7 11

LICENSED PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

44. The table given below shows the number of Licensed Public Conveyances registered during the past five years :—

Years.	Number of Labour Carts.	Number of Bullock Carts.	Number of Hack Buggies.
1867.....	6,454	627	618
1868.....	6,614	565	670
1869.....	6,314	570	678
1870.....	5,641	586	640
1871.....	5,280	536	657
1872.....	4,816	515	715

45. The sum collected on account of the tax on Public Conveyances amounted to Rs. 69,580-12-0.

46. The monthly collections, during the year under notice, were as follows :—

Months.	Labour Carts.	Riding Hackeries.	Hack Buggies.	Transfer Fees.	License Fees.	Books of Fares.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			Rs. a. p.
January	5,580 0	862 8	1,534 8	64 0	.....	.....	8,041 0 0
February	2,166 0	180 0	608 0	58 0	.....	.....	3,012 0 0
March	2,388 0	90 0	289 0	78 0	.....	.....	2,845 0 0
April	10,329 0	172 8	219 8	36 0	.....	.....	10,757 0 0
May.....	3,063 0	82 8	57 0	35 0	.....	.....	3,237 8 0
June	1,734 0	2,857 8	11,804 0	28 0	.....	.....	15,703 8 0
July.....	6,252 0	540 0	938 0	44 0	.....	.....	7,774 0 0
August	5,396 0	161 4	415 8	67 0	.....	.....	7,039 12 0
September	2,394 0	97 8	214 0	38 0	.....	.....	2,743 8 0
October	4,227 0	112 8	159 0	42 0	.....	.....	4,540 8 0
November	2,274 0	172 8	159 8	42 0	.....	.....	2,648 0 0
December	771 0	22 8	281 0	32 0	.....	.....	1,106 8 0
Total...Rs.....	47,574 0	5,351 4	15,959 0	564 0	.....	.....	69,448 4 0
Proceeds of sale of unclaimed Conveyances							132 8 0
Total.....							69,580 12 0

GENERAL REMARKS.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT.

GENERAL REVISION OF ASSESSMENT WHEN SUGGESTED.

47. In my Annual Report for 1869, I pointed out that there had been no general revision of Assessment on Buildings and Land since the year 1866, and urged the necessity of making such a revision; and I repeated the recommendation in my Report of the following year.

REASONS FOR A GENERAL REVISION.

48. I urged the adoption of this measure, because, in my opinion, a periodical general revision of the valuation of house property, in a city like Bombay where rents frequently fluctuate, is, for many reasons, desirable.

49. The opportunities, which my duties give me of forming an opinion, led me to the conclusion that, in many cases, properties were unequally assessed, and that some were escaping assessment altogether; and it was as much a desire to secure a more *equitable* assessment, as a hope that the Municipality would be gainers pecuniarily, which induced me to urge that the work should be carried out.

GRANT FOR CARRYING OUT THE WORK.

50. In July 1872, Her Majesty's Justices made a grant of Rs. 5,500 for the entertainment of an establishment to perform this work. The establishment was engaged from the 1st July to 31st December, when the heavy portion of the out-door work was completed.

SPECIAL REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED.

51. As the results of the revision have not as yet been worked out, I am unable to give them here; and, as a separate and special report will be submitted on the completion of the books, I will not enter now into details, but will merely mention that the work has been one of much labour, and that the Department had to contend against very great difficulties in performing it.

DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED.

52. In the first place, we had to work with new men as Inspectors, who had had no previous experience of the duties they had to perform; and, in the second place, as very little reliance could, in the *majority* of cases, be placed on the returns of income received or rents paid, which were furnished by Landlords and Tenants, we had ourselves to value *every* property in the City; and when I state that we

had to deal with about fifteen thousand house-owners, owning about twenty-one thousand properties, and with about twenty-eight thousand tenants, and that, not unfrequently, as many as eighty families reside in one building, thus dividing one tenement into eighty separate residences, some idea may be formed of the difficulties which must have been met with in carrying out this work, and of the amount of labour it imposed.

LIST OF PERSONS PAYING Rs. 50 AND UPWARDS.

53. With the view of ascertaining the number of persons who would be eligible to vote as Electors on the introduction of the New Municipal Act, I was directed, in August last, to prepare a list of Rate-payers paying not less than Rs. 50 per annum of House, Police, and Lighting Rates. The preparation of this list (which greatly interfered with the work of the revision of Assessment, owing to our having only one set of Assessment Books) occupied the Department for two months and a half, and necessitated the employment of five extra clerks at a cost of Rs. 332-0-10.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS.

54. The list of Electors must, of necessity, be constantly varying ; but, at the time of the completion of the list, it was found that there were 3,893 persons who paid Rs. 50 and upwards per annum on account of House, Police, and Lighting Rates.

55. The list contained—

165 Europeans.
108 Portuguese.
1,074 Parsees.
1,621 Hindoos.
896 Mahomedans.
29 Jews.

ASSESSMENT ON GOVERNMENT LANDS.

56. Government, in their Resolution No. 134-A-275 of 1871, having admitted that, under the existing Municipal Act, Government lands are rateable, this Department was directed to assess all Government lands liable to the rate.

57. Statements, containing such particulars as this Department has been able to obtain, of lands owned by Government, were forwarded with this Office No. 5574 of 1872. The list, however, of Government lands is not complete, owing to the Public Works Department not having furnished a statement of the lands in their charge, and the "Esplanade Fee Committee" not having given particulars

of the income derived by them annually from lands under their control. The application, to both these Departments for such particulars, was made so far back as February 1872.

ASSESSMENT OF LANDS IN OCCUPATION OF THE RAILWAY COMPANIES.

58. The long-pending question whether the Railway Companies are liable to be rated as owners, in respect to the *lands* in their occupation, and, if so, on what principle they were to be assessed, was determined on the 27th May 1872, when the Chief Justice delivered judgment, deciding that the Railway Companies were not owners within the scope of the Act, and that, therefore, they could not be called upon to pay the *owners'* rates upon the land in their occupation.

GOVERNMENT DECLARED TO BE OWNERS OF SUCH LANDS.

59. In the opinion of the Chief Justice, "Government appears to be the owner of the land ;" but, for reasons given by him, Sir M. Westropp did not offer any opinion in respect to what the liability of Government might be. Accordingly, in this Office No. 2080 of 5th June 1872, it was suggested that a reference should be made to Government, in view to its being determined on what principle the assessment should be calculated, and from what date the lands should be assessed.

LIABILITY TO PAY OWNERS' RATES NOT ADMITTED BY GOVERNMENT.

60. Government was addressed by the Municipal Commissioner on this subject, on the 3rd July 1872 ; and in their Resolution No. 224 of the 21st January 1873, Government state that "they cannot admit their liability to pay owners' rates on the lands in the occupation of the Railway Companies."

ASSESSED VALUE OF SUCH LANDS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

61. Under instructions, however, from the Municipal Commissioner, this Department is now engaged in drawing up a statement of the assessed value of such lands.

62. Up to the present time, neither of the two Railway Companies have been assessed for *occupiers'* rates on the *land* in their possession. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have admitted their liability to pay these rates ; and I presume the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company will do so also.

REASON FOR THE DELAY IN LEVYING THE RATES.

63. The cause of the delay in levying the rates has been the difficulty of ascertaining the principle on which they should be calculated. The Chief Justice, in his judgment above referred to, has, however, laid down the principle on "which

the Railway Company is liable to be rated as occupiers ;" and, in the case of the G. I. P. Railway Company, Mr. Ormiston has been appointed the Referee, to work out the calculation, according to that principle.

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY TO BE ASKED TO APPOINT A REFEREE.

64. In this Office No. 2353 of 1872, it was suggested that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company should be asked to consent to Mr. Ormiston being the Referee in their case also.

NUMBER OF BUILDINGS.

65. The number of buildings in the City amounted to 21,056.

NUMBER OF HOUSE-RATE BILLS PREPARED.

66. During the year, 44,040 bills for the house-rate were prepared and forwarded to the Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Collector.

NUMBER OF PROPERTIES TRANSFERRED.

67. The number of properties transferred was 776.

NUMBER OF BATTAKEES BEATEN.

68. The number of notices given by beat of battakee was 642.

POLICE AND LIGHTING RATE.

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO PAY POLICE AND LIGHTING RATE.

69. The number of persons who paid the police-rate amounted to 24,075, and the number who paid the lighting-rate amounted to 24,068.

NUMBER OF BILLS PREPARED.

70. The number of bills prepared on account of these rates was 48,150.

HALALCORE CESS.

NUMBER OF PERSONS SERVED.

71. Halalcore service was rendered to about 15,000 families. The number of families served last year was 14,810.

SEPARATE BILLS TO BE MADE OUT IN FUTURE.

72. The charge for this service is preferred in one bill, along with the police and lighting-rates. This practice being found to be objectionable, it has been arranged that the charge should be made in a separate bill from 1st January

1873. This will necessitate the preparation of about 30,000 additional bills annually by this Department, and will increase, in proportion, the work of posting up payments. On the other hand, there will be a considerable reduction in the number of bills for occupiers' rates, as in cases where these are paid by the Owner, the charge will be included in one bill with the house-rate.

WATER RATE.

NUMBER OF BILLS PREPARED.

73. The number of bills issued was 40,652.

NUMBER OF NEW CONNECTIONS.

74. The number of new connections made during the year amounted to 788 against 876 last year.

NUMBER OF DISCONNECTIONS.

75. During the year there were 521 disconnections.

MEASURES ADOPTED TO PREVENT LOSS IN RECOVERY OF RATES.

76. Owing to the water-rate being recovered in arrears, great loss of income was sustained each year from persons, especially tenants, leaving without paying the rate. The practice has, therefore, been introduced, that, whenever an application for a water connection is made by a *tenant* (and from whom the recovery of the tax may be doubtful), the counter-signature of the *owner* of the house is to be obtained to the application, agreeing to pay the water-rate in the event of the tenant leaving the house without payment.

77. In some instances there has been no objection on the part of the owner to give such an undertaking, while others have refused to sign the application. In such cases the tenants prefer to pay a *deposit* of a quarter's tax in advance rather than go without water ; and applications are granted on these terms.

WHEEL TAX.

NUMBER OF BILLS PREPARED.

78. During the year 7,000 bills were issued.

NUMBER OF SCHEDULES PREPARED.

79. The number of schedules issued amounted to 9,000.

DIFFERENCE OF INCOME BETWEEN PAST AND PRESENT YEAR.

80. As shown in para. 41 of this Report, there has been a considerable falling off, namely, Rs. 14,500-6-0, in the amount of the assessment of the year under review.

DECREASE IN THE PAST YEAR.

81. The falling off the year previous, in this branch of revenue, was Rs. 7,573-8-0.

PROBABLE CAUSE OF DECREASE.

82. I am not prepared to say to what precise cause this further decrease is owing. No doubt, to some extent, the continued general depression of trade must affect this branch of revenue, and, possibly, this is one of the circumstances which has brought about this decrease. At the same time, I believe that *much* loss of income has arisen in consequence of the services of the Inspectors of this Establishment having been dispensed with, and this branch of their duties having been entrusted to the Inspectors of the Health Department, who could not possibly, without neglecting their own legitimate duties, give that time and attention which are necessary to the performance of this work.

WHY PERSONS ESCAPE ASSESSMENT.

83. Because of the great difficulty in discovering persons who are liable to the Tax, I am satisfied that a large number escape the payment of the Tax altogether. In justice, however, to the Inspectors of the Health Department, I must say that they have reported many cases of persons who were evading the Tax.

LICENSED PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

COMPARISON BETWEEN PRESENT AND PAST YEAR.

84. In some descriptions of Public Conveyances, there has been a falling off. The decrease in the number of Labour Carts is 464, and 21 in the number of Riding Hackeries ; while, in respect to the number of Hack Buggies, there are 58 more than last year.

POLICE RAMOOSES DISPENSED WITH.

85. In August 1871, the services of five Police Ramooses, who were employed under this Department for the purpose of detecting carts, &c., which were plying without licenses, and bringing up their owners, were dispensed with. This step was taken to "*effect a saving;*" but, as pointed out in my Annual Report of last year, the result of this measure of "*economy*" was that, on the 31st

December 1871, there were about 2,643 carts less on the Register than on the 31st December of the previous year.

THEIR RE-EMPLOYMENT REQUESTED.

86. Knowing that the services of these Ramooses were absolutely necessary to aid in getting the Tax levied upon Public Conveyances, I strongly urged their re-employment.

SANCTION GIVEN FOR THEIR RE-EMPLOYMENT.

87. Sanction for this was given, first, for *one month only*, on the 11th April 1872 ; and, on my recommendation, they were continued on until the end of the year, when they were brought on the permanent Establishment.

PROOF FOR THE NECESSITY OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT.

88. If proof were needed to show the necessity of employing these men, I would mention the circumstance that, within *ten days* of their re-employment, no less than 904 carts were discovered which were plying without licences, and no less a sum than Rs. 6,205 was recovered upon them, and paid into the Municipal Treasury !

NUMBER OF LIVERY STABLES.

89. The number of Livery Stable-keepers was 50.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC FOUR-WHEELED CARRIAGES.

90. The number of four-wheeled Carriages kept for hire was about 150.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC TWO-WHEELED CARRIAGES.

91. The number of two-wheeled Carriages kept for hire was about 18.

NUMBER OF HORSES KEPT FOR HIRE.

92. The number of Horses kept for hire was about 170.

NUMBER OF HACK BUGGIES.

93. The number of Hack Buggies was 715, and they were owned by 540 persons.

NUMBER OF LABOUR CARTS.

94. The number of Labour Carts was 4,816, and they were owned by 4,574 persons.

NUMBER OF RIDING HACKERIES.

95. The number of Riding Hackeries was 515, and they were owned by 497 persons.

OUTSTANDING BILLS OF 1868-69.

VALUE OF OUTSTANDING BILLS OF 1868 AND 1869 TESTED.

96. For the purpose of testing the value of the outstanding Bills of 1868 and 1869, which were forwarded to this Department for remission, under the supposition that they were irrecoverable, the services of two special Receivers were engaged.

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF SUCH BILLS.

97. The number of Bills of 1868 received from the Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Collector was 99, amounting to Rs. 1,459-14-2; and of 1869, 274 Bills, amounting to Rs. 3,128-1-0.

FOR WHAT RATES.

98. The Bills of both years were for House, Police, Lighting, and Water Rates, as well as for the Wheel Tax, and Halalcore Cess.

AMOUNT RECOVERED.

99. The total amount recovered on account of both years was Rs. 949-0-6.

RECEIVERS HOW LONG EMPLOYED AND AT WHAT COST.

100. The Receivers were employed for a period of two months at a cost of Rs. 266-6-6.

ESTABLISHMENT.

REDUCTIONS IN ESTABLISHMENT.

101. The reductions made in the Establishment of this Department during the year were as fcllows :—

One Assistant on Rs. 275 per mensem.

Four Clerks whose aggregate salaries amounted to Rs. 170 per mensem.

INCREASED WORK ON HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT.

102. Increased work has been thrown upon the head of this Department in consequence of the services of one of his Assistants having been dispensed with.

EFFECT OF THE REDUCTION OF CLERKS.

103. The dismissal of the Clerks has, to some extent, retarded the Office work, and the forwarding of Bills to the Collector. The number of Bills prepared by each Clerk averages 60 a day. The dismissal of these men, therefore, throws upon the present Establishment the preparation of about 6,250 additional Bills a month, and the further work of having to post up the payments of so many more Bills during each month.

104. In revising this Establishment, Mr. Hope took good care not to keep on a single hand more than he considered necessary; but the loss of the services of these men, as already remarked, interferes with the despatch of the current work of this Department, and this is the more perceptible at the *close* of each half-year, when the Bills have to be forwarded to the Office of the Collector.

DISMISSAL OF INSPECTORS.

105. In August 1871, the services of the thirteen Inspectors of this Department were dispensed with, and the performance of their duties, with the single exception of examining into, and reporting upon, the objections made by parties (as reported by the Collector's Receivers) to the payment of Bills, was entrusted to the Inspectors of the Health Department.

106. Previous to the carrying out of this arrangement, Mr. Crawford consulted me on the subject, when I expressed my doubts to him as to the expediency of the measure, for much time and attention and constant personal enquiries are necessary for the proper performance of the duties required of the Inspectors of this Department; and knowing that the Inspectors of the Health Department were fully occupied and overworked already, I was apprehensive that, by the imposition on them of these additional duties, the Municipality would suffer.

107. The experience of the past sixteen months has proved this to be the case.

SERVICES OF THE INSPECTORS WHY DISPENSED WITH.

108. In justice, however, to Mr. Crawford, it is my duty to mention here, that, in making this arrangement, he was influenced solely by a desire to reduce the expenditure of the Municipality; and I know it was his intention that the arrangement should only be experimental, to be continued or abandoned after it had been practically put to the test.

THEIR RE-EMPLOYMENT WHEN URGED.

109. Early in the year, under this Office No. 933 of 1872, I suggested the necessity of re-employing the Inspectors, and I repeated the request in

my last Annual Report, after pointing out the objectionableness of the system, and after bringing to notice the serious loss of income which might have arisen to the Municipality, if *this* Department had not, *voluntarily*, taken upon itself duties of which it had been relieved, and had not thus watched the interests of the Municipality !

LOSS OF INCOME WHICH MIGHT HAVE ARISEN BETWEEN AUGUST AND DECEMBER 1871.

110. I beg here to quote from that Report. In paragraph 56 I wrote thus :—"Although I was deprived of my outdoor Establishment, and the work, which they had performed, made over to the Health Department, I still considered it my duty, so far as I was able with the Establishment which was left to me, to guard against loss to the Municipality. Between the 15th August (when the new arrangement took effect), and the 31st December 1871, without the aid of the outdoor Establishment, this Department discovered that 75 houses had been newly built, and 45 houses enlarged ; while, during the same period, the Inspectors of the Health Department, to whom the work properly belonged, reported only *two* cases of houses newly built, and two houses enlarged."

LOSS OF INCOME SAVED IN 1871.

111. In the above cases alone, the loss of income would have been about Rs. 3,165 per annum.

OBJECTIONABLENESS OF PRESENT SYSTEM : CAUSE AND EFFECT.

112. Again, in para. 60, I wrote as follows :—"My object in drawing attention to this subject, is to show that the present arrangement is 'a penny wise and pound foolish' one. And, as further proof of the objectionableness of the system, I would mention that, from the 1st January to the 15th April of the present year, this Department has discovered no less than 108 new houses, and 32 houses which have been enlarged, bringing an income of Rs. 12,716 per annum, of which no report was made by the officers who are supposed to perform this duty !"

PROBABLE LOSS OF Rs. 16,000 BETWEEN 15TH AUGUST 1871 AND 15TH APRIL 1872, HOW SAVED.

113. It will be thus seen that, had not this Department watched, or rather discovered, such cases, the probable loss in eight months (from 15th August to 15th April) would have been about Rs. 16,000 ; and it must be borne in mind that, if these buildings had continued to escape notice, this would have been an *annual* loss !

THE PROBABLE LOSS OF Rs. 21,900 PREVENTED BY THIS DEPARTMENT.

114. In respect to the Wheel Tax also, a sum of Rs. 5,903-10-0, as shown in paragraph 89, has, through this Department, been secured to the annual income of the Municipality, making a total amount of Rs. 21,900 !

ACTUAL LOSS SUSTAINED NOT KNOWN.

115. What the Municipality has *actually lost* by the late arrangement, it is impossible to say ; but that it must have suffered greatly there can be no doubt, and I attribute *much* of the falling-off* in the revenue, noticed in para. 80 of this Report, to that arrangement. It is to be regretted, therefore, that the system was allowed to be continued up to the close of the year under notice.

ECONOMY WITHOUT EFFICIENCY.

116. The cry for "retrenchment" has been met, and, from motives of "economy," the strength of this Department has been reduced, but at what sacrifice of "efficiency" !

BLAME NOT IMPUTED TO THE INSPECTORS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

117. I cannot close my remarks on this subject, without stating that, in drawing attention to the above facts, I must not be understood as making a complaint against the Inspectors of the Health Department. On the contrary, when it is remembered how onerous are the proper duties of their own Department, they deserve credit for the manner in which they have discharged much of the additional work which had been imposed on them, without receiving additional remuneration.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NUMBER OF INWARD LETTERS.

118. The number of letters received during the year amounted to 7,121 (exclusive of appeals) against 5,860 received last year.

NUMBER OF OUTWARD LETTERS.

119. The number of letters despatched was 5,652 (exclusive of notices) against 4,434 despatched last year.

CONCLUSION.

120. In conclusion, I beg to bring to the notice of the Municipal Commis-

* Rs. 14,500-6-0.

sioner the great help I have received from my Assistants, Mr. Nusserwanjee Furdonjee and Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee. I have much pleasure in testifying to their zeal, and to the attention and industry of the Establishment under me. Each and all have performed their several duties to my satisfaction.

JOHN F. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.

Bombay, 26th March 1873.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ASSIST. MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND COLLECTOR.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLLECTION DEPARTMENT, 1872.

No. 305 of 1873.

ASSISTANT MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bombay, 21*st February* 1873.

To

W. G. PEDDER, Esq., C.S.,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,

I have the honor to report on the working of this Department during the past year.

2. The year opened with a balance to the debit of this Department of .....Rs. 3,30,073 12 0

And closed with a balance of ..... „ *2,58,601 13 8

(* This includes rates and taxes under the Act only ; Rs. 495-10-10, house-rents not under the Act [now under remission], are not included.)

3. The latter balance was made up of bills with Receivers Rs. 1,62,514 4 8
Under remission or amendment ..... „ 38,049 12 0
Against the Elphinstone Land ..... „ 50,880 6 9
With the Solicitors ..... „ 7,157 6 3

Total.....Rs. 2,58,601 13 8

4. Of the bills with the Receivers as above (Rs. 1,62,514-4-8), there will probably be $6\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. remissible and irrecoverable, so that Rs. 1,35,974 is perhaps as much of that sum as will ever come into the Municipal Treasury.

5. The Rs. 38,049-12-0 under remission or amendment will probably, on return, represent Rs. 20,000, of which about Rs. 15,000 may be recovered.

6. The Elphinstone Land dues will, I conclude, come in in full.

7. Debts with the Solicitors are difficult of recovery before they are put into their hands ; and as we have as yet failed to execute certain decrees obtained, we can hardly reckon on more than four, or perhaps two, annas in the rupee being realized.

8. Of the 31st December balance of Rs. 2,58,601-13-8, I can be said to have had only some Rs. 1,35,000 to work upon ; and, of the whole, not two lakhs may be expected to be ultimately realized.

9. During December I received from the Assessing Department Rs. 17,856-6-9, of which Rs. 11,689-6-9 was received between the 21st and 24th of the month ; but while the whole amount was, of course, added to the balance against this Department as soon as received, it could not be worked upon in time to reduce the balance against me on the 31st of December.

10. It will thus be seen that, on the 1st of October, I may have a balance of, say, three lakhs against me, and I am asked what my 31st December balance will be. Whatever answer I may give, my calculation is liable to be entirely upset by the amount of new bills and amended bills for different years that may come in, and a large amount, perhaps so late in December even, as to be out of my power to work upon by the 31st December.

11. The 31st December balance in branches consisted of :—

Year.	House Rate.	Police Rate.	Lighting Rate.	Halalcore Cess.	Water Rate.	Wheel Tax.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1868.....	534 2 1	273 0 5	295 0 10	292 4 6	481 4 9	117 4 0	1,813 5 10
1869.....	1,409 11 0	1,142 4 4	1,442 2 8	730 14 0	2,138 3 3	309 2 0	6,863 5 3
1870.....	12,011 12 11	4,137 2 5	4,137 2 5	2,981 14 3	2,169 0 6	1,250 4 0	26,687 4 6
1871.....	24,984 5 9	7,991 11 10	7,991 11 9	7,272 11 6	10,316 0 4	5,645 0 0	64,201 9 2
1872.....	60,958 0 11	21,528 7 2	21,523 10 4	18,531 5 3	27,551 13 3	8,943 0 0	1,59,036 4 11
Total ...	99,889 0 8	35,073 0 2	34,599 12 0	29,719 1 6	42,656 5 4	16,264 10 0	2,58,601 13 8

12. The bills received from the Assessing Department during 1872 amounted to..... Rs. 19,17,495 12 9

The collections made during 1872 for that year amounted to ..... Rs. 15,85,267 0 1

For previous years..... ,, 3,19,246 2 3

19,04,513 2 4

Difference.....Rs. 12,982 10 5

13. In the first quarter of 1872 the collections were less by Rs. 3,41,501 than in the first quarter of 1871, so that the collections were all that behind on the 1st April 1872—a serious disadvantage. The year's collections, however, show how that disadvantage was overcome :—

Collection in 1872	Rs.	19,04,513	2	4
Ditto in 1871	,,	17,92,271	7	9
Larger in 1872 by.....	Rs.	1,12,241	10	7

14. Mr. Peile wrote on the 16th August :—"I will do you full justice in regard to the difficulties you have met with." Those difficulties were—*first*, the striking of a balance, the books having got into arrears, owing to, *secondly*, the accumulation in the office, out of the Receivers' hands, of some 7,000 bills. These had so paralyzed the office, that even the current work could not be carried through the required course; *thirdly*, there was the current work to be gone through while labouring out of those difficulties. Mr. Peile wrote on the 23rd August :—"I note with satisfaction that the accounts which had fallen into arrears have been brought up to date by the exertions of your establishment;" and I beg to put on record my grateful acknowledgments of the way in which my Assistants, Mr. Sukharam and Mr. Perozeshaw, and the members generally of my *office* establishment, worked early and late to extricate the system from the confusion into which it had got, and to shake off the depressing effect which was the result of that confusion. I say *office* establishment, because there was then great dissatisfaction amongst my outdoor establishment, which did not work with much heart. Their position is now improved, and they work in a better spirit. Amongst the Receivers, there are many long-tried old hands, who are in every way valuable servants. I am watching them all closely, and shall by degrees weed out the shortcomers.

15. In 1872 this office reduced the balances on account of the following years as under :—

	1868.			1869.			1870.			1871.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs,	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
From	11,428	5	2	16,480	2	2	60,070	15	5	2,42,094	5	3
To	1,813	5	10	6,863	5	3	26,687	4	6	64,201	9	2

16. Yet, during 1872, all the above balances but the first were being constantly added to by the Assessing Department, and the first three years did not properly belong to our own time. Further, in each case a large proportion was

constantly unworkable in consequence of being under revision by the Assessing Department.

17. The collections made in 1872 were :—

For	House Rate.	Police Rate.	Lighting Rate.	Halalcore Cess.	Water Rate.	Wheel Tax.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1868.....	3,744 8 11	1,373 2 3	1,030 1 0	58 12 11	221 13 6	77 0 0	6,502 6 7
1869.....	797 7 6	350 13 8	350 12 10	290 14 5	877 1 2	250 14 0	2,917 15 7
1870.....	4,528 7 10	1,330 2 5	1,330 2 5	1,630 14 5	6,481 7 1	876 7 0	16,177 9 2
1871.....	53,997 11 5	20,919 13 9	20,924 13 10	17,558 6 1	1,34,506 3 10	46,641 2 0	2,93,648 2 11
1872.....	6,28,195 1 8	2,08,073 12 2	2,07,985 15 4	1,88,685 1 10	2,64,918 4 8	87,408 12 5	15,85,267 0 1
Total.....	6,90,360 5 4	2,32,047 12 3	2,31,621 13 5	2,08,224 1 8	4,07,004 14 3	1,35,254 3 5	19,04,513 2 4

18. The remissions made in 1872 were :—

For	House Rate.	Police Rate.	Lighting Rate.	Halalcore Cess.	Water Rate.	Wheel Tax.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1868.....	690 6 3	455 13 7	341 12 10	342 3 0	947 5 1	335 0 0	3,112 8 9
1869.....	2,798 0 10	588 4 4	588 1 4	470 14 4	1,166 10 6	1,334 0 0	6,945 15 4
1870.....	6,713 1 1	1,467 14 4	1,446 13 11	3,736 10 3	3,260 2 10	2,118 3 0	18,742 13 5
1871.....	14,218 9 1	3,036 0 10	3,009 5 7	5,561 5 10	1,019 2 2	489 12 0	27,334 3 6
1872.....	9,256 4 8	4,698 10 3	4,693 13 5	7,626 5 9	1,866 0 1	177 13 7	28,318 15 9
Total.....	33,676 5 11	10,246 11 4	10,079 15 1	17,737 7 2	8,259 4 8	4,454 12 7	84,454 8 9

19. On the 31st December 1871, there was outstanding on account of 1871 .....Rs. 2,42,094 5 3

On the 31st December 1872, there was outstanding on account of 1872 ..... ,, 1,59,036 4 11

Smaller for 1872 by .....Rs. 83,058 0 4

20. Of this 1872 balance of.....Rs. 1,59,036 4 11

the following were out of my hands in the necessary course of the system :—

With the Assessor .....Rs.	10,610 1 4	
Elphinstone Land ..... ,,	19,085 6 6	
With Solicitors ..... ,,	21 2 0	
Received from Assessor so late as 21st December—too late to collect within the year ..... ,,	9,908 11 4	
		39,625 5 2
So that.....Rs.		1,19,410 15 9

was all that the collecting machinery could work upon.

21. It is curious to note how everything was against a successful result being attained, and that an unexceptionally good result *has* been attained notwithstanding. In addition to what has been hereinbefore stated, there are these telling features :—

In all 1871 there were received from the Assessor for all years	Rs.	19,63,136	2	7
„ 1872 „ „ „ „ „ „		19,17,495	12	9
Unfavorable to a good result for 1872 in	Rs.	45,640	5	10

22. Still more marked is the fact that the assessments

in 1871 for 1871 amounted to.....	Rs.	18,25,592	6	4
While those for 1872 in 1872 were only.....	„	17,72,622	4	9
Still more unfavorable to a good result for 1872 in	Rs.	52,970	1	7

23. All collections in 1872 amounted to	Rs.	19,04,513	2	4
„ „ 1871 „	„	17,92,271	7	9
Larger in 1872 by	Rs.	1,12,241	10	7

24. To show some of the difficulties which belong to this office, there were new bills *received in* 1872 :—

For 1869	Rs.	247	2	0
For 1870	„	1,536	11	8
For 1871, House, Police, Lighting, and Halalcore	„	5,246	11	6

(This last does not include wheel-tax and water-rate for the 4th Quarter 1871, which belong to 1872.)

25. It is thus seen above, and in spite of all drawbacks and difficulties, that while the assessment for 1872 was Rs. 52,970-1-7 *smaller*, the collections were Rs. 1,12,241-10-7 *larger*, than in 1871, or, together, a result of Rs. 1,65,211-12-2 in favor of last year's working.

26. On the subject of my outstanding balances generally, I would put marked emphasis on the fact that they, at all times, represent false amounts. In the first place, the Assessing Department puts Halalcore Cess into bills for Police, &c., Rates, unless it has positive information that service is not rendered. This is doubtless the correct course, because the establishment has not been strong enough to satisfy itself. Bills against houses pulled down are also frequently received, owing perhaps to the same cause. Amongst new bills received, many

are already endorsed " to be remitted." They are nevertheless debited to my balance, and make my balance, so to speak, false.

27. I conclude that those " to be remitted" bills are a necessary part of the system, but I need not point out that they entail a deal of unproductive time, labour, and money on both the Assessing and Collecting Departments ; as in both Departments they go through all the course of recoverable bills, with one important exception, that they are not recovered ; which involves another important point,—they have to be passed through the usual course of remission and remission certificates, before my balance is relieved of their deceiving presence.

28. I mention the facts contained in the last two paragraphs merely to throw some light on my balances and office work—which can hardly be understood out of this office,—and with no view to reflect on the system, much less on the working of the system.

29. The number of Notices and Warrants issued and executed was as follows:—

	Notices issued.					Warrant Issued.	Warrant Executed.
	House Rate.	Police and Lighting Rates and Halalcore Cess.	Water Rate.	Wheel Tax.	Total.		
In 1871	4,676	4,780	3,618	644	13,718	4,672	2,092
In 1872	6,574	7,243	5,703	933	20,453	11,597	8,857

30. The realization of various fees received in 1871 and 1872 stands compared thus—

	In 1871.			In 1872.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Notice Fees	1,635	10	0	6,370	11	4
Warrant Fees	2,278	6	1	4,619	0	0
Buttakee Fees	1,908	0	0	1,902	0	0
Duplicate Fees	30	12	0	33	10	0
Transfer Fees	701	0	0	773	0	0
Inspection Fees	62	0	0	48	0	0
Miscellaneous Fees	4,155	12	6	2,590	14	2
	10,771	8	7	16,337	3	6

31. The greatly larger amount of notice fees in last year is *partly* due to the increase of the fee on amounts of Rs. 5 and upwards, from eight annas to one rupee (Commissioner's No. 6121 of 23rd December 1871), but of course is more largely due to the issue of a greater number of notices. The extra eight annas came to Rs. 1,993.

32. The increase in the amount of warrant fees is due only to increase in the number of warrants.

33. The increase in the number of notices and warrants is due to the five-weeks system abandoned in June last.

34. The fee for duplicate bills was reduced at my suggestion from eight annas to two annas on the 9th October 1872—(Commissioner's No. 5784). At either figure the amount will always be small.

35. Miscellaneous fees are smaller in amount than in 1871, and will not appear in this year, owing to a change in the dealing with them which I suggested—(Commissioner's No. 4806, dated 10th August 1872).

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. FELLOWS,

Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Collector.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MUNICIPAL CONTROLLER.

THE CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

No. $\frac{490}{c24}$ of 1873.

To

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

SIR,

In reply to your No. $\frac{2372}{7015}$ of 26th December last, I have the honor to submit the accounts for the year ending 31st December 1872, together with my report thereon. Since the days of Major Thacker, this office has not been asked to furnish any report; and I am glad you have considered it advisable to afford me the opportunity of reviewing the working of my department. I will commence by contrasting the actual revenue of the year with the original and revised estimates framed by Messrs. Crawford and Hope; I will then be in a position to explain the surplus or deficiency under each head of receipt. I will next proceed to treat the expenditure in precisely the same manner; and will afterwards pass on to the appendices, which I will review in the order in which I have marked them for publication. The Workshop and Store accounts will only then remain to be noticed, after which I will conclude with a few general remarks on the working of my department.

REVENUE.

Statement showing the Net Receipts during the Year 1872 from all Sources, contrasted with the Original and the Revised Estimates.

	Original Estimate for 1872, Mr. Crawford's.	Revised Estimate for 1872, Mr. Hope's.	Actuals for 1872.	More than Revised Estimate.	Less than Revised Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
House Rate (including Govt. Contribution) ...	7,22,000	7,79,177	7,09,952 11 4	.....	69,224 4 8
Wheel Tax.....	2,52,000	2,30,051	2,04,096 15 5	.....	25,954 0 7
Liquor Licenses	1,25,000	1,22,139	59,914 0 0	.....	62,225 0 0
Land Conveyance Licenses	8,991	10,798	5,862 2 0	.....	4,935 14 0
Miscellaneous Fines.....	15,500	13,000	11,368 5 11	.....	1,631 10 1
Do. Receipts	19,000	9,748	21,719 2 3	11,971 2 3	.....
Do. Fees	55,386	55,171	62,592 7 10	7,421 7 10	.....
Do. Savings	.....	2,148	6,169 6 7	4,021 6 7	.....
Health Department (Census).....	.....	12,000	12,000 0 0	.....	.....
Town Duties	4,33,695	5,03,000	4,67,637 11 6	.....	35,362 4 6
Tobacco do.	1,25,000	1,42,000	1,47,654 4 0	5,654 4 0	.....
Halalcore Cess	2,14,758	2,26,850	2,17,071 5 8	.....	9,778 10 4
Market Receipts	2,02,000	2,11,524	2,28,156 9 4	16,632 9 4	.....
Workshop (Interest on Capital invested)	.....	9,300	3,180 3 10	.....	6,119 12 2
	21,73,330	23,26,906	21,57,375 5 8	45,700 14 0	2,15,231 8 4
Police Rate (including Govt. Contribution) ...	2,47,527	2,62,421	2,41,773 8 5	.....	20,647 7 7
Lighting Rate (do. do.) ...	2,47,690	2,62,044	2,41,347 9 7	.....	20,696 6 5
				45,700 14 0	2,56,575 6 4
				Less more	45,700 14 0
	26,68,547	28,51,371	26,40,496 7 8	.....	2,10,874 8 4
Water Rate, &c., &c.....	3,86,182	4,30,803	4,07,834 12 1	.....	22,968 3 11
Grand Total Rs...	30,54,729	32,82,174	30,48,331 3 9	.....	2,33,842 12 3

It will be seen from the contrasted Revenue statement that we received altogether Rs. 30,48,331, being Rs. 2,33,842 less than Mr. Hope's estimate, and Rs. 6,398 less than Mr. Crawford's original estimate. The differences are noticed below in detail.

The rates noted in the margin yielded altogether Rs. 1,69,269 less than the estimate. The figures given below show that the collections fell short of the estimate by Rs. 1,58,602, and the remainder was due to no licenses on public conveyances having been issued in December for the first half of the year 1873, owing to a discussion as to the rates to be paid.

House Rate.
Police ,,
Lighting ,,
Water ,,
Halalcore Cess.
Wheel Tax.

	As per Mr. Hope's Estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
Balance on 1st January	3,30,073	3,30,073
Assessment during 1872	19,78,700	19,86,515
	23,08,773	23,16,588
Deduct Remissions	76,463	84,453
	22,32,310	22,32,135
Less Collections	21,32,310	19,73,533
Outstanding on 31st December 1872	1,00,000	2,58,602

The short collections were in a great measure due to the following causes :—

1*st.* The bills for 1872 were a full month late in being sent to the Collector, owing to the Assessor's staff being engaged in getting up data to show whether it would be advisable to revise the assessment or not.

2*nd.* In the early portion of the year, the machinery of the Collector's office did not work so smoothly as it might have done ; and when Mr. Fellows took charge in May, he found 7,000 bills, which had been returned to office for remission and amendment, awaiting investigation. It took a long while to go through these bills, and by the time they reached the Assessor's office, the year was so far advanced, and the time of his staff was so much taken up with the revision of the assessment, which by that time had been decided upon, that comparatively few of the bills were returned to the Collector in time to enable him to recover them.

3*rd.* The Elphinstone Estate or Port Trust Assessment discussion had not, at the close of the year, resulted in a settlement of our claims, and the Collector's department was therefore in no way responsible for fully Rs. 50,000 of the deficiency due to that cause.

The decrease of Rs. 62,225 on *Liquor Licenses* was entirely due to the collections not having been taken in December, on account of a reference having been made to Government as to the rates to be levied.

The shortage of Rs. 4,935 on *Land Conveyance Licenses* was caused by the licenses not having been issued in advance, owing to the discussion already alluded to.

Miscellaneous Fines yielded rather less than was anticipated; while *Miscellaneous Receipts, Fees, and Savings* gave us Rs. 23,413 more than the estimate. From sales of land we obtained Rs. 15,474 of the surplus.

The *Town Duties*, for the reasons given in another portion of my report, brought us Rs. 35,362 less than was expected.

The special duty on *Tobacco* produced Rs. 5,654 more than the estimate.

On *Market* receipts there was an increase of Rs. 16,632, chiefly owing to more having been taken in advance than last year as recommended by Mr. Hope.

The *Workshop* will be reported upon at some length separately.

EXPENDITURE.

Statement showing the Estimated and Actual Charges.

	Original Budget Grant for 1872.	Revised Budget Grant for 1872.	Actuals for 1872.	Comparison with Revised Budget.	
				More.	Less.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCE—	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Clerk of the Peace and Law Charges	28,328	26,352 4 0	24,694 14 5	.....	1,657 5 7
Municipal Commr.'s Department	54,396	51,360 0 0	47,056 6 2	.....	4,303 9 10
Controller's Department	57,232	49,941 0 0	44,178 10 4	.....	5,762 5 8
Storekeeper's "	3,360				
ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION CHARGES.					
Assist. Municipal Commr. & Assessor	5,988 / 42,334	48,535 0 0	46,419 3 7	.....	2,115 12 5
Do. do. Collector	56,393	52,070 0 0	52,097 11 5	27 11 5	.....
Discretional Contingencies	5,000	5,000 0 0	3,866 6 5	.....	1,133 9 7
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT—					
General Supervision / Conservancy Branch	7,09,534	7,43,728 0 0	6,60,181 11 3	.....	83,546 4 9
Registration of Births and Deaths	11,496	10,592 0 0	10,327 9 3	.....	264 6 9
Markets and Slaughter-Houses	29,526	96,029 0 0	59,572 12 11	.....	36,456 3 1
Cemeteries	4,496	6,008 0 0	5,124 4 3	.....	883 11 9
Census	.....	24,000 0 0	20,372 12 2	.....	3,627 3 10
Vaccination	5,676	8,676 0 0	6,275 5 5	.....	2,400 10 7
MUNICIPAL ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT	36,780	53,696 0 0	48,540 3 10	.....	5,155 12 2
Watering	3,20,000	1,19,941 0 0	1,18,839 9 2	.....	1,101 6 10
Repairs to Roads		2,83,947 0 0	2,82,130 14 6	.....	1,816 1 6
Do. to Municipal Buildings	14,000	3,395 0 0	3,010 12 2	.....	382 3 10
Improvement of Streets	50,000	50,000 0 0	2,038 2 11	.....	47,961 13 1
Maintenance of Love Grove Pumping Station	28,824	31,907 0 0	24,272 1 3	.....	7,634 14 9
Do. of Worlee and Dharavee Sluices		1,610 0 0	1,293 3 1	.....	316 12 11
Land Conveyance License Establishment	6,300	6,586 0 0	5,004 0 1	.....	1,581 15 11
Liquor License Establishment	960	1,072 0 0	1,013 13 5	.....	58 2 7
Tobacco Duty do.	.....	19,392 0 0	13,358 13 7	.....	33 2 5
Town do. do.	.....	18,696 0 0	16,594 0 10	.....	2,101 15 2
Victoria Gardens	3,000	30,641 5 2	27,273 2 7	.....	3,368 2 7
Drainage Contribution	2,50,000	2,50,000 0 0	2,50,000 0 0	.....	.....
Interest on Loans for Markets, Overbridges, Roads, and Govt. Loans	1,29,562	1,61,872 0 0	1,76,672 14 6	14,800 14 6	.....
Charges on Loans	.....	3,500 0 0	3,329 13 8	.....	170 2 4
Sinking Fund on Loan for Markets, Overbridges, and Roads	72,968	72,969 0 0	72,968 3 3	.....	0 12 9
Primary Education	8,500	10,000 0 0	9,321 3 7	.....	678 12 5
Pensions	5,442	7,221 0 0	7,221 0 0	.....	.....
Auditors' Allowance	.....	4,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0
Rent of Mcpl. office (unoccupied portions)	.....	8,340 0 0	8,340 0 0	.....	.....
	19,35,095	22,55,074 9 2	20,54,389 12 0	14,828 9 11	2,15,513 7 1
				Less more	14,828 9 11
					2,00,684 13 2
Frere Fountain	.....	11,763 12 7	11,763 12 7	.....	.....
Loss on Stores	.....	1,45,993 3 11	1,45,993 3 11	.....	.....
	19,35,095	24,12,831 9 8	22,12,146 12 6	.....	2,00,684 13 2
Police Charges	3,54,804	3,76,462 9 0	3,61,643 9 3	.....	14,818 6 9
Lighting Charges	2,71,566	2,56,646 0 0	2,52,999 3 2	.....	3,646 12 10
	25,61,465	30,45,939 9 8	28,26,789 8 11	.....	2,19,150 0 9
Water-works Account	2,94,554	3,11,322 0 0	2,89,098 12 1	.....	22,223 3 11
Grand Total Rs.	28,56,019	33,57,261 9 8	31,15,888 5 0	.....	2,41,373 4 8

Before proceeding to deal with the contrasted expenditure, I think it necessary to make some explanatory remarks regarding the revenue and expenditure of the year. Being bound by the Act to keep the Drainage Fund and Water-works accounts separate and distinct, the whole of the expenditure of the year cannot be shown in one statement. This, to a certain extent, complicates the accounts—hence the necessity for explanation.

The figures given in the margin, taken from the Revenue and Expenditure statements, show that the latter exceeded the former by Rs. 67,557, due, of course, to the Drainage assignment of Rs. 2,50,000 having been adjusted as expenditure, while in reality, as will be seen on a reference to Appendix 10, we only spent, exclusive of past year's liabilities, paid out of the loan, Rs. 63,336 of that amount, and the balance went to swell the debt due by the Municipal Fund to the Drainage Fund.

Expenditure	Rs.	31,15,888
Revenue	„	30,48,331
Excess Expenditure	Rs.	67,557

The figures given below show that, if the real expenditure on drainage be taken, and if the amount written off on account of the stock adjustments and Frere Fountain excess be considered a liability of former years, the revenue, after adding to the expenditure the amount shown by Appendix 8 to have been paid to Government towards the reduction of our debt, exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 70,614.

As per Expenditure statement	Rs.		31,15,888
Deduct Drainage Contribution	Rs.	2,50,000	
Less Actually spent, exclusive of past year's charges as per Appendix 10	„	63,336	
	„	1,86,664	
Frere Fountain Excess Rs. 11,764			
Loss on Stores „ 1,45,993			
	„	1,57,757	
			3,44,421
		Rs.	27,71,467
Add—			
Amounts paid towards reduction of Debt due to Government as per Appendix 8—			
First Loan	Rs.	1,50,000	
Second „	„	56,250	
			2,06,250
Total Expenditure	Rs.		29,77,717
Receipts in excess of Expenditure	„		70,614
Total Receipts as per Revenue statement	Rs.		30,48,331

The contrasted expenditure statement shows that we spent Rs. 31,15,888, being Rs. 2,41,373 less than the revised Budget estimate, after adding the additional grants sanctioned subsequent to the passing of the Budget. There were only two excesses, and these were merely nominal, as I shall explain when remarking on the different heads of expenditure.

Clerk of the Peace.—The saving of Rs. 1,657 was chiefly on law charges and printing.

Municipal Commissioner.—The saving of Rs. 4,303 was for the most part due to the salary of the Health Officer, for the period he acted as Commissioner, not having been adjusted till after 31st December.

Controller's Department.—The saving of Rs. 5,762 was mostly due to the acting appointment of the Controller.

Assessor's Department.—The saving of Rs. 2,115 was on the contingent grant, and establishment allowed for the revision of the assessment.

Collector's Department.—There was a very trifling excess of Rs. 27, caused by extra establishment temporarily employed to work up arrears.

Against the excess, however, should be set Rs. 1,993, received in the shape of special notice fees imposed by Mr. Hope to meet the charge which led to the excess.

On your grant for *Discretional Contingencies* there was a saving of Rs. 1,133.

Health Department.—There was a saving on *Supervision and Conservancy* of Rs. 83,546, due, in a great measure, to a short supply of bullocks, which, during the year, were exceedingly scarce. The Bandora sweepings siding was not laid down, and the Rs. 16,000 entered in the Budget for it went for the time being to swell the savings.

There was a small saving of Rs. 264 on the *Registration Contingent Grant.*

There was a total saving on the grant for *Markets* of Rs. 36,456, Rs. 10,000 due to an over-estimate and to greater economy in lighting, Rs. 14,000 on repairs caused almost altogether by the contractors' bills not having been passed and paid within the year, and Rs. 9,000 owing to an over-estimate on the meat train charges.

I may remark that the surplus revenue is equal to 10 per cent. on the cost of the markets and slaughter-houses.

On the *Cemetery* grant there was a saving of Rs. 883, Rs. 200 provided for a horse which was not required, and the rest on contingencies.

There was a saving of Rs. 3,627 on the *Census* provision ; but as the report has not yet been printed, the whole of the balance may be required.

The saving of Rs. 2,400 on the grants for *Vaccination*, was, I presume, owing to the greater portion of the supplementary grant sanctioned by the Bench not being required.

The total saving on all the departments under the Health Officer amounted to the large sum of Rs. 1,27,176.

Executive Engineer's Department.—The saving of Rs. 5,155 on the establishment was nearly all due to acting allowances having been drawn by those who held the offices of Executive and Deputy Executive Engineer.

A balance of Rs. 1,101 remained of the grant for *Watering.*

The additional grant of Rs. 40,000 for *Road Repairs* was expended, with the exception of Rs. 1,816.

On *Repairs to Buildings* there was a small saving of Rs. 382.

Of the Rs. 50,000 sanctioned for the *Improvement of Streets*, only Rs. 2,038 were expended, and the balance made up the additional Rs. 40,000 given to the roads.

The large saving of Rs. 7,634 on the grant for the *Maintenance of Love Grove Pumping Station* was almost wholly due to the moderate prices paid for fuel.

The *Worlee* and *Dharavee Sluices* cost rather less for repairs and maintenance than was anticipated, which resulted in a saving of Rs. 316.

On every department under the Executive Engineer, as in the case of the Health Officer, there were savings, amounting altogether to fully Rs. 50,000.

The saving of Rs. 1,581 on the *Land Conveyance License Establishment* was due to a less consumption of stores and badges than was estimated.

There was a small saving of Rs. 58 on the contingencies of the *Liquor License Establishment.*

The provision for the *Tobacco Establishment* was fully expended, excepting the small sum of Rs. 33. By applying the expenditure to the amount received, I find the cost of collection amounted to a little over 9 per cent., which is just 5½ per cent. more than we pay Government for collecting the Town Duties. You have, I believe, made a representation to Government on this subject.

The saving of Rs. 2,101 on the *Town Duty Establishment* was due to short collections, the details of which are given in another portion of my report.

The whole of the ordinary grant of Rs. 3,000 for the *Victoria Gardens* was expended, but a sum of Rs. 3,368 of the amount specially sanctioned by the Bench to liquidate the debt remained unexpended. I am hopeful that a considerable portion of this amount may ultimately be saved.

The *Drainage contribution* of Rs. 2,50,000 was adjusted to the debit of the Municipal Fund, in accordance with the provisions of Act II. of 1865 ; but, as explained elsewhere, the new Act will cancel the liability.

My remarks on Appendix 4 will explain the cause of the excess under the head of *Interest on Loans.*

Of the provision for *Loan Charges*, Rs. 170 remained unexpended.

Of the grant for *Primary Education*, Rs. 678 were not drawn.

The instalment of Rs. 1,000 for the last quarter of the year will be paid to the *Auditors* so soon as the audit is completed.

There was a saving of Rs. 14,818 on the Budget of the *Police Commissioner*, Rs. 8,000 on Fire Brigade stores, and the balance on the general Police.

A saving of Rs. 3,646 was effected on the *Lighting* charges generally.

The saving of Rs. 22,223 on the *Water-works* grant was due to the Mazagon water-works extension, on which it was proposed to spend Rs. 10,000, not having been carried out, Rs. 2,000 were saved on the Parell water-supply, Rs. 6,500 on repairs to plant, and fully Rs. 3,000 on contingencies.

In concluding my remarks on the expenditure of the year, I think it is something to be able to say that there has not really been spent by any of the departments one rupee more than was sanctioned ; and I also think the Bench ought to appreciate so considerable a saving as Rs. 2,41,373 on the expenditure sanctioned by them.

The appendices, which were last year carefully thought over and considered by Mr. Hope and myself, are this year given in much the same form.

Nos. 1 *and* 2 call for no particular remark, as they are embodied in No. 3 in a condensed form.

No. 3 shows the gross assessment, remission, and collection made in 1872 for that and previous years.

The opening and closing balances of the year are also shown in the statement.

From it you will perceive that the total assessment for the year, including wheel-tax, was Rs. 19,86,515; and the collection, also including wheel-tax, amounted to Rs. 19,73,532—Rs. 16,51,036 for 1872, and the rest for previous years. The

total cost of assessment and collection amounted to Rs. 98,516, or nearly 5 per cent. on the receipts.

The remissions amounted to Rs. 84,453 as against Rs. 22,853 in 1871. At the end of 1871 the Assessor had on hand remissible bills to the amount of Rs. 65,051, from which it will be apparent that remissions to a large amount were made in 1872 which should have been made in the previous year.

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was, as has already been explained in detail, fully Rs. 1,50,000 more than Mr. Hope anticipated.

No. 4*a* shows that nearly half of our local debt of Rs. 17,38,000 was held by people resident in England. The money raised on these bonds was not borrowed economically, inasmuch as the Sinking Fund only yields us 4 per cent., while we pay 6 per cent., and, in addition, lose heavily by exchange in remitting the interest payable in London at par.

No. 4*b*. There is only one thing I desire to point out with reference to this statement, and that is, that during the past year we have been called upon to pay arrears of interest to a considerable amount, bringing up the total paid to Rs. 1,20,045, instead of the amount really due for the year, Rs. 1,04,280. In one sense this may be looked upon as an excess upon the sanctioned Budget expenditure for 1872, but it must be remembered that we are bound to pay arrears of interest when claimed, irrespective of the Budget provision for any particular year. We have, in fact, been called upon to pay, during the past year, money which would have been paid, if claimed, years ago.

No. 5 is a detailed statement of the Town Duty receipts, a contrasted summary of which is given below:—

	1871.		1872.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	1,642		10,501	
Gross Revenue	5,28,491		5,14,184	
		5,30,133		5,24,685
Deduct—				
Refunds	42,232		51,436	
Closing Balance	10,501		5,612	
		52,733		57,048
Net Collections during the year		4,77,400		4,67,637
Less Cost of Collection		25,904		16,594
		4,51,496		4,51,043

The yield was Rs. 35,362 less, on the whole in 1872, than the revised estimate, which was merely a lump sum, and cannot be contrasted with the actuals.

The gross receipts for 1872, of which an abstract is given in the margin, show, when compared with those for 1871, irrespective of refunds and outstanding balances, a net decrease of Rs. 14,307.

Articles.	1871 Actuals. Rs.	1872 Actuals. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.	Net Decrease. Rs.
Grains	1,34,498	1,41,011	6,513	.....	.....
Wines & Spirits	1,12,460	1,20,658	8,198	.....	.....
Beer	8,912	9,053	141	.....	.....
Ghee	91,306	96,185	4,879	.....	.....
Timber	38,548	44,571	6,023	.....	.....
Metals	26,578	17,873	.....	8,705	.....
Sugar	1,16,189	84,833	.....	31,356	.....
Total...	5,28,491	5,14,184	25,754	40,061	14,307

Mr. Ryan reports that the increase on *Grain* was due to large imports from Calcutta, Rangoon, and Coconada.

Wines and *Spirits*, on the whole, produced more than last year, but there was a falling-off on the Bunder receipts, in consequence partly of large quantities having been placed in bond and afterwards exported to Damaun. We are not likely, I believe, to suffer from this cause during the current year.

Beer yielded almost the same as the previous year.

Ghee returned a little more than the previous year, though the receipts by water fell off in consequence of cattle disease in Sinde and elsewhere.

Timber has, chiefly through careful appraising, considerably improved.

The decrease on *Metals* was due to light imports, the result, in all probability, of the high prices lately ruling in England.

Sugar, &c., yielded less than in the previous year. In 1871 the imports largely exceeded the consumption; stocks had consequently to be reduced instead of fresh supplies being imported in 1872.

It will be observed that the refunds amounted to 10 per cent. of the receipts against 8 per cent. in 1871, and only 2 per cent. in 1870.

There are numbers of brokers on the Bunders now who lay themselves out as refund Agents, and I am told that merchants in many cases, rather than take the trouble of applying for refunds themselves, sell their claims at a discount to the brokers. If a moderate discount were offered to importers on the understanding that refunds would not be applied for, it might, I think, to a great extent, put a stop to the broker nuisance, and lessen the number of refund applications generally.

No. 6 gives a detailed statement of the total receipts and disbursements, commencing with the opening and ending with the closing cash balance of the year.

Those who wish to contrast the actuals of the year with the Budget details, will find this statement will easily enable them to do so.

An abstract of the Cash Account has been added for the purpose of showing the revenue and expenditure of the year separate and distinct from adjustments, advances, deposits and liquidation transactions, &c., &c.

No. 7 gives the income and expenditure of the Municipal Fund proper for the year.

The revenue, excluding Police and Lighting, was Rs. 21,57,375; and the expenditure, including Rs. 1,57,757 for the Frere Fountain excess, and loss and depreciation on stores adjusted, was Rs. 21,25,572. It will thus be seen that, but for exceptional circumstances, the revenue of the Municipal Fund would have been nearly enough to meet the expenditure, and provide the Rs. 2,06,250 paid towards the liquidation of the two fifteen-lakh loans. The following figures illustrate what I mean:—

Revenue		Rs. 21,57,375
Expenditure	Rs. 21,25,572	
Deduct Stores, &c., adjusted	„ 1,57,757	
		„ 19,67,815
		Rs. 1,89,560

Surplus Income to meet the liquidation of the two loans (see Appendix 8)—

First Loan	Rs. 1,50,000
Second „	„ 56,250
	Rs. 2,06,250

The figures in the margin, taken from this statement, show that neither the Police nor Lighting are self-supporting. By the new Act, a third can be added to the Police income, but even that won't suffice. The Government contribution to the Police was withdrawn at the time the non-agricultural cess was introduced; and as the levy of that cess has now been discontinued, Government might fairly be asked to contribute as before.

Police Expenditure		Rs. 3,88,449
„ Revenue		„ 2,41,773
Excess Expenditure		Rs. 1,46,676
Lighting Expenditure		Rs. 2,79,805
„ Revenue		„ 2,41,347
Excess Expenditure		Rs. 38,458

Again, if the revenue, including Police and Lighting rates, be set against the corresponding expenditure, excluding the loss on stores, &c., adjusted, it will be seen from the margin that the revenue very slightly exceeded the expenditure, but that there was scarcely any surplus available for the reduction of debt.

Revenue		Rs. 26,40,496
Expenditure	Rs. 27,93,826	
Deduct Stores, &c.	„ 1,57,757	
		„ 26,36,069
Surplus		Rs. 4,427

ASSETS.

No. 8.—The liquidation of former years' liabilities added Rs. 17,947 to the capital cost of the Arthur Crawford markets.

Personal Stock Accounts.—The accounts of 1871 showed that the different departments had then in their charge stock to the value of Rs. 12,94,052. As, however, no inventory or stock valuation had been made since 1869, Mr. Coen, who was formerly in the Municipal service, and knew a good deal about stores, was appointed by Mr. Hope, in April, to take stock. The work was a laborious and troublesome one, and it took months to examine and adjust all the accounts after Mr. Coen had submitted his lists and completed his returns. The result is shown by the statement given below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Missing	1,63,617	15	9
Valueless	361	9	9
Difference in valuation	94,427	7	11
Loss by sale	23,278	0	0
Commission to Bennett & Co.	108	1	1
Customs duty	12	6	11
	Rs. 2,81,805	9	5
Deduct—			
Surplus	1,24,670	1	3
Profit on General Stock, Water Meters, and Workshop Stores, &c....	11,142	4	3
	1,35,812	5	6
Net Loss	Rs. 1,45,993	3	11

The large sum written off for *missing* articles was, to a great extent, due to carts being retained on the Stock-lists at cost price, long after they had been broken up, owing to care not having been taken to inform this department that they had been condemned. Many articles were reported as completely worn out, while others must have been lost. In many cases also articles had been lent by one department to another without being transferred, which of course caused a surplus in one account and a deficiency in another.

The *valueless* portion of the stock was represented by completely worn-out articles, which had been thrown aside as useless, but which still remained on hand and stood on the Stock lists at their first cost.

Mr. Coen, who, as I have already stated, has a good knowledge of stores, *valued* everything at what he considered it worth, irrespective of the original cost. The difference which has been written off, as might have been expected, amounted to a large sum.

Articles not required were *sold by auction*, and the loss has been adjusted.

The *surplus* was largely due to articles having been purchased and charged to expenditure out of the Budget grants, and not afterwards transferred to the Stock accounts. Part of the surplus must also be attributed to the system of lending already explained.

The *Profit* on *stores sold* during the year amounted to Rs. 11,142.

The net result of the whole investigation has necessitated the writing off of a sum of Rs. 1,45,993. The Bench, as you are aware, sanctioned the adjustment of these accounts.

Private works.—Of the small sum that remained outstanding, hardly any was due to the year under report. Nearly all the bills for 1872 were recovered, and there was no loss whatever, as has generally been the case in past years.

The *Workshop* outstandings will be explained separately.

The *Sinking Fund* was brought up to the full amount required by law. The notes are nearly all 4 per cents., and, taking all our purchases into account, cost us just about par. The Sinking Fund will be made up to the full amount of our debt in less than ten years from the present time, or quite five years before the bonds can be repaid.

The amount which stood at the debit of the *G. I. P. Railway Company* will be adjusted when the question of the rates and taxes due by the Company for 1861 and 1862 is settled.

The amount at the debit of *Mr. V. J. Sunkersett*, on account of the Elphinstone Circle Fountain, we have not, as you are aware, been able to adjust.

LIABILITIES.

Government Loans.—The balance shown to be due by our books in respect of these loans does not agree with the amount at our debit in the books of the Accountant-General. We have always applied as much of our monthly instalments to capital as will clear the loans in the time provided by law, and the remainder we have debited to interest. The Accountant-General, on the other hand, has taken, in the case of the Vehar Water-works Debt and the first fifteen-lakh loan, as much of our

monthly instalments as he required to meet the interest due from month to month, and the small balance that remained has only been applied to the reduction of the capital debt. We have been more liberally treated in respect of the second fifteen-lakh loan, inasmuch as we have been allowed interest on the instalments paid. I reported to your predecessor at considerable length respecting these loans ; and as I am aware you intend to make a representation to Government about the Municipal debt, I think it necessary now merely to explain the cause of the difference between our book balance and that of the Accountant-General.

Drainage.—This is merely a book debt, and the liability will be cancelled by Section CXLI. of the new Act.

Deposits.—Rs. 30,000 of this amount will be adjusted so soon as the Port Trust assessment question is disposed of. The greater portion of the remainder will be repaid within a few months.

Smith, Fleming & Co.—This account will very shortly be closed.

Sundry unclaimed Debts.—These are sums which I do not anticipate will ever be claimed. The Finance Committee were of opinion that it was advisable, in order to preserve a record of the claims, to keep them on the books. I think, however, that such debts should be struck off as soon as the period of limitation has arrived.

Cash.—This statement shows that we had a cash balance on 31st December of Rs. 2,06,945. It will be quite apparent that the whole of the balance was due to savings on expenditure, as we received Rs. 2,33,842 less than the estimate, which deficiency in the revenue would have more than swallowed up Mr. Hope's anticipated balance of about two-and-a-quarter lakhs.

Out of the above cash balance, it will be necessary to repay the deposits and the booked liabilities, amounting altogether to about Rs. 50,000, as well as bills and claims amounting to probably more than a lakh of rupees for expenditure incurred in 1872, the accounts for which were not submitted for payment till after the close of the year.

Properly speaking, any unexpended balances of the Budget of any year should lapse with that year. Liabilities cannot, however, be shaken off in this way, and it will always be found that a certain portion of the expenditure of one year will require to be met in the next. Such expenditure should be added to and treated as the expenditure of the year in which the payments are made. I will therefore,

from time to time, submit to you, for the sanction of the Bench, debitable to the cash reserve, statements of claims for 1872, payable in the current year.

As a set-off the cash balance of 1873 will benefit to the extent of upwards of a lakh of rupees by the short collection of rates and taxes during the year under report.

No. 9.—Water-works Fund.—The income amounted to Rs. 4,07,835, and the legitimate expenditure of the year to Rs. 3,22,062. You will observe we had to debit to this account Rs. 1,21,788 on account of old liabilities discharged from the loan. Nearly the whole amount was incurred in repairing the Vehar dams.

A separate statement of the liquidation in which these sums are included is appended.

The advance made out of the cash reserve on account of *Toolsee* will be made good so soon as we draw upon the loan sanctioned for the construction of the works. The saving on interest has so far been considerable.

The debt to the *Harbour Board* has now been reduced to Rs. 5,000, and I trust the supply of water to the shipping may be put on a more satisfactory footing before long.

I think it necessary to explain that the Vehar Water-works Debt has never been brought on the books of the Municipality, as the Bench have never admitted their liability for the whole of the debt.

I do not know that it will be necessary to publish a separate *Water-work Account* under the new Act; but that may be left over for future consideration.

No. 10.—The *Drainage Fund Account* will not require to appear in another year, for the reason already explained.

It will be observed that only Rs. 71,550 of the annual contribution of Rs. 2,50,000, including payments made on account of past years, were expended.

No. 11.—*Liquidation of past years' Liabilities.*—Mr. Hope, at page 62 of his last annual report, showed the state of the liquidation up to 28th May.

The appendix now submitted embodies Mr. Hope's statement, and shows the result of the liquidation brought up to 31st December.

Since the last annual report was written, the total debt has been brought up to Rs. 17,79,126 by the submission of fresh claims to the amount of Rs. 39,221. Of this sum Rs. 16,49,050 have been admitted and paid. Of the remaining liability of Rs. 1,30,076, not more than Rs. 37,500 will require to be paid, unless we are

obliged to admit, as we possibly may, some of the claims which we have been advised are bad.

The whole amount of Rs. 16,76,618 available for the liquidation, has, as the above figures show, been expended, with the exception of about Rs. 27,500. There will therefore be a deficiency of about Rs. 10,000, should we be called upon to pay the whole of the Rs. 37,500 previously mentioned.

We, however, received considerable sums in 1871, and also during the past year, on account of old assets, which may fairly be set against the anticipated deficit.

The loan of fifteen lakhs may thus be said to have liquidated the debts of past years, but no more.

I will only add that I am heartily glad the liquidation has been brought so near an end. I never before had to undertake such a troublesome and disagreeable business. Accounts of a most complicated character, carried forward without adjustment for years, had to be gone carefully into and unravelled, in addition to which, exorbitant claims for interest had to be fought and wrangled over, till a compromise on favorable terms could be effected.

Altogether the saving on the liquidation through compromises, claims rejected for various reasons, &c., &c., amounted to nearly a lakh of rupees.

Stores.—The value of stores on hand at 31st December last stood by the books at Rs. 4,01,264 against Rs. 3,98,341 at the close of the previous year. We sold miscellaneous stores during the year to the value of Rs. 30,000, but the reduction so effected was more than counterbalanced by the importation of a large stock of new meters and numerous departmental adjustments. A list of the heaviest stock items is given below :—

		Rs.
20¼	lakhs Bricks	60,000
781	Iron Fountains	21,000
14	Latrines	24,000
882	Old Meters	26,000
359	New Meters	23,000
2	Stone-breaking Machines	9,800
834	Lamps (Kerosine and Gas)	8,000
286	Street Gullies	9,000
	Flagging	8,000
48,900	Earthenware Pipes	96,000
512	Iron Pipes	15,000
110	„ Sluices	13,000

The sooner the *Bricks* are used, the better, as the ground-rent charges are heavy, and they are deteriorating in quality from exposure. Were we to sell them now, the loss on first cost would be very heavy ; and it will be better to keep them till something is settled about a drainage scheme.

The *Fountains* and *Latrines* will, I hope, be used by and bye.

We are sure to lose considerably on the *Old Meters*, but I think an attempt should be made to sell them at once either in this country or in England, as they will not improve by keeping.

The *New Meters* have not sold as quickly as was expected, but a demand may spring up for them shortly.

The *Stone Breakers* have merely been tried, and should be sold, as it has been decided not to work them.

The *Lamps*, *Gullies*, and *Flagging* will be used in course of time.

The *Earthenware Pipes* are constantly being used.

The *Iron Pipes* and *Sluices* are now no doubt worth more money than they cost us.

All the miscellaneous stores required in the bazar have been purchased at rates contracted for, with the exception of those articles which it was considered better and more economical to get out from England.

Mr. Hope made an arrangement with Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. to get what stores we might require from England through the Metal Mart. The arrangement has worked well, and, from an account point of view, is a great improvement upon the system previously in force.

The whole of the stock on hand was gone over by Mr. Coen, and was found, on comparison, to tally with the Ledger Balances. The Store books have been well kept, and the stock carefully looked after by Mr. Couts, the Head Clerk.

The *Workshop* was wrought for the first six months of the year on the same principle as in 1871, but from the 1st of June the Superintendent was put upon a schedule of rates, and that system has since been continued. The new

arrangement has, in my opinion, been fairly successful so far. The following statement shows the result of the operations for the year:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance of last year's account				54,783	2	1
To Payments—						
On account of Establishment	45,334	7	2			
Stores	55,827	6	0			
Loss on account of Mr. Hammond's bills...	197	2	5			
Mr. Macdonald's Commission	214	11	2			
				1,01,573	10	9
				1,56,356	12	10
Profit.....				3,180	3	10
				1,59,537	0	8
By Recoveries—						
Private Works.....	39,928	1	6			
Departmental Works	1,02,720	15	9			
				1,42,649	1	3
By Outstanding Balances—	Rs.	a.	p.			
Private Works	7,036	6	3			
Departmental Works	9,511	0	5			
				16,547	6	8
Incomplete Works—						
Private Works	42	5	1			
Departmental Works.....	298	3	8			
				340	8	9
				16,887	15	5
				Rs. 1,59,537	0	8

The first item that attracts attention is the large balance of Rs. 54,783, which stood at the debit of the Workshop at the commencement of the year. This sum was made up of charges for both Private and Departmental works, some of them extending as far back as 1869. About Rs. 20,000 of the amount could not be adjusted till the loan was obtained. Irrespective of this, however, a considerable balance remained, involving many transactions, which should have been adjusted long before, and there can be no doubt the large outstandings were, to a certain extent, due to neglect and carelessness on the part of the Workshop staff. I have had the greatest possible difficulty in getting these outstandings adjusted, as Heads of Departments naturally objected to certify to charges which should have been preferred when the works charged for were completed.

The gross profits for the year amounted to Rs. 6,170, from which had to be deducted Rs. 2,396 credited back to the Health Department, being the profit made by the Workshop on the cart repairs of that department.

The Superintendent's Commission (Rs. 214), and other small deductions, reduced the free balance to Rs. 3,180.

The outstandings at the close of the year under report amounted to Rs. 16,887 as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Charges for 1871 and previous years unadjusted	9,511
Bills for 1872 in the hands of the Solicitors for recovery	4,300
„ „ „ paid in part but not adjusted	1,440
„ „ November not paid or adjusted at 31st December	1,636
	Rs. 16,887

Having dealt with each subject as proposed at the outset, it only now remains for me to make a few closing remarks.

The year has been a particularly busy one, and, considering that my establishment was largely reduced immediately after I joined in January, the work of the office has only been kept up by incessant hard work. I had Mr. Hope's Budget, the liquidation, the annual accounts, and Mr. Peile's Budget for 1873 to deal with in quick succession; nevertheless every account in the Ledger has been carefully gone over, and all outstandings and arrears adjusted when possible.

Cash received	Rs. 51,98,713
„ paid	„ 51,67,286
Adjustments	„ 15,75,847
	Rs. 1,19,41,796

The transactions of the year were necessarily very heavy, and amounted, as will be observed from the figures in the margin, to nearly a crore and twenty lakhs of rupees.

After nearly a year's experience, I hope to be able to carry on the work of the department efficiently with my reduced staff. I have, however, no spare hands to fill blanks caused by sickness, or to meet any special pressure.

It has, as I have stated, been necessary to work hard, and my establishment have, with few exceptions, cheerfully supported me.

Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, who was promoted to be my head accountant at the revision of the office, has worked exceedingly well, and has given me entire satisfaction.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JAMES THORBURN,

Acting Controller of Municipal Accounts.

BOMBAY, 17*th March* 1873.

APPENDICES

TO THE

MUNICIPAL CONTROLLER'S REPORT FOR 1872.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL ASSESSMENT, REDUCTIONS, REMISSIONS, DURING THE YEAR ENDING

	Original Assessment first entered under Section 59.	Assessment after final Signature. Section 65.	New Properties found to be liable. Section 66.	Final Gross Demand, Total of 2 and 3.	REDUCTIONS IN: Property struck off by the Commissioner. Section 66.	Reductions in Rates made by the Commissioner. Section 66.	Reductions made by the Court of Petty Sessions. Section 68.	For Vacancy.	For Errors.	For Demolition during the year.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HOUSE RATE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Fort and Colaba Ward	1,88,866 1 1	1,74,680 4 0	2 046 6 2	1,76,726 2 2	302 10 12	841 7 10	....	133 4 9	169 3 1	529 8 4
Mandwee Ward	1,49,291 14 8	1,42,261 10 4	3,529 12 7	1,45,791 6 11	....	842 7 9	69 9 7	47 14 6	104 1 8	1,461 9 9
Oomercarry, M., and Parell Ward.	1,20,678 1 7	1,14,225 14 4	2,189 15 11	1,16 415 14 3	14 8 10	141 2 5	....	39 4 10	25 5 8	935 2 8
Bhooleshwur Ward	90,121 8 10	87,701 15 2	813 0 4	88,514 15 6	12 2 5	141 12 0	....	26 1 8	36 2 5	124 5 6
Girgaum and M. Hill Ward	97,933 4 0	90,339 9 6	2,243 4 4	92 582 13 10	15 0 0	591 0 3	....	705 7 8	98 4 1	221 4 3
Mahim and Kamatheepoora Ward.	78,158 9 10	72,274 1 6	6,103 12 1	78,377 13 7	1 15 2	25 12 9	....	....	81 14 7	554 4 2
Total....	7,25,049 8 0	6,81,483 3 10	16,926 3 5	6,98,409 7 3	346 5 4	2,583 11 0	69 9 7	952 1 5	514 15 6	3,826 2 8
POLICE RATE.										
Fort and Colaba Ward	63,053 1 10	58,592 12 6	695 10 5	59,288 6 11	50 0 1	241 2 7	....	....	13 15 3	215 13 11
Mandwee Ward	49,017 3 1	47,450 9 1	1,835 14 1	49,286 7 6	....	190 5 6	....	....	46 13 7	509 1 6
Oomercarry, M., and Parell Ward.	39,993 5 8	38,094 9 7	729 15 6	38,827 9 1	127 12 10	....	....	....	11 9 7	269 1 3
Bhooleshwur Ward	29,981 9 3	29 334 8 6	274 9 7	29,606 2 1	12 10 5	47 6 5	....	....	....	57 15 4
Girgaum and M. Hill Ward	32,375 6 0	30,197 3 3	813 12 9	31,011 0 0	4 4 10	14 5 8	....	....	40 15 5	77 11 11
Mahim and Kamatheepoora Ward.	26,041 13 4	24,178 5 7	2,102 14 5	26,281 4 0	....	3 1 8	....	....	12 4 0	25 9 8
Total....	2,40,462 7 2	2,27,843 0 10	6,452 12 9	2,34,300 13 7	194 12 2	496 5 10	....	....	125 9 11	1,155 5 7
LIGHTING RATE.										
Fort and Colaba Ward	62,955 11 4	58,455 6 0	735 10 5	59,191 0 5	50 0 1	241 2 7	....	....	13 15 3	215 13 11
Mandwee Ward	49,017 3 1	47,450 9 5	1,835 14 1	49,284 7 6	....	190 5 6	....	....	46 13 7	509 1 6
Oomercarry, M., and Parell Ward.	39,993 5 8	38 097 9 7	729 15 6	38,827 9 1	127 2 10	....	....	....	11 9 7	269 1 3
Bhooleshwur Ward	29,981 9 3	29,331 8 6	274 9 7	29,606 2 1	12 10 5	47 6 5	....	....	....	57 15 4
Girgaum and M. Hill Ward	32,375 6 0	30,197 3 3	813 12 9	31,011 0 0	4 4 19	14 5 8	....	....	40 15 6	77 11 11
Mahim and Kamatheepoora Ward.	26,041 13 4	24,178 5 7	2,102 14 5	26,281 4 0	....	3 1 8	....	....	12 4 0	25 9 8
Total....	2,40,365 0 8	2,27,710 10 4	6,492 12 9	2,34,203 7 1	194 12 2	496 5 10	....	....	125 9 11	1,155 5 7
HALALCORE CESS.										
Fort and Colaba Ward	48 423 5 1	48.258 2 0	2,599 7 9	45,857 9 9	1 8 0	766 5 5	....	93 0 7	2,171 4 1	336 3 5
Mandwee Ward	51,209 3 7	49,362 2 1	542 1 9	49,904 3 10	....	52 8 0	....	8 10 0	862 11 9	244 12 10
Oomercarry, M., and Parell Ward.	32,262 14 2	31 2.6 9 3	637 12 10	31,854 6 1	....	11 13 7	....	40 8 1	110 11 4	231 9 11
Bholoeshwur Ward	42,304 3 11	41 264 2 8	445 7 7	41,709 10 5	72 9 8	58 10 5	....	4 9 4	147 13 6	68 3 0
Girgaum and M. Hill Ward	24,284 5 9	23 065 6 10	542 8 2	23,607 13 0	6 7 3	5 5 3	....	10 14 1	332 5 6	124 10 8
Mahim and Kamatheepoora Ward.	22,759 0 9	21,390 5 2	518 2 9	21,909 1 11	....	4 10 4	....	....	24 1 3	42 7 2
Total....	2,21,243 1 8	2,09,557 6 0	5,285 6 10	2,14,842 12 10	80 3 11	899 5 0	....	157 10 1	3,648 15 5	1,047 15 0
WATER RATE.										
Fort and Colaba Ward	82,226 14 6	75,344 8 7	1,396 14 0	76,741 6 7	15 12 0	....	....	9 6 0	2 2 4	....
Mandwee Ward	59,363 7 8	60 778 0 3	1,777 3 4	62,555 3 7	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oomercarry, M., and Parell Ward	73,728 13 3	73,285 15 7	2,302 12 1	75,588 11 8	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bhoo eshwur Ward	48 484 9 3	48,342 12 7	1,390 1 11	49,732 14 6	....	....	....	....	....	....
Girgaum and M. Hill Ward	57,895 11 0	55.484 8 9	1,639 11 11	57,124 4 8	....	....	....	....	1 11 0	....
Mahim and Kamatheepoora Ward.	65,562 10 9	60 453 1 3	7,913 8 8	68,366 4 11	....	1,660 7 0	....	....	....	....
Total....	3,87,262 2 5	3,73,688 15 0	16,419 14 11	*a3,90,108 13 11	15 12 0	1,660 7 0	....	9 6 0	3 13 4	....
WHEEL TAX.										
Fort and Colaba Ward	25,226 10 0	27,902 12 0	....	27,902 12 0	....	....	....	....	66 13 7	....
Mandwee Ward	17,249 6 0	15,582 0 0	....	15,582 0 0	....	....	....	....	11 8 0	....
Oomercarry, M., and Parell Ward.	26,476 10 0	23 938 14 0	....	23,938 14 0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bhooleshwur Ward	24,741 12 0	21 883 10 0	....	21,883 10 0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Girgaum and M. Hill Ward	36,005 2 0	32 952 8 0	....	32,952 8 0	....	....	....	....	107 8 0	....
Mahim and Kamatheepoora Ward.	11,658 10 0	9,459 14 0	....	9,459 14 0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total....	1,41,358 2 0	1,31,719 10 0	....	†b1,31,719 10 0	....	....	....	....	185 13 7	....
Grand Total....	19,55,740 5 6	18,52,997 14 0	51,577 2 8	19,03,585 0 8	832 2 7	6,136 2 8	69 9 7	1,119 1 6	4,604 13 8	7,184 12 10

a To this to be added Water-rate Bills sent in advance, Rs. 691-7-0, for the 4th Quarter of 1872, to the Collector.
b To this to be added Rs. 65,769-8-0 of assessment on Public Land Conveyances.

EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE,
Collector of Wheel Tax.

	Water Rate. Rs. a. p.	Wheel Tax. Rs. a. p.	Reductions and Remissions. Water Rate. Rs. a. p.	Wheel Tax. Rs. a. p.
For the 4th Quarter of 1871	96,464 2 11	35,190 0 0	58 12 6	49 0 0
For 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Quarters of 1872	2,93,644 11 0	96,529 10 0	1,866 0 1	177 13 7
Total Rs...	*3,90,108 13 11	†1,31,719 10 0	‡ 1,924 12 7	§ 226 13 7

W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

AND BILLS FORWARDED FOR THE YEAR 1872 TO THE COLLECTOR 31st DECEMBER 1872.

DEMAND.					REMISSION.						Amount of Bills forwarded to the Collector.	
Partial Exemptions granted during the year.	For discontinuance of supply during the year.	For difference between Assessment and Occupiers' Rental.	Total of Columns 5 to 13.	Final Net Demand.	Insolvency.	Parties not to be found.	Disputed Cases given up.	Net Loss after recovery by Distress.	Total of Columns 16 to 19.	Net Total.	Bills.	Amount.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
....	....	433 7 11	2,409 10 10	1,74,316 12 4	....	....	....	....	....	1,74,316 12 4	3,304	1,76,726 7 2
....	....	82 10 5	2,668 5 8	1,43,183 1 3	....	....	64 5 7	....	64 5 7	1,43,118 11 8	6,392	1,45,791 6 11
....	....	....	1,155 8 5	1,15,260 5 10	....	....	....	....	....	1,15,260 5 10	3,266	1,16,415 14 3
....	....	46 8 1	387 0 1	88,127 15 5	....	....	....	....	....	88,127 15 5	6,496	88,514 15 6
29 1 8	....	40 3 3	1,700 5 2	90,882 8 8	....	....	....	....	....	90,882 8 8	5,606	92,582 13 10
....	....	267 2 3	931 0 11	77,446 12 8	....	....	....	....	....	77,446 12 8	13,976	78,377 13 7
29 1 8	....	869 15 11	9 191 15 1	6,89,217 8 2	....	....	64 5 7	....	64 5 7	6,89,153 2 7	44,040	6,98,409 7 3
692 15 11	....	302 15 0	1,516 14 9	57,771 8 2	....	16 12 10	....	....	16 12 10	57,754 11 4	4,256	59,288 6 11
....	....	991 15 11	1,738 4 6	47,548 3 0	....	....	6 4 9	....	6 4 9	47,541 14 3	7,268	49,286 7 6
16 0 0	....	30 3 10	454 11 6	38,372 13 7	....	....	....	....	....	38,372 13 7	3,509	38,827 9 1
26 0 0	....	183 15 8	327 15 10	29,278 2 3	....	....	....	....	....	29,278 2 3	1,902	29,606 2 1
34 9 10	....	342 1 7	514 1 4	30,496 14 8	....	....	....	....	....	30,496 14 8	5,858	31,011 0 0
4 8 0	....	78 1 5	123 8 9	26,157 11 3	....	....	....	....	....	26,157 11 3	14,976	26,281 4 0
774 1 9	....	1,929 5 5	4,675 8 8	2,29,625 4 11	....	16 12 10	6 4 9	....	23 1 7	2,29,602 3 4	47,860	2,34,300 13 7
692 15 11	....	302 15 0	1,516 14 9	57,674 1 8	....	12 0 0	....	....	12 0 0	57,662 1 8	9	59,191 0 5
....	....	991 15 11	1,738 4 6	47,548 3 0	....	....	6 4 9	....	6 4 9	47,541 14 3	....	49,286 7 6
16 0 0	....	30 3 10	454 11 6	38,372 13 7	....	....	....	....	....	38,372 13 7	....	38,827 9 1
26 0 0	....	183 15 8	327 15 10	29,278 2 3	....	....	....	....	....	29,278 2 3	....	29,606 2 1
34 9 10	....	342 1 7	514 1 4	30,496 14 8	....	....	....	....	....	30,496 14 8	....	31,011 0 0
4 8 0	....	78 1 5	123 8 9	26,157 11 3	....	....	....	....	....	26,157 11 3	....	26,281 4 0
774 1 9	....	1,929 5 5	4,675 8 8	2,29,527 14 5	....	12 0 0	6 4 9	....	18 4 9	2,29,509 9 8	9	2,34,203 7 1
310 15 2	805 2 0	564 15 4	4,549 6 1	41,368 3 9	3 14 5	6 7 3	....	....	10 5 8	41,297 14 1	259	45,857 9 9
....	103 9 5	49 12 10	1,322 0 10	48,582 3 0	....	....	10 5 7	....	10 5 7	48,571 13 5	3	49,204 3 10
14 14 10	....	....	409 9 9	31,444 12 4	....	....	....	....	....	31,444 12 4	....	31,354 6 1
3 0 0	....	214 2 3	549 0 2	41,140 10 1	....	....	....	....	....	41,140 10 1	2	41,709 10 3
14 8 10	....	179 1 11	673 5 6	22,924 7 6	....	....	....	....	....	22,924 7 6	17	23,607 13 0
....	....	14 1 6	84 4 3	21,826 13 8	....	....	....	....	....	21,826 13 8	....	21,909 1 11
348 6 10	408 11 5	1,019 1 10	7,605 10 6	2,07,237 2 4	3 14 5	6 7 3	10 5 7	....	20 11 3	2,07,216 7 1	281	2,14,842 12 10
....	63 2 5	32 2 0	122 8 9	76,618 13 10	23 7 8	....	....	....	23 7 8	76,595 6 2	2,511	76,741 6 7
....	....	....	....	62,555 3 7	....	....	....	....	....	62,555 3 7	6,924	62,555 3 7
....	....	....	....	75,588 11 8	....	....	....	....	....	75,588 11 8	3,153	75,588 11 8
....	....	....	....	49,732 14 6	....	....	....	....	....	49,732 14 6	7,277	49,732 14 6
....	....	114 13 8	116 8 8	57,007 12 0	....	....	....	....	....	57,007 12 0	5,691	57,124 4 8
....	1 12 6	....	1,662 3 6	66,704 1 5	....	....	....	....	....	66,704 1 5	8,988	68,366 4 11
....	64 14 11	146 15 8	1,901 4 11	3,88,297 9 0	23 7 8	....	....	....	23 7 8	3,88,184 1 4	41,144	3,90,103 13 11
....	....	....	66 13 7	27,835 14 5	....	....	....	13 8 0	13 8 0	27,822 6 5	1,510	27,992 12 6
....	....	....	11 8 0	15,570 8 0	....	....	....	....	....	15,570 8 0	996	15,582 0 0
....	....	....	....	23,938 14 0	....	....	....	....	....	23,938 14 0	1,211	23,938 14 0
....	....	....	....	21,883 10 0	....	....	....	....	....	21,883 10 0	1,874	21,883 10 0
....	....	....	107 8 0	32,845 0 0	27 8 0	....	....	....	27 8 0	32,817 8 0	1,471	32,952 8 0
....	....	....	....	9,459 14 0	....	....	....	....	....	9,459 14 0	603	9,459 14 0
....	....	....	§ 185 13 7	1,31,533 12 5	27 8 0	....	....	13 8 0	§41 0 0	1,31,492 12 5	7,165	1,31,749 10 0
1,920 12 0	473 10 4	5,814 12 3	28,235 13 5	18,75,349 3 3	54 14 1	35 4 1	87 4 8	13 8 0	190 14 10	18,75,158 4 5	140,409	19,09,585 0 8

JOHN F. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.

SUMMARY.

Assessed by Assistant Commissioner and Assessor on account of 4th Quarter of 1871, Water and Wheel Tax....Rs. 1,31,654 2 11
Do. Do. for 1872..... „ 17,43,695 0 4
Do. Collector of Wheel Tax..... 18,75,349 3 3
65,769 8 0
Total Assessment Rs. 19,41,118 11 3

JAMES THORBURN,
Acting Controller of Municipal Accounts.

No.

STATEMENT showing the details of COLLECTION and

	Final net Demand (Bills received from the Assessor.)		Deduct Recoveries.		Remissions and Reductions allowed by the Assessor.		Balance				
							Bills under reference to the Assessor.				
	Bills.	Amount.	Bills.	Amount.	Bills.	Amount.	Under one Month.	Between one and three Months.	More than three Months.	Total number with the Assessor.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.
HOUSE RATE	44,040	6,96,409 7 3	39,310	6,28,195 1 3	704	9,256 4 8	71	55	125	251	4,284 11 4
POLICE RATE	48,150	2,34,300 13 7	41,320	2,08,073 12 2	1,083	4,698 10 3	145	111	206	462	1,118 7 5
LIGHTING RATE.....	.....	2,34,203 7 1	.....	2,07,985 15 4	.....	4,693 13 5	...	...	...	...	1,118 7 5
HALALCORE CESS	.....	2,14,842 12 10	.....	1,88,685 1 10	.....	7,626 5 9	...	...	...	...	2,775 7 0
WATER RATE	30,312	2,94,336 2 0	28,339	2,64,918 4 8	286	1,866 0 1	18	30	102	15	1,095 0 2
WHEEL TAX	5,254	96,529 10 0	4,714	87,498 12 5	18	177 13 7	13	6	4	23	218 0 0
Total.....Rs.	1,27,756	17,72,622 4 9	1,13,683	* 15 85,267 0 1	2,641	28,318 15 9	247	202	437	886	10,610 1 4

Note.—The number in column 2 is the number received from the Assessor.
The number in column 25 is the number as augmented by bills being subsequently divided into two or more.

* To this is to be added Rs. 65,769-8-0 actually recovered on account of Public Land Conveyance.

EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE,
Collector of Wheel Tax.

W. FELLOWS,
Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Collector.

2.

OUTSTANDING BALANCES for the year ending 1872.

outstanding.										Total outstanding Columns 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 & 22.		Grand Totals, Columns 4, 5, 6, 7, 23 & 24 tallying with Nos. 2 & 3.	
Bills in the Office.						Bills with Receivers.		Bills with Solicitors.					
Not yet Issued.	For reference to the Assessor.	For Notices and Warrants.	For other reasons.	Total number in the Office.	Amount.	Bills.	Amount.	Bills.	Amount.	Bills.	Amount.	Bills.	Amount.
13	14	15	16	17	18.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
					Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1,852	85	...	2	1,939	18,809 9 5	2,222	37,851 0 2	1	9 12 0	4,413	60,958 0 11	44,427	6,98,409 7 3
1,848	101	...	2	1,951	5,376 15 10	2,905	15,029 11 11	1	3 4 0	5,319	21,528 7 2	47,672	2,34,300 13 7
...	...	...	...	...	5,376 15 10	.....	15,624 15 1	...	3 4 0	.....	21,523 10 4	.....	2,34,203 7 1
...	...	...	...	...	486 6 8	.....	15,264 9 7	...	4 14 0	.....	18,531 5 3	.....	2,14,342 12 10
...	15	...	...	15	63 4 8	2,208	26,388 8 5	...	.....	2,373	27,551 13 3	30,998	2,94,336 2 0
...	1	...	...	1	27 0 0	512	8,698 0 0	...	.....	536	8,943 0 0	5,268	96,529 10 0
3,700	202	...	4	3,906	30,145 4 5	7,847	1,18,259 13 2	2	21 2 0	12,641	1,59,036 4 11	1,28,365	17,72,622 4 9

Total Collection for 1872.	Rs.	a.	p.
Through Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Collector	15,85,267	0	1
„ the Collector of Wheel Tax	65,769	8	0
Total Rs.	16,51,036	8	1

JAMES THORBURN,
Acting Controller of Municipal Accounts.

W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

No. 3.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ASSESSMENT, REMISSION, AND COLLECTION MADE IN 1872, AND THE BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 31ST DECEMBER 1872, ON ACCOUNT OF ALL THE RATES AND TAXES FOR THE YEARS 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, AND 1872.

	For 1868.				For 1869.			
	Balance outstanding on 31st December 1871.	Assessment in 1872.	Remission in 1872.	Collection in 1872.	Balance outstanding on 31st December 1872.	Balance outstanding on 31st December 1871.	Assessment in 1872.	Remission in 1872.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
House Rate	4,966 1 3	.....	690 6 3	3,741 8 11	534 2 1	4,996 3 4	.....	2,798 0 10
Police Rate.....	2,102 6 3	.....	455 13 7	1,373 2 3	273 6 5	2,081 6 4	.....	588 4 4
Lighting Rate	1,576 14 8	.....	341 12 10	1,030 1 0	205 0 10	2,081 0 10	.....	588 1 4
Halalcore Cess	603 4 5	.....	342 3 0	58 12 11	202 4 6	1,492 10 9	.....	470 14 4
Water Rate	529 4 0	.....	335 0 0	77 0 0	117 4 0	1,894 0 0	.....	1,334 0 0
Wheel Tax.....	1,650 6 7	.....	947 5 1	221 13 6	481 4 0	3,934 12 11	247 2 0	1,166 10 6
Total...Rs.	11,428 5 2	.....	3,112 8 9	6,502 6 7	1,813 5 10	16,480 2 2	247 2 0	6,945 15 4

	For 1869.		For 1870.				For 1871.		
	Collection in 1872.	Balance outstanding on 31st December 1872.	Balance outstanding on 31st December 1871.	Assessment in 1872.	Remission in 1872.	Collection in 1872.	Balance outstanding on 31st December 1872.	Balance outstanding on 31st December 1871.	Assessment in 1872.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
House Rate	797 7 6	1,400 11 0	23,253 5 10	.....	6,713 1 1	4,528 7 10	12,011 12 11	90,621 1 5	1,679 8 10
Police Rate.....	350 13 8	1,142 4 4	6,935 3 3	.....	1,467 14 4	1,330 2 5	4,137 2 5	31,244 13 9	702 12 8
Lighting Rate	350 12 10	1,142 2 8	6,914 2 9	.....	1,446 13 11	1,330 2 5	4,137 2 5	31,213 2 6	707 12 8
Halalcore Cess	290 14 5	730 14 0	7,234 2 3	1,115 4 8	3,736 10 3	1,630 14 5	2,981 14 3	28,235 14 1	2,156 9 4
Water Rate.....	250 14 0	309 2 0	4,120 8 0	124 6 0	2,118 3 0	876 7 0	1,250 4 0	13,217 10 0	42,808 8 0
Wheel Tax.....	877 1 2	2,138 3 3	1,1613 9 5	297 1 0	3,260 2 10	6,481 7 1	2,169 0 6	47,556 11 6	98,284 10 10
Total...Rs.	2,917 15 7	6,863 5 3	60,070 15 5	1,536 11 8	18,742 13 5	16,177 9 2	26,687 4 6	2,42,094 5 3	1,46,339 14 4

	For 1871.		
	Remission in 1872.	Collection in 1872.	Balance outstanding on 31st December 1872.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
House Rate	14,218 9 1	53,097 11 5	24,984 5 9
Police Rate.....	3,036 0 10	20,919 13 9	7,991 11 10
Lighting Rate	3,009 5 7	20,924 13 10	7,991 11 9
Halalcore Cess	5,561 5 10	17,558 6 1	7,272 11 6
Water Rate.....	489 12 0	49,891 6 0	5,645 0 0
Wheel Tax.....	1,019 2 2	1,34,506 3 10	10,316 0 4
Total...Rs.	27,334 3 6	2,96,898 6 11	64,201 9 2

	Balance outstanding on 31st December 1871.	For 1872.			Balance outstanding on 31st December 1872.
		Assessment in 1872.	Remission in 1872.	Collection in 1872.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
House Rate	.....	6,98,409 7 3	9,256 4 8	6,28,195 1 8	60,958 0 11
Police Rate	.....	2,34,300 13 7	4,698 10 3	2,08,073 12 2	21,528 7 2
Lighting Rate	.....	2,34,203 7 1	4,693 13 5	2,07,985 15 4	21,523 10 4
Halalcore Cess	.....	2,14,842 12 10	7,626 5 9	1,88,685 1 10	18,531 5 3
Water Rate	.....	*2,94,336 2 0	1,866 0 1	2,64,918 4 8	27,551 13 3
Wheel Tax.....	.....	*1,62,299 2 9	177 13 7	1,53,178 4 5	8,943 0 0
Total...Rs.	.....	18,38,391 12 9	28,318 15 9	16,51,036 8 1	1,59,036 4 11

* Exclusive of the 4th Quarter's Assessment and including Rs. 65,769-8-0 assessed by the Collector of Wheel Tax.

SUMMARY.

	Balance outstanding on 31st Dec. 1871. For all Years.	Assessment in 1872. For all Years.	Remission in 1872. For all Years.	Collection in 1872. For all Years.	Balance outstanding on 31st December 1872. For all Years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
House Rate	1,23,836 11 10	7,00,089 0 1	33,676 5 11	6,90,360 5 4	99,889 0 8
Police Rate	42,363 13 6	2,35,003 10 3	10,246 11 4	2,32,047 12 3	35,073 0 2
Lighting Rate	41,790 4 9	2,34,911 3 9	10,079 15 1	2,31,621 13 5	34,999 12 0
Halalcore Cess	37,565 15 6	2,18,114 10 10	17,737 7 2	2,08,224 1 8	29,719 1 6
Water Rate	19,761 6 0	2,05,232 0 0	4,454 12 7	2,04,273 15 5	16,264 10 0
Wheel Tax.....	64,755 8 5	3,93,164 15 10	8,259 4 8	4,07,004 14 3	42,656 5 4
Total...Rs.	3,30,073 12 0	19,86,515 8 9	84,454 8 9	19,73,532 14 4	2,58,601 13 8

W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

JAMES THORBURN,
Acting Controller of Municipal Accounts.

SORABJEE NOWROJEE COOPER,
Head Accountant, Municipality.

LOCAL

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the AMOUNT of INTEREST paid in BOMBAY,

	HOUSE RATE LOAN.									MARKET		
	BOMBAY.			LONDON.			MADRAS.			CALCUTTA.			BOMBAY.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
2nd Half-year of 1867	...			...			...			...			6,147	9	2
1st Do. do. 1868	4,932	9	2	2,889	15	1	551	6	6	1,762	5	6	10,500	0	0
2nd Do. do. 1868	15,027	5	3	12,219	1	3	1,710	0	0	3,918	10	6	8,895	0	0
1st Do. do. 1869	13,665	0	0	14,625	0	0	1,200	0	0	4,200	0	0	7,875	0	0
2nd Do. do. 1869	12,555	0	0	15,180	0	0	1,200	0	0	4,755	0	0	8,040	0	0
1st Do. do. 1870	12,330	0	0	15,930	0	0	1,200	0	0	4,230	0	0	8,085	0	0
2nd Do. do. 1870	11,385	0	0	17,220	0	0	1,200	0	0	3,885	0	0	7,500	0	0
1st Do. do. 1871	11,580	0	0	17,130	0	0	1,200	0	0	3,780	0	0	7,425	0	0
2nd Do. do. 1871	11,730	0	0	17,280	0	0	1,200	0	0	3,480	0	0	7,425	0	0
1st Do. do. 1872	11,310	0	0	17,880	0	0	1,200	0	0	3,300	0	0	7,695	0	0
2nd Do. do. 1872	10,920	0	0	18,270	0	0	1,200	0	0	3,300	0	0	7,545	0	0
Total Rupees.....	1,15,434	14	5	1,48,624	0	4	11,861	6	6	36,611	0	0	87,132	9	2

ABSTRACT.

	Debt held.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
In Bombay	7,01,000	0	0
,, London	8,24,000	0	0
,, Calcutta	1,73,000	0	0
,, Madras	40,000	0	0
Total...Rs.	17,38,000	0	0

W. G. PEDDER,

Acting Municipal Commissioner.

LOANS.

4 (*a*)

LONDON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, since the various LOANS were raised.

LOAN.			SUPPLEMENTARY MARKET LOAN.				TOTAL.
LONDON.	MADRAS.	CALCUTTA.	BOMBAY.	LONDON.	MADRAS.	CALCUTTA.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,147 9 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,636 4 3
885 0 0	300 0 0	420 0 0	1,855 12 7	1,435 11 3	184 1 4	2,370 11 10	49,221 6 0
1,575 0 0	300 0 0	750 0 0	2,850 0 0	2,550 0 0	...	2,550 0 0	52,140 0 0
1,635 0 0	300 0 0	525 0 0	2,970 0 0	3,000 0 0	...	1,980 0 0	52,140 0 0
1,515 0 0	300 0 0	600 0 0	3,000 0 0	2,910 0 0	...	2,040 0 0	52,140 0 0
2,670 0 0	300 0 0	30 0 0	2,430 0 0	3,600 0 0	...	1,920 0 0	52,140 0 0
2,760 0 0	300 0 0	15 0 0	2,130 0 0	3,900 0 0	...	1,920 0 0	52,140 0 0
2,760 0 0	300 0 0	15 0 0	2,175 0 0	3,900 0 0	...	1,875 0 0	52,140 0 0
2,790 0 0	...	15 0 0	2,565 0 0	3,510 0 0	...	1,875 0 0	52,140 0 0
2,940 0 0	...	15 0 0	2,565 0 0	3,510 0 0	...	1,875 0 0	52,140 0 0
19,530 0 0	2,100 0 0	2,385 0 0	22,540 12 7	28,315 11 3	184 1 4	18,405 11 10	4,93,125 3 5

Interest payable.	Deduct Outstandings.	Amount Paid.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2,25,108 4 2	25,080 0 0	2,00,028 4 2
1,96,469 11 7	...	1,96,469 11 7
57,401 11 10	...	57,401 11 10
14,145 7 10	...	14,145 7 10
4,93,125 3 5	25,080 0 0	4,68,045 3 5

JAMES THORBURN,
Acting Controller of Municipal Accounts.

SORABJEE NOWROJEE COOPER,
Head Acct., Municipality.

No.

LOCAL

STATEMENT showing the amount of INTEREST outstanding on 1st January and the Balance outstanding

	1869 1st Half.	1869 2nd Half.	1870 1st Half Year due 1st July.			1870 2nd Half Year due 1st January 1871.		
	Market Loan.	Market Loan.	House Rate Loan.	Market Loan.	Supplementary Market Loan.	House Rate Loan.	Market Loan.	Supplementary Market Loan.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Outstanding Balance on the 1st January 1872.....	3,000	3,000	30	3,000	30	1,875	3,000	60
To Interest payable for the year 1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
Total Rs.	3,000	3,000	30	3,000	30	1,875	3,000	60
Payment made in 1872	3,000	3,000	30	3,000	...	1,875	3,000	30
Balance Outstanding on 31st December 1872.....	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30

DETAILED ABSTRACT of Outstanding Balance due on 31st December 1872.

	1870.		1871.		1872.	Total Arrears	1872. 2nd Half Year Current.	Grand Total.
	1st Half Year.	2nd Half Year.	1st Half Year.	2nd Half Year.	1st Half Year.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
House Rate Loan	...	...	...	45	1,125	1,170	10,920	12,090
Market Loan	...	...	...	1,230	1,395	2,625	7,545	10,170
Supplementary Market Loan	30	30	45	45	105	255	2,565	2,820
Total Rs.....	30	30	45	1,320	2,625	4,050	21,030	25,080

W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

JAMES THORBURN,
Acting Controller of Municipal Accounts.

4-b.

LOANS.

1872, the amount payable for the year 1872, the amount paid during that year, on 31st December 1872.

1871 1st Half Year due 1st July.			1871 2nd Half Year due 1st January 1872.			1872 1st Half Year due 1st July.			1872 2nd Half Year due 1st January 1873.			Grand Total
House Rate Loan.	Market Loan.	Supplementary Market Loan.	House Rate Loan.	Market Loan.	Supplementary Market Loan.	House Rate Loan.	Market Loan.	Supplementary Market Loan.	House Rate Loan.	Market Loan.	Supplementary Market Loan.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,340	3,045	135	11,730	7,425	2,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,845
...	...	...	...	...	...	33,690	10,500	7,950	33,690	10,500	7,950	1,04,280
2,340	3,045	135	11,730	7,425	2,175	33,690	10,500	7,950	33,690	10,500	7,950	1,45,125
2,340	3,045	90	11,685	6,195	2,130	32,565	9,105	7,845	22,770	2,955	5,385	1,20,045
...	...	45	45	1,230	45	1,125	1,395	105	10,920	7,545	2,565	25,080

SORABJEE NOWROJEE COOPER,
Head Accountant, Municipality.

No.

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of the several Articles upon which Town Duties Companies during

	Grain and Pulse at 4 Annas per Candy.		Metals at ½ per Cent.		Wines and Spirits at 2 Annas per Gallon.		Beer at 6P1s	
	Quantity.	Amount of Duty.	Value.	Amount of Duty.	Gallons.	Amount of Duty.	Gallons.	
Collected by the Traffic Manager, Government Bunders.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
January 1872	42,762 4	10,690 10 2	5,05,252 1 0	2,516 4 8	70,937 3 0	8,867 2 9	28,461 0 0	
February .... „	30,925 6	7,731 8 2	2,45,941 0 0	1,229 11 6	67,143 6 0	8,392 15 5	20,200 0 0	
March .... „	37,117 1¼	9,279 8 0	3,10,131 1 4	1,550 11 1	71,941 4 0	8 992 11 7	25,310 0 0	
April .... „	60,560 0	15,140 5 3	4 28,278 0 0	2 141 6 7	71,838 4 0	8,979 13 5	33,313 0 0	
May .... „	55,772 2	13,943 2 3	2,79,500 6 3	1,397 9 1	80,407 5 0	10,050 15 8	29,453 0 0	
June .... „	31,576 2	7,894 2 4	3,76,749 10 1	1,883 12 2	71.858 7 0	8,982 5 11	34,117 0 0	
July .... „	23,302 5	5,826 1 9	2,18,414 0 0	1,092 1 4	69.736 7 0	8,717 1 8	14.275 0 0	
August .... „	25,940 3	6.485 2 3	2,20,867 0 0	1,101 13 11	59,593 4 0	7,449 2 11	12.252 ½ 0	
September .... „	28,019 0	5,754 13 0	1,48 409 0 0	742 1 7	56.126 5 0	7.015 13 6	17.810 0 0	
October .... „	29,377 2	7,395 0 8	1,31,354 11 4	656 13 2	69,360 3 0	8,670 0 10	15,602 0 0	
November .... „	37,700 5	9.425 4 6	1,19,448 0 0	597 4 6	54,219 0 3	6,777 6 11	26,070 0 0	
December .... „	26,901 3	6,725 6 7	2,90,646 0 0	1,453 3 9	68,121 0 6	8,515 3 9	23 245 0 0	
Total...	424,949 1¼	1,06.291 0 6	32,72,490 14 0	16,362 13 4	813,283 1 1	1,01,410 14 4	290,109 2½ 0	
G. I. P. Railway Company.								
January 1872	12,963 3	3,240 13 9	30.462 0 0	157 3 3	1,300 ¾ 0	162 9 6	.....	
February .... „	8.457 2	2.114 5 0	19 958 0 0	100 9 6	2 390 0 0	298 12 0	.....	
March .... „	13 093 2	3,273 5 0	17.807 0 0	89 8 9	2,124 ¼ 0	265 8 6	.....	
April .... „	16,814 6	4,203 11 0	16,836 0 0	85 1 6	1,150 ¼ 0	143 12 6	8 0 0	
May .... „	17.888 1½	4 472 0 9	17,252 0 0	89 4 9	542 ½ 0	67 13 0	24 0 0	
June .... „	15.304 2	3,826 1 0	14,990 0 0	78 1 6	780 ¼ 0	97 8 6	.....	
July .... „	2.542 3½	635 9 9	24,134 0 0	121 0 3	46 0 0	5 12 0	26 0 0	
August .... „	2.886 4½	721 10 5	18,617 0 0	94 1 6	1,220 ¼ 0	152 9 0	2 0 0	
September .... „	4,037 3	1,009 4 6	17,524 0 0	91 2 6	670 0 0	83 12 0	.....	
October .... „	11,998 2	2,999 10 6	21,873 0 0	112 0 3	765 0 0	95 10 0	.....	
November .... „	12,080 2	3,020 2 9	16,029 0 0	80 13 6	293 ¼ 0	36 10 6	38 0 0	
December .... „	9,774 1	2,443 9 8	35,159 0 0	177 11 6	265 0 0	32 6 0	12 0 0	
Total...	1,27,840 ½	31,960 3 11	2 50,641 0 0	1,276 10 9	11,547 ¼ 0	1,442 11 6	110. 0 0	
B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.								
January 1872	726 6	181 10 11	5,512 8 0	27 9 0	12,738 0 0	1,592 4 0	.....	
February .... „	1,141 5	285 6 3	1,958 0 0	9 12 7	8,490 0 0	1,061 4 0	.....	
March .... „	924 2	231 1 2	3,221 14 0	16 1 9	23,798 9 0	2,974 12 0	.....	
April .... „	1,133 1	283 4 3	2,483 0 0	12 6 8	40,065 0 0	5,008 2 0	.....	
May .... „	1,243 2	310 12 5	2,477 0 0	12 6 2	23,748 ½ 0	2,968 9 0	.....	
June .... „	2,427 5	606 14 6	9,393 2 0	49 8 3	774 0 0	96 12 0	.....	
July .... „	1.032 2	258 1 0	4,825 0 0	24 2 0	256 ½ 0	32 1 0	.....	
August .... „	1,092 4	273 2 0	2,637 8 0	13 3 0	29 0 0	3 10 0	.....	
September .... „	190 6	47 11 0	1,212 8 0	6 9 0	199 0 0	24 14 0	.....	
October .... „	36 2	9 1 0	822 8 0	4 2 0	23 ½ 0	2 15 0	.....	
November .... „	399 2	99 13 0	6,937 4 0	34 11 0	12 0 0	1 8 0	.....	
December .... „	692 0	173 0 0	4 550 0 0	22 12 0	32,302 0 0	4,037 12 0	.....	
Total...	14,039 5	2,759 18 6	46,630 4 0	233 3 5	1,42,435 ½ 0	17,804 7 0	.....	
Grand Total...	566,828 6¾	1,41,011 1 11	35,69,762 2 0	17,872 11 6	967,265 2 1	1,20,658 0 10	290,219 2½ 0	

ABSTRACT.

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance on 1st January 1872	Traffic Manager, Government Bunders	7.698 10 3	
	G. I. P. Railway Company	2,769 4 9	
	B. B. and C. I. Railway Company	33 6 8	
			10,501 5 8
Collected in 1872 by Traffic Manager, Government Bunders		3.81,849 12 2	
Do. G. I. P. Railway Company		1,04.929 2 11	
Do. B. B. and C. I. Railway Company		27 405 4 3	
			5,14,184 3 4
Deduct—			5,24,685 9 0
Refunds		51,436 0 9	
Balance on 31st December 1872	Traffic Manager, Government Bunders 2,629 4 10		
	G. I. P. Railway Company 2,967 2 8		
	B. B. and C. I. Railway Company 15 5 3		
		5,611 12 9	
			57,047 13 6
Net Collection from 1st January to 31st December 1871 ..... Rupees			4,67,637 11 6

W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

JAMES THORBURN,
Acting Controller of Municipal Accounts.

5.

are levied under Act IV. of 1869, and collected by Bunder Fee Department and both Railway the year 1872.

PER GALLON.			SUGAR, &C., AT 1 PER CENT.				GHEE AT 6 ANNAS PER MAUND.				TIMBER AT 2½ PER CENT.						Total of Monthly Collection.		
Amount of Duty.			Value.			Amount of Duty.			Maunds and Seers.		Amount of Duty.			Value.			Amount of Duty.			
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
889	6	9	13,58,854	12	8	13,589	0	8	4,675	6	1,753	6	0	86,860	0	0	2,171	9	4	40,477	8	4
631	4	4	17.65,766	5	0	17,658	6	4	2,568	2	964	2	6	2,89.287	11	10	7,232	8	8	43 840	8	11
790	15	8	6,92.398	10	3	6,924	0	1	4,311	31	1,617	3	6	1,24,600	12	0	3,115	0	10	32,270	2	9
1,041	0	10	8 30,257	4	0	8,302	10	3	4,108	25	1,540	15	7	1,24,116	0	0	3.103	0	6	40,249	4	5
920	7	1	6,44,232	14	0	6,442	6	0	8,070	30	3,026	11	0	3,18,922	0	0	7.973	2	0	43,754	5	1
1,066	2	8	2,78,546	10	0	2,785	7	8	5.287	6	1,983	0	0	54.745	0	0	1,368	10	0	25.963	8	9
446	1	6	2,44,878	0	0	2.448	13	1	3,588	23	1,345	14	4	58,945	0	0	1,473	10	5	21,349	12	1
382	14	4	2,30,617	0	0	2 306	3	3	4.570	6	1,713	14	9	2,14,153	12	0	5,353	14	0	24,793	1	5
556	9	3	2,87,802	4	0	2,878	0	11	2,085	33	782	5	3	1,37,101	8	0	3,427	9	1	21,157	4	7
783	3	3	4,37,215	4	1	4,372	3	0	5,119	26	1,919	15	3	1,80.006	12	0	4,500	2	11	28.297	6	8
814	11	1	7,58,213	4	1	7,582	5	8	4,081	56	1,530	14	6	44.396	0	0	1,110	0	9	27,837	15	11
726	6	8	8,79,574	0	0	8,795	12	4	6,290	0	2 358	14	3	1,31,351	8	0	3,283	13	11	31,858	13	3
9,049	3	5	8,408,348	4	1	84,085	5	3	54,757	22	20,537	4	11	17,64,485	15	10	44,113	2	5	3,81,849	12	2
.....			9,462	0	0	94	9	11	12,746	11	4,779	13	9	522	0	0	13	1	0	8,448	3	2
.....			1,381	0	0	14	2	6	10,996	20	4,123	12	3	875	0	0	21	14	0	6,573	7	3
.....			3,430	0	0	34	8	0	12,823	35	4,808	15	3	1.887	0	0	47	3	0	8,519	0	6
0	4	0	3,368	0	0	33	14	6	7,185	16	2,694	8	6	2 329	0	0	58	4	0	7.219	8	9
0	12	0	12,802	0	0	133	6	3	9,844	31	3,691	12	9	6,994	0	0	174	14	0	8,629	15	6
.....			11,181	0	0	112	6	9	15,480	30	5,805	4	6	3,172	0	0	79	3	0	9 998	9	3
0	13	0	542	0	0	5	9	3	6,042	10	2,265	13	6	559	0	0	14	0	0	3,048	9	9
0	1	0	2,283	0	0	23	1	9	24,797	15	9,299	0	3	232	0	0	5	13	9	10,296	5	6
..	.....		2,198	0	0	22	3	0	15,684	33	5,881	13	3	208	0	0	5	4	0	7,093	7	3
.....			2,862	0	0	29	0	9	23,765	5	89,12	3	0	275	0	0	6	14	0	12,155	6	6
1	3	0	9,365	0	0	92	6	6	22,566	6	8,462	5	0	80	0	0	2	0	0	11,695	9	3
0	6	0	9,853	0	0	98	15	9	22,316	13	8,368	10	1	1,171	0	0	29	6	0	11,151	1	0
3	7	0	68,727	0	0	694	4	11	1,84,249	25	69,094	0	1	18,304	0	0	457	12	9	1,04,929	2	11
.....			3	10	0	0	0	7	1,291	35	509	8	10	.....			.....			2,301	12	4
.....			202	8	0	2	0	5	1,339	2	502	10	0	.....			.....			1,861	1	3
.....			741	0	0	7	6	7	3,169	0	1,187	12	1	.....			.....			4,417	1	7
.....			16	3	0	0	2	9	4,097	33	1,536	11	1	.....			.....			6,840	10	9
.....			1,081	4	0	10	13	6	1,684	20	630	13	8	.....			.....			3,933	6	9
.....			1,058	4	0	10	9	10	4,707	16	1,765	4	4	.....			.....			2,529	0	11
.....			500	0	0	5	0	0	159	0	59	10	0	.....			.....			378	14	0
.....			618	12	0	6	3	0	337	0	126	6	0	.....			.....			422	8	0
.....			325	0	0	3	4	0	248	7	93	1	0	.....			.....			175	7	0
.....			818	12	0	8	3	0	32	33	12	5	8	.....			.....			36	10	8
.....			.....	..		.....			118	0	44	4	0	.....			.....			180	4	0
.....			31	4	0	0	5	0	252	13	94	10	0	.....			.....			4,328	7	0
.....			5,396	9	0	54	0	8	17,436	39	6,553	11	8	.....			.....			27,405	4	8
9,052	10	5	84,82,471	13	1	84,833	10	10	8,64,466	0	99,185	0	8	17,82,789	15	10	44,570	15	2	5,14,184	3	4

SORABJEE NOWROJEE COOPER,
Head Accountant, Municipality.

No.

STATEMENT of TOTAL RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS (including Transfers)

RECEIPTS. MUNICIPAL FUND.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cash Balance on 1st January 1872...	.....	.....	.....	[A]1,76,618 6 0
House Rate (through Collector)—				
For 1868.....	3,741 8 11			
,, 1869.....	797 7 6			
,, 1870.....	4,528 7 10			
,, 1871.....	53,097 11 5			
,, 1872.....	6,28,195 1 8			
	6,90,360 5 4			
Less Refunds	10,407 10 0			
		6,79,952 11 4		
Government Contribution in lieu of House Rate	.....	30,000 0 0		
			7,09,952 11 4	
Wheel Tax—				
Through Collector—				
For 1868..... Rs. 77 0 0				
,, 1869..... ,, 250 14 0				
,, 1870..... ,, 876 7 0				
,, 1871..... ,, 46,641 2 0				
,, 1872..... ,, 87,408 12 5				
	1,35,254 3 5			
Through Superintendent—				
For 1871..... Rs. 3,250 4 0				
,, 1872..... ,, 65,769 8 0				
	69,019 12 0			
		2,04,273 15 5		
Less Refunds	.....	177 0 0		
			2,04,096 15 5	
Liquor Licenses (through Police Commissioner)	.....	.....	59,914 0 0	
Land Conveyance Licenses (through Police Commissioner)	.....	.....	5,862 2 0	
Town Duties—				
Through J. Ryan, Traffic Manager, Government Bunders...	3,86,919 1 7			
,, B. B. & C. I. R. Company	27,423 5 8			
,, G. I. P. R. Company.....	1,04,731 5 0			
		5,19,073 12 3		
Less Refunds	.....	51,436 0 9		
			4,67,637 11 6	
Tobacco Duty & Licenses (through Commissioner of Customs).....	.....	.....	1,47,654 4 0	
Market Fees—				
Carrying Fees.....	.....	37,964 11 6		
Slaughter ,, ...	.....	35,168 13 6		
Standing ,, ...	.....	12,734 2 0		
Stall ,, ...	.....	1,17,527 2 4		
Ground Rent	.....	20,293 12 0		
Rent of Chawls at Bandora	.....	4,207 0 0		
Sheep Dung and Bullock Hides (proceeds of)	.....	261 0 0		
			2,28,156 9 4	
Carried over...Rs.	.....	.....	18,23,274 5 7	1,76,618 6 0

6.

of the BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY for the Year ending 31st December 1872.

DISBURSEMENTS. MUNICIPAL FUND.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCE, *viz.*—				
Clerk of the Peace and Law Charges—				
I. Salary of the Clerk of the Peace	4,800 0 0			
II. Office Establishment	1,968 0 0			
III. Law charges Rs. 13,277 6 0				
Less Receipts ,, 605 8 0				
	12,671 14 0			
IV. Printing, Stationery, and Advertisement charges	5,155 0 5			
V. Clerk to the Finance and Standing Committee.....	100 0 0			
		24,694 14 5		
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S DEPT.—				
I. Salary of the Commissioner ...	34,854 13 4			
II. Office Establishment	7,933 7 9			
III. Contingencies, Stationery, and Printing...Rs. 834 9 1				
Less Receipts ,, 0 8 0				
	834 1 1			
IV. Office Rent	1,800 0 0			
V. Printing Budget and Annual Accounts.....	1,634 0 0			
		47,056 6 2		
CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT—				
I. Salary of Controller	12,089 14 7			
II. Office Establishment .....Rs. 22,477 10 8				
Less Receipts ,, 6 5 4				
	22,471 5 4			
III. Contingencies, Stationery, and Printing	2,839 11 3			
IV. Office Rent	4,200 0 0			
V. Store Department	2,577 11 2			
		44,178 10 4		
		1,15,929 14 11		
Proportion of the above charges, viz.—				
Charged to this Fund 10/16 share	.....	72,456 3 4	72,456 3 4	
,, Water Works Fund 2/16 ,,	.....	14,491 3 11		
,, Police Account ,, ,,	.....	14,491 3 10		
,, Lighting ,, ,, ,,	.....	14,491 3 10		
		1,15,929 14 11		
ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION CHARGES, *viz.*—				
Assessor's Department—				
I. Salary of the Assessor	8,550 0 0			
II. Office Establishment	27,907 0 0			
III. Contingencies, Stationery, Printing, &c.	1,756 2 7			
IV. Office Rent	3,300 0 0			
V. Extra Establishment for the Revision of Assessment	4,906 1 0			
		46,419 3 7		
Carried over...Rs.	.....	46,419 3 7	72,456 3 4	

STATEMENT of TOTAL RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS (including Transfers)

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.	.....	.....	.....	1,76,618 6 0
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and brought forward .....Rs.	.....	.....	18,23,274 5 7	
HALALCORE CESS—				
Through Collector—				
For 1868..... Rs. 58 12 11				
„ 1869..... „ 290 14 5				
„ 1870..... „ 1,630 14 5				
„ 1871..... „ 17,558 6 1				
„ 1872..... „ 1,88,685 1 10				
	2,08,224 1 8			
Through Police Commissioner	216 0 0			
Rent of Halalcore Chawls	11,291 8 0			
		2,19,731 9 8		
Less Refunds	.....	2,660 4 0		
			2,17,071 5 8	
FINES AND PENALTIES—				
Through Senior Magistrate of Police...	.....	6,147 6 0		
„ Collector of Bombay	.....	700 0 0		
On Contractors	.....	900 0 0		
„ Health Department	.....	1,449 4 10		
„ Halalcore „	.....	2,146 11 1		
„ Engineer's „	.....	25 0 0		
			11,368 5 11	
Contribution from Government on account of Census	.....	.....	12,000 0 0	
MISCELLANEOUS FEES—				
Through Collector—				
Buttakee	1,902 0 0			
Cultivation of Ground Rs. 1,250 0 0				
Less Refunds ... .. „ 625 0 0				
	625 0 0			
Cutting Grass and Grazing Cattle... Rs. 545 0 0				
Less Refund... „ 8 5 4				
	536 10 8			
Duplicate Bills	33 10 0			
Inspection Fees	48 0 0			
Notice Fees..... Rs. 6,370 11 4				
Less Refund ... „ 14 0 0				
	6,356 11 4			
Rearing Fish	457 0 0			
Sundry Fees	188 14 2			
Transfer „	773 0 0			
Warrant „ .....Rs. 4,599 0 0				
Less Refund ... „ 10 8 0				
	4,588 8 0			
		15,509 6 2		
Through Collector of Wheel Tax—				
Transfer Fees	.....	561 0 0		
Carried over...Rs.	.....	16,070 6 2	20,63,714 1 2	1,76,618 6 0

of the BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY for the Year ending 31st December 1872.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and brought forward .....Rs.	.....	.....	72,456 3 4	
ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION CHARGES —*continued* and brought forward, Rs.	.....	46,419 3 7		
Collector's Department—				
I. Salary of the Collector	7,033 13 11			
II. Office Establishment	12,953 9 9			
III. Salaries of Receivers and Commission	25,909 0 1			
IV. Contingencies, Stationery, Printing, &c.	1,932 4 8			
V. Office Rent	2,940 0 0			
VI. Receipt Stamps	1,328 15 0			
		52,097 11 5		
		98,516 15 0		
Proportion of the above charges, viz.—				
Charged to this Fund 9/16 share ...	.....	55,415 12 6	55,415 12 6	
,, Water Works Account 3/16 share.....	.....	18,471 14 10		
,, Police Account 2/16 share	.....	12,314 9 10		
,, Lighting ,, ,, ,,	.....	12,314 9 10		
		98,516 15 0		
Discretional Contingencies.....	.....	4,894 6 5		
Less Receipts	.....	1,028 0 0		
			3,866 6 5	
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, *viz.*—				
General Supervision—				
Staff.....	25,500 0 0			
Office—				
A. Establishment... Rs. 7,812 14 0				
Less Receipts ,, 148 7 0				
7,664 7 0				
B. Contingencies ...Rs. 1,697 8 3				
Less Receipts ,, 43 0 0				
1,654 8 3				
	9,318 15 3	34,818 15 3		
Conservancy Branch—				
I. Superintendence and Inspection	37,749 14 7			
II. Labor, including Feed of Cattle:				
A. Scavengering... Rs. 1,52,477 0 7				
B. Drain cleaning, ,, 83,001 13 3				
	2,35,478 13 10			
III. Bunder	4,869 0 0			
IV. Veterinary	1,367 4 5			
V. Disposal of Town Sweepings.....Rs. 50,386 10 4				
Less Receipts ,, 20 4 9				
	50,366 5 7			
Carried over ...Rs.	3,29,831 6 5	34,818 15 3	1,31,738 6 3	

STATEMENT of TOTAL RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS (including Transfers)

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.	.....	.....	.....	1,76,618 6 0
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and brought forward.....Rs.	.....	.....	20,63,714 1 2	
MISCELLANEOUS FEES—*continued* and brought forward .....Rs.	.....	16,070 6 2		
Through Executive Municipal Engineer—				
Constructing and Cleaning Drains..	430 0 0			
Covering Gutters	352 0 0			
Occupying Public Roads	5 0 0			
Opening Roads for Water-pipes.....	6,510 0 0			
Projecting Galleries	1,432 11 0			
,, Rewas	277 6 8			
,, Scaffoldings	5,811 10 4			
,, Weather Frames	2,792 6 4			
		17,611 2 4		
Through Health Officer—				
Cleaning Drains	1,290 7 4			
,, Private Privies	237 0 0			
Digging Graves.....	866 10 8			
Offensive and Dangerous Trades ...	6,079 9 4			
Removing Dead Animals	6,215 4 0			
		14,688 15 4		
Through Police Commissioner—				
Blasting Licenses	365 0 0			
Coffee and Chandool	69 0 0			
Erecting Canopies	1,170 0 0			
Music Licenses	11,150 0 0			
Occupying Public Roads	1,463 0 0			
Poison License	5 0 0			
		14,222 0 0		
			62,592 7 10	
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—				
General Sales Account—				
Unclaimed Properties through Police Commissioner	517 11 11			
Materials	97 8 0			
		615 3 11		
Sales of Land	.....	15,474 5 9		
Books of Fares	.....	79 4 0		
Clothing Fund—				
Controller's Department.....	3 14 0			
Clerk of the Peace Department.....	2 11 4			
Commissioner's ,, ...	8 10 2			
Assessor's ,, ...	5 12 11			
Collector's ,, ...	8 15 10			
Engineer's ,, ...	6 15 10			
Health ,, ...	4 8 7			
Market ,, ...	*135 0 3			
Registration ,, ...	12 12 8			
Workshop ,, ...	0 6 4			
	189 11 11			
Less transferred to 1873 on account of Market Peons	*124 0 0			
		65 11 11		
Ground Rent	.....	781 10 3		
Carried over... Rs.	.....	17,016 3 10	21,26,306 9 0	1,76,618 6 0

of the BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY for the Year ending 31st December 1872.

MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and brought forward .....Rs.				.....			.....			1,31,738	6	3
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT—*continued* and brought forward ...Rs.				.....			34,818	15	3			
Conservancy Branch—continued and brought forward .....Rs.				3,29,831	6	5						
VI. Repairs.....				25,988	2	11						
VII. Stores				13,111	11	2						
VIII. Reserve Live Stock.....				8,021	14	6						
IX. Rent.....				11,956	0	8						
X. New Works				23,449	3	3						
XI. Water-proof Clothing				424	0	0						
XII. New Plant				3,960	0	0						
XIII. Night Soil Collection—	Rs.	a.	p.									
A. Superintendence ...	12,815	9	6									
Less Receipts...	415	11	0									
	12,399	14	6									
B. Labor ...	1,38,765	12	9									
C. Feed of Bullocks ...	2,848	6	5									
D. Stores ...	170	5	2									
E. Repairs ...	433	2	2									
F. Stock.....	250	0	0									
G. Purchase of Live Stock	96	4	6									
H. Rent.....	646	11	4									
				1,55,610	8	10						
XIV. Night Soil Removal—												
A. Superintendence ...	3,949	4	0									
B. Labor ...	19,201	10	5									
C. Feed of Bullocks ...	17,699	15	3									
D. Stores ...	1,682	7	5									
E. Stock.....	2,500	0	0									
F. Repairs ...	6,851	7	2									
G. Rent	525	0	0									
H. Purchase of Live Stock	600	0	0									
				53,009	12	3						
							6,25,362	12	0			
Registration of Births and Deaths—												
I. Office Establishment				3,031	10	8						
II. Registrar's „				6,324	0	0						
III. Contingencies, Stationery, and Printing				971	14	7						
							10,327	9	3			
Carried over... Rs.				.....			6,70,509	4	6	1,31,738	6	3

STATEMENT of TOTAL RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS (including Transfers)

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.	.....	.....	.....	1,76,618 6 0
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and brought forward .....Rs.	.....	.....	21,26,306 9 0	
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—*continued* and brought forward.....Rs.	.....	17,016 3 10		
Loan Fees—				
Enfacement.....	208 0 0			
Registration	26 0 0			
		234 0 0		
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—				
IV. Scavengering Establishment	395 8 9			
VIII. Night ,,	1,997 0 0			
Profit on Private Works	1,726 5 5			
		4,118 14 5		
House Rent.....	.....	350 0 0		
			21,719 2 3	
MISCELLANEOUS SAVINGS—				
Through Collector	.....	200 5 0		
,, Engineer	2,389 9 4			
Less Refunds	259 10 0			
		2,129 15 4		
,, Health Department.....	1,096 14 9			
Less Refunds	207 14 1			
		889 0 8		
,, Halalcore Department	1,273 3 11			
Less Refunds	600 11 0			
		672 8 11		
,, Workshop Department ...	27 4 0			
Less Refunds	9 11 1			
		17 8 11		
,, Commissioner's Department	.....	17 8 9		
Discretional Contingencies.....	.....	527 14 4		
Stores	835 14 3			
Less Debit	151 12 8			
		684 1 7		
Contagious Diseases' Act	.....	394 11 0		
Miscellaneous	.....	635 12 1		
			6,169 6 7	
Profit on Municipal Workshop	.....	.....	3,180 3 10	
Carried over...Rs.	.....	.....	21,57,375 5 8	1,76,618 6 0

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and brought forward .....Rs.	.....	.....	1,31,738 6 3	
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT—*continued* and brought forward.....Rs.	.....	6,70,509 4 6		
Markets and Slaughter Houses—				
I. Establishment.....	11,564 3 8			
II. Labor	8,660 10 4			
III. Lighting Markets	9,766 10 9			
IV. Meat Train	23,370 12 0			
V. Disposal of Offal	1,042 3 7			
VI. Feed of Cattle	260 10 11			
VII. Stores	1,581 3 2			
VIII. Waterproof Clothing	26 0 0			
IX. Contingencies, Stationery, and Printing	224 15 8			
X. Maintenance of Slaughter House Sidings at Bandora ...	761 4 0			
XI. Repairs.....	1,610 4 3			
XII. Rent.....	503 14 7			
XV. Purchase of Live Stock	200 0 0			
		59,572 12 11		
Cemeteries—				
I A. Drivers..... 717 10 10				
B. Feed of Horses..... 1,205 2 3				
C. Contingencies 198 2 1				
D. Mortuary Chapel at Sewree 3,000 0 0				
	5,120 15 2			
III. Rent.....	3 5 1			
		5,124 4 3		
Census	.....	20,372 12 2		
Vaccination	.....	6,275 5 5		
			7,61,854 7 3	
MUNICIPAL ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT—				
I. Salary of Executive Engineer and his Deputy	.....	26,886 9 9		
II. Office Establishment.....	.....	14,883 0 2		
III. Inspectors of Buildings, Roads, &c.	16,294 1 9			
Less Receipts	149 5 4			
		16,144 12 5		
IV. Surveyors and Draftsmen.....	.....	4,211 11 9		
V. Office Rent.....	.....	5,820 0 0		
VI. Contingencies and Stationery, including cost of printing &c.				
* Building Certificate Forms.	1,814 1 9			
Less Receipts.....	640 8 0			
		1,173 9 9		
		69,119 11 10		
Less Proceeds of Building Certificate Forms, &c.....	.....	1,811 8 0		
		67,308 3 10		
Deduct charged to Water Works Fund	.....	18,768 0 0	48,540 3 10	
Carried over...Rs.	.....	.....	9,42,133 1 4	

STATEMENT of TOTAL RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS (including Transfers)

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.	.....	.....	.....	1,76,618 6 0
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and brought forward .....Rs.	.....	.....	21,57,375 5 8	
Carried over...Rs.	.....	.....	21,57,375 5 8	1,76,618 6 0

of the BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY for the Year ending 31st December 1872.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and brought forward.....Rs.	.....	.....	9,42,133 1 4	
WATERING—				
I. Bullock and Hand Bhistees ...	.....	62,821 7 5		
II. Bullock pairs for Watering Carts	.....	46,247 6 6		
III. Labourers	.....	5,897 3 11		
IV. Repairing Water Posts	.....	1,820 12 1		
V. Persian Wheels (erection of)...	.....	2,052 11 3		
REPAIRS TO ROADS—			1,18,839 9 2	
I. Road Metal	.....	78,489 0 6		
II. Sand Stone	.....	12,070 3 1		
III. Slab Stones	.....	1,257 15 11		
VI. Ground Rent for Stacking Metal, &c.	.....	524 12 5		
VII. Walls and Drains (repairs to)	.....	30 0 0		
VIII. Outdoor Establishment.....	2,608 0 0			
Less Receipts.....	22 10 8			
		2,585 5 4		
IX. Labourers	63,742 2 4			
Less Receipts.....	297 5 4			
		63,444 13 0		
X. Hire of Carts.....	.....	44,336 4 0		
XI. Hire of Bullocks	.....	41,730 8 0		
XII. Scraping Roads.....	.....	13,593 3 11		
XIII. Stores, Contingencies, &c., &c.	17,340 13 1			
Less Receipts.....	28 8 5			
		17,312 4 8		
XV. Maintenance of Steam Roller,	7,212 7 8			
Less Receipts.....	456 0 0			
		6,756 7 8		
			2,82,130 14 6	
REPAIRS TO MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS—				
I. Repairs.....	.....	2,819 15 11		
II. Contingencies	.....	190 12 3		
			3,010 12 2	
IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS—				
I. Compensation for Ground	.....	1,333 13 8		
II. Contingencies	.....	704 5 3		
			2,038 2 11	
MAINTENANCE OF LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION—				
I. Establishment.....	.....	4,472 0 0		
II. House Rent.....	.....	80 0 0		
III. Contingencies	.....	757 14 1		
IV. Materials.....	.....	15,415 3 6		
V. Repairs to Machinery.....	.....	3,246 15 8		
VI. Centrifugal Pump (fitting).....	.....	300 0 0		
			24,272 1 3	
MAINTENANCE OF LOVE GROVE, WORLEE, AND DHARAVEE SLUICES—				
I. Establishment.....	.....	1,200 0 0		
II. Materials.....	.....	2 11 5		
III. Repairs and New Works	.....	7 2 0		
IV. Contingencies	.....	83 5 8		
			1,293 3 1	
Carried over...Rs.	.....	.....	13,73,717 12 5	

STATEMENT of TOTAL RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS (including Transfers)

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.	.....	.....	.....	1,76,618 6 0
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and brought forward .....Rs.	.....	.....	21,57,375 5 8	
Carried over...Rs.	.....	.....	21,57,375 5 8	1,76,618 6 0

of the BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY for the Year ending 31st December 1872.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and brought forward .....Rs.	.....	.....	13,73,717 12 5	
LAND CONVEYANCE LICENSE DEPT.—				
I. Office and other Establishment	.....	1,050 0 0		
II. Contingencies, Stationery, Printing, &c.	.....	838 11 5		
III. Cost of Badges	.....	2,000 4 0		
IV. Tin Plates	.....	787 13 2		
V. Stores	.....	96 3 6		
VI. Buggy-hire for Inspecting Public Conveyances	.....	231 0 0		
			5,004 0 1	
LIQUOR LICENSE DEPARTMENT—				
I. Office Establishment	.....	720 0 0		
II. Contingencies, Stationery, and Printing	.....	266 13 5		
III. Cost of Stores	.....	27 0 0		
			1,013 13 5	
TOBACCO DUTY ESTABLISHMENT—				
I. Under Commissioner of Customs	.....	13,450 11 3		
Less Receipts	.....	91 13 8		
			13,358 13 7	
TOWN DUTY ESTABLISHMENT—				
I. Under J. Ryan (Establishment and Commission)	.....	12,461 10 9		
II. G. I. P. Railway (Commission)	.....	3,175 14 1		
III. B. B. & C. I. Railway („)	.....	956 8 0		
			16,594 0 10	
VICTORIA GARDENS—				
I. Contribution	.....	3,000 0 0		
II. Debt	24,462 10 7			
Less Receipts	189 8 0			
		24,273 2 7		
			27,273 2 7	
DRAINAGE—				
I. Contribution	.....	.....	2,50,000 0 0	B
INTEREST ON LOANS—				
I. Market Loans	.....	48,780 0 0		
II. House Rate Loan	71,265 0 0			
Less charged to Drainage	17,682 1 6			
		53,582 14 6		
		1,02,362 14 6		
III. Government Loan of 15 Lakhs	.....	42,000 0 0		
IV. New „ „ „ „	.....	32,310 0 0		
			1,76,672 14 6	
CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF LOANS—				
I. House Rate Loan Contingencies	38 12 3			
II. Exchange on H. R. Loan Interest Remittances &c. .....Rs. 2,325 6 3				
Less Receipts... „ 19 6 2				
	2,306 0 1			
Carried over...Rs.	2,344 12 4	.....	18,63,634 9 5	

STATEMENT of TOTAL RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS (including Transfers)

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.	.....	.....	.....	1,76,618 6 0
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and brought forward.....Rs.	.....	.....	21,57,375 5 8	
POLICE ACCOUNT—				
Police Rate (through Collector)—				
For 1868	1,373 2 3			
,, 1869	350 13 8			
,, 1870	1,330 2 5			
,, 1871	20,919 13 9			
,, 1872	2,08,073 12 2			
		2,32,047 12 3		
Less Refunds	.....	274 3 10		
		2,31,773 8 5		
Government Contribution on account of Police Rate.....	.....	10,000 0 0		
			2,41,773 8 5	
Carried over...Rs.	.....	.....	23,99,148 14 1	1,76,618 6 0

of the BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY for the Year ending 31st December 1872.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and brought forward .....Rs.	.....	.....	18,63,634 9 5	
CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF LOANS—*continued* and brought forward...Rs.	2,344 12 4			
III. Commission on House Rate Loan	429 0 1			
	2,773 12 5			
Less charged to Drainage	688 0 0			
		2,085 12 5		
V. Exchange on Market Loan Interest Remittances ...Rs. 872 1 9				
Less Receipts „ 6 9 10				
	865 7 11			
VI. Commission on Market Loan...	166 7 3			
		1,031 15 2		
VII. Govt. Loan Contingencies ...	.....	212 2 1		
			3,329 13 8	
SINKING FUND—				
I. Market Loans	.....	30,750 0 0		
II. House Rate Loan.....	.....	42,218 3 3		
			72,968 3 3	
Primary Education	.....	.....	9,321 3 7	
Pensions	.....	.....	7,221 0 0	
Auditors' Allowance	.....	.....	3,000 0 0	
RENT OF MUNICIPAL OFFICE (unoccupied portion), *viz.*—				
Total Rent	.....	33,900 0 0		
Less recovered and adjusted	.....	25,560 0 0		
			8,340 0 0	
			19,67,814 13 11	AA
AMOUNTS WRITTEN OFF—				
Frere Fountain (as per Bench's Sanction, dated 9th October 1872)	.....	11,763 12 7		
Loss on Stores (ditto 8th Jan. 1873)	.....	1,45,993 3 11		
			1,57,757 0 6	GG
			21,25,571 14 5	
POLICE ACCOUNT.				
GENERAL POLICE—				
I. Salary of Commissioner	23,400 0 0			
II. European Land Police	69,547 13 1			
III. Native „ „	1,81,911 3 8			
IV. „ Mounted „	7,944 0 0			
V. Office Establishment	4,776 0 0			
VI. House Rent ..... Rs. 20,325				
Less Receipts ... „ 75				
	20,250 0 0			
VII. Secret Service.....	3,650 0 0			
VIII. Contingencies, Stationery, and Printing	2,829 10 9			
IX. Repairs to Police Chowkies ...	4,110 11 9			
X. Hire of Horses during Mohurrum	283 12 0			
XI. Lighting Police Chowkies.....	833 14 4			
XII. Cost of Stores.....	428 15 4			
		3,19,966 0 11		
Carried over...Rs.	.....	3,19,966 0 11	21,25,571 14 5	

STATEMENT of TOTAL RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS (including Transfers)

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.	.....	.....	.....	1,76,618 6 0
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and brought forward .....Rs.	.....	.....	23,99,148 14 1	
LIGHTING ACCOUNT—				
LIGHTING RATE (through Collector)—				
For 1868	1,030 1 0			
„ 1869	350 12 10			
„ 1870	1,330 2 5			
„ 1871	20,924 13 10			
„ 1872	2,07,985 15 4			
		5		
Less Refunds	.....	274 3 10		
		2,31,347 9 7		
Government Contribution on account of Lighting Rate.....	.....	10,000 0 0		
			2,41,347 9 7 B	26,40,496 7 8
Carried over...Rs.	.....	.....	.....	28,17,114 13 8

of the BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY for the Year ending 31st December 1872.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and brought forward .....Rs.	.....	.....	21,25,571 14 5	
POLICE ACCOUNT—*continued* and brought forward .....Rs.	.....	3,19,966 0 11		
POLICE HOSPITAL ESTABLISHMENT—				
I. Salary of the Surgeon	3,600 0 0			
II. Hospital Establishment.....Rs. 2,599 3 4				
Less Receipts „ 1,301 8 3				
	1,297 11 1			
III. Medicines and Surgical Instruments	340 4 0			
IV. Contingencies, Stationery, and Printing.....	89 9 0			
V. Cost of Stores	193 0 7			
VI. Repairs to Police Hospital	1,721 14 3			
		7,242 6 11		
STEAM FIRE BRIGADE ESTABLISHMENT—				
I. Establishment	12,769 5 5			
II. Repairs to Engines	1,641 8 11			
III. Contingencies for extinguishing Fires	2,063 0 0			
IV. Charges for Buggy-hire, Feed of Horses, &c.	3,401 3 10			
V. Lighting Fire Engine Sheds...	112 8 8			
VI. Cost of Stores	11,880 6 7			
VII. Purchase of Horses.....	467 0 0			
VIII. Office Rent	2,100 0 0			
		34,435 1 5		
		3,61,643 9 3		
General Superintendence 2/16 share...	.....	14,491 3 10		
Assessment and Collection Charges 2/16 share	.....	12,314 9 10		
			3,88,449 6 11	CC
LIGHTING ACCOUNT.				
PUBLIC LIGHTING—				
I. Gas Charges	2,39,427 6 6			
II. Cost of House for Photometer,	1,404 5 0			
III. Establishment.....	2,111 0 0			
IV. Contingencies, Rs. 289 3 8				
Less Receipts, „ 45 0 0				
	244 3 8			
VI. New Main Instalments	1,907 7 0			
VII. „ Lamps „	7,304 13 0			
VIII. Zinc Number Plates	600 0 0			
		2,52,999 3 2		
General Superintendence 2/16 share...	.....	14,491 3 10		
Assessment and Collection Charges 2/16 share	.....	12,314 9 10		
			2,79,805 0 10	DD
Carried over ...Rs.	.....	.....	27,93,826 6 2	

STATEMENT of TOTAL RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS (including Transfers)

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.	.....	.....	.....	28,17,14 13 6
WATER WORKS ACCOUNT—				
WATER RATE (through Collector)—				
For 1868	221 13 6			
,, 1869	877 1 2			
,, 1870	6,481 7 1			
,, 1871	1,34,506 3 10			
,, 1872	2,64,918 4 8			
		4,07,004 14 3		
Less Refunds	.....	156 0 10		
		4,06,848 13 5		
Through Presidency Engineer	.....	351 1 8		
			4,07,199 15 1	
Sale of Grass	.....	.....	610 0 0	
			4,07,809 15 1	
Clothing Fund.....	.....	.....	24 13 0	
			4,07,834 12 1	C
Carried over...Rs.	.....	.....	4,07,834 12 1	28,17,114 13 8

of the BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY for the Year ending 31st December 1872.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and brought forward .....Rs.	.....	.....	27,93,826 6 2	
PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF PAST YEAR'S CHARGES—				
Road Repairs	.....	1,18,078 3 3		
Collection Department	.....	2,506 13 2		
Repairs to Municipal Buildings.....	.....	5,565 11 11		
Health Department	.....	19,222 8 2		
Town Duties	.....	523 1 11		
Maintenance of Love Grove Pumping Station	.....	3,218 0 0		
Markets and Slaughter Houses.....	.....	1,819 15 1		
Gratuities	.....	450 0 0		
Cemeteries	.....	559 2 0		
Clerk of the Peace and Law Charges	.....	15,264 13 1		
Compensation for Bandora Slaughter House.....	.....	2,125 13 3		
Private Works Account.....	.....	524 2 2		
Printing Annual Report for 1870...	.....	1,664 4 0		
Auditers' Allowance	.....	1,000 0 0		
Halalcore Department	.....	156 0 0		
Advertising Acceptances	.....	28 0 0		
Plant and Stores.....	.....	5,802 15 6		
Contagious Diseases' Act	.....	3,389 5 4		
Improvement of Streets.....	.....	69,085 1 0		
Interest	.....	1,40,129 14 11		
Medical attendance on Municipal Officers	.....	5,200 0 0		
Lighting Charges	.....	14,609 11 0		
Municipal Commissioner's Dept. ...	.....	147 8 6		
Police Charges	.....	2,040 5 5		
Municipal Engineer's Department...	.....	489 8 0		
General Stock (Survey Maps)	.....	1,855 0 0		
Erecting Latrines	.....	8 3 7		
General Savings (Hewetson for Main Drainage)	.....	1,758 6 0		
			4,17,222 6 9	32,11,048 12 11
WATER WORKS ACCOUNT—				
Executive Engineer's Department (proportion of)	.....	.....	18,768 0 0	
MAINTENANCE OF VEHAR WATER WORKS—				
I. Turncocks, &c.	.....	18,228 0 0		
II. Labourers	.....	8,606 2 6		
III. Repairs to Plant.....	.....	2,005 4 1		
IV. Miscellaneous Stores	5,305 2 9			
Less Receipts	399 9 4			
		4,905 9 5		
V. Contingencies.....	.....	1,816 6 8		
			35,561 6 8	
Printing, &c., Major Tulloch's Report on the Water Supply.....	.....	.....	2,852 6 10	
Parell Main.....	.....	.....	12,966 14 7	
Carried over...Rs.	.....	.....	70,148 12 1	32,11,048 12 11

STATEMENT of TOTAL RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS (including Transfers)

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.	.....	.....	.....	28,17,114 13 8
WATER WORKS ACCOUNT—*continued* and brought forward, Rs.	.....	.....	4,07,834 12 1	
Water Supply to Shipping.....	.....	1,156 5 4		
Less Wharfage Fees paid on Steam Water Barges	.....	690 0 0		
			D 466 5 4	4,08,301 1 5
Carried over...Rs.	.....	.....	.....	32,25,415 15 1

of the BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY for the Year ending 31st December 1872.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.	.....	.....	.....	32,11,048 12 11
WATER WORKS ACCOUNT—*continued* and brought forward Rs.	.....	.....	70,148 12 1	
Instalment to Government on account of Vehar Debt	.....	.....	1,75,200 0 0	
Unpaid Instalment of 1864-65 of Vehar Debt	.....	.....	43,750 0 0	
			2,89,098 12 1	
Assessment and Collection Charges 3/16 share	.....	.....	14,491 3 11	
General Superintendence 2/16 share	.....	.....	18,471 14 10	
			3,22,061 14 10	EE
PAYMENT ON ACCOUNT OF PAST YEAR'S CHARGES—				
Major Tulloch's Furlough Allowance (proportion of)	.....	774 3 1		
Repairs to Vehar Dams—				
Glover & Co.'s Bills	1,09,044 9 7			
,, ,, ...	588 6 5			
	1,09,633 0 0			
Damage done to Land, &c.....	4,124 8 0			
		1,13,757 8 0		
Pipes supplied by D. F. Colah (difference in value allowed) ...	.....	1,101 10 5		
Survey Maps and Carriage Hire (Rs. 147-8 + Rs. 30)	.....	177 8 0		
		1,15,810 13 6		
WATER EXTENSION SURVEY—				
Theodolite	400 0 0			
Damage done to Jungles, &c.....	1,731 12 0			
Establishment, &c.	1,587 10 6			
Printing Charges	1,370 8 0			
Deputation and Travelling Allowances to Inspectors Grey and Coen, &c.....	536 0 6			
Ground Rent for Tents and Sundries (Rs. 243-8 + 25 + Rs. 83)	351 8 0			
		5,977 7 0		
			1,21,788 4 6	II
		LL	4,43,850 3 4	
HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD	.....	1,156 5 4		
TOOLSEE WATER SUPPLY	1,04,706 12 1			
Less Receipts	109 0 0	MM		
		1,04,597 12 1		
	.....	NN 24 13 0		
			1,05,778 14 5	
Clothing Fund				5,49,629 1 9
Carried over...Rs.	.....	.....	.....	37,60,677 14 8

STATEMENT of TOTAL RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS (including Transfers)

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.	.....	.....	.....	32,25,415 15 1
DRAINAGE FUND—				
Contribution from Municipal Fund..	.....	.....	2,50,000 0 0	
Clothing Fund	.....	.....	32 15 1	
				E 2,50,032 15 1
Carried over...Rs.	.....	.....	.....	F 34,75,448 14

of the BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY for the Year ending 31st December 1872.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.	.....	.....	.....	37,60,677 14 8
DRAINAGE FUND—				
Interest on Drainage Loan (Rs. 2,78,635)	.....	17,682 1 6		
Charges on ditto (ditto)	.....	688 0 0		
Sinking Fund ditto (ditto)	.....	13,931 12 9		
Panwell Brick-works Establishment	.....	1,321 2 5		
Engineer's Salary (proportion of)...	.....	3,709 10 10		
Grant Road Drain to account	.....	20,882 1 6		
Miscellaneous Drains and Contingencies.....	.....	5,121 10 9		
			63,336 7 9	FF
PAYMENT ON ACCOUNT OF PAST YEAR'S CHARGES—				
Major Tulloch's Furlough Allowance (proportion of)	.....	774 3 1		
Drain Pipes supplied by D. F. Colah (difference in value allowed) ...	.....	3,596 15 7		
Rent of Ground for stacking Bricks	.....	3,731 2 8		
Sundries (Rs. 63-4-7 + Rs. 39 + Rs. 9)	.....	111 4 7		
			8,213 9 11	JJ
Clothing Fund.....	.....	.....	KK 32 15 1	
PAST YEAR'S BOOKED LIABILITIES PAID OFF—				71,583 0 9
New Bank of Bombay on account of Government Promissory Notes for Sinking Fund	.....	3,53,479 4 8		
Less already invested	.....	1,53,212 9 5		
			2,00,266 11 3	
Government Contribution in lieu of House Rate for Municipal Improvements (unexpended balance)	.....	.....	34,257 15 7	
New Bank of Bombay Cash Credit Account	.....	.....	1,52,956 12 0	
Deposits—				
Deposit Account.....	.....	35,830 14 11		
„ under Section 142 of Act II. of 1865.....	.....	139 10 5		
„ on account of work performed for private parties	.....	11,265 0 0		
„ Munguldass N. Clock	.....	64 5 4		
			47,299 14 8	
Municipal Officers—				
Controller	.....	51 12 0		
Municipal Engineer	.....	626 11 5		
Landing Clerk.....	.....	232 11 4		
Workshop Superintendent.....	.....	30 7 1		
		941 9 10		
Commission on Private Works	.....	151 6 4		
			1,093 0 2	
Ardaseer Eduljee Chinoy	.....	5,874 3 4		
Burjorjee Framjee Patell	.....	54,887 6 7		
B. B. & C. I. Railway Company ...	.....	31,541 5 0		
Dorabjee Framjee Colah	.....	6,450 0 8		
Dharsee Wagjee.....	.....	5,686 3 5		
Esplanade Fee Fund Committee ...	.....	350 1 8		
Carried over...Rs.	.....	1,04,789 4 8	4,35,874 5 8	38,32,260 15 5

STATEMENT of TOTAL RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS (including Transfers)

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.	.....	.....	.....	F34,75,448 14 2
PAST YEAR'S ASSETS RECOVERED—				
Agri-Horticultural Society	.....	1,168 4 0		
Government of Bombay on account of Contagious Diseases' Act	.....	178 2 1		
Hammond, T.....	.....	1,927 2 5		
Tookaram Wittoo	.....	7,818 2 5		
			G 11,091 10 11	
ADVANCES—				
PERSONAL ACCOUNTS OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS—				
Collector	2,544 15 4			
Engineer.....	5,445 10 7			
Health Officer.....	4,656 4 0			
Municipal Commissioner	6,160 0 0			
Workshop Superintendent.....	227 3 2			
		19,034 1 1		
Carried over...Rs.	.....	19,034 1 1	11,091 10 11	34,75,448 14 2

of the BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY for the Year ending 31st December 1872.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.	.....	.....	.....	38,32,260 15 5
PAST YEAR'S BOOKED LIABILITIES PAID OFF—*continued* and brought forward .....Rs.	.....	1,04,789 4 8	4,35,874 5 8	
Fraser and Miller	.....	2,382 0 6		
Gas Company	.....	1,09,443 9 7		
G. I. P. Railway Company	.....	29,788 13 1		
Glover & Co.	.....	71,640 9 9		
Government of Bombay	.....	2,00,000 0 0		
Husonally Tyebjee	.....	750 0 0		
Income Tax Account	.....	3,947 15 6		
Johnston, W. B.	.....	3,252 10 11		
Jamsetjee Rutnaghur	.....	3,659 4 0		
Jacob Sao	.....	10,544 4 4		
Khimjee Jewa	.....	473 5 10		
Littlewood, J. H.	.....	335 0 0		
Muncherjee Ardaseer and Hormusjee Nowrojee	.....	11,257 12 10		
Nanjee Damjee	.....	424 11 4		
Nicol & Co.	.....	1,151 2 11		
Narayen Sutwajee	.....	100 0 0		
Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy	.....	8,335 14 0		
P. & O. S. N. Company	.....	20,435 13 3		
Ruttonjee, Buckham & Co.	.....	1,313 0 0		
Richardson and Robson	.....	189 10 0		
Rahimtoola Bhoyjeebhoy	.....	1,139 9 5		
Rustomjee Sorabjee & Co.	.....	814 1 0		
Rogers, H.	.....	1,186 6 0		
Smith, Fleming & Co.	4,909 9 0 237 11 4	4,671 13 8		
Superintendent, Bombay Revenue Survey	.....	1,096 0 9		
Sundry parties	.....	12,208 10 7		
Sundry Unclaimed Debts	.....	1,022 8 0		
Tookaram Hurjee	.....	15,232 9 7		
Treacher & Co.	.....	3,848 13 9		
Wittul Tookaram	.....	22,569 10 1		
			6,48,005 0 7	
BUILDINGS—			PP 10,83,879 6 3	
New Works Loan Account (on account of Markets), Arthur Crawford Market past year's Liability	.....	.....	QQ 17,947 2 5	
ADVANCES—				
PERSONAL ACCOUNTS OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS—				
Collector	2,412 0 10			
Engineer	5,795 10 7			
Health Officer	4,300 0 0			
Municipal Commissioner	2,913 2 4			
Police ,, ...	744 11 3			
Workshop Superintendent	12 8 0	16,178 1 0		
Carried over...Rs.	.....	16,178 1 0	11,01,826 8 8	38,32,260 15 5

STATEMENT of TOTAL RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS (including Transfers)

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.	.....	.....	11,091 10 11	34,75,448 14 2
ADVANCES—*continued* and brought forward .....Rs.	.....	19,034 1 1		
PERSONAL STOCK ACCOUNTS—				
Assessor	114 9 0			
Clerk to the Justices	268 8 7			
Collector	211 8 4			
Controller	187 9 0			
Engineer, Drainage	16,761 15 2			
„ Water Works	16,967 4 10			
„ Municipal	60,478 1 6			
Municipal Commissioner	462 1 6			
Police „	17,167 1 5			
Health Officer	1,43,678 7 0			
Panwell Brick Works.....	31,623 5 5			
Workshop	1,30,524 12 2			
„ on account of unfinished articles.....	54,783 2 1			
Registration of Births and Deaths...	148 9 8			
Town and Tobacco Duty Department	321 4 0			
General Stock.....	94,406 9 7			
Water Meters	5,155 0 0			
	.....	5,73,259 13 3		
Clothing Fund	.....	124 0 0		
Departmental Works.....	.....	1,175 14 4		
Private Works	.....	10,651 14 8		
Commission on Private Works	.....	212 2 8		
Workshops (private and Departmental works).....	.....	1,53,218 1 5	H	
			7,57,675 15 5	
DEPOSITS—				
Deposits (from Contractors and others)	.....	2,53,535 3 2		
„ on account of works performed for private parties	.....	14,010 1 3		
Deposits under Section 142 of Act II. of 1865	.....	6 2 6		
Munguldass Nathoobhoy's Clock...	.....	64 5 4	I	
			2,67,615 12 3	
DEBT—		J		
New Government Loan of 15 Lakhs	.....	15,00,000 0 0		
SINKING FUND—				
Annual Contribution of 1/20th of the local Loans (Rs. 17,38,000)	.....	K 86,900 0 0		
Interest accrued at the New Bank of Bombay on the Sinking Fund Government Promissory Notes...	.....	L 12,621 10 8	J, K, & L 15,99,521 10 8	
Frere Fountain (amount written off)	.....	.....	M 11,763 12 7	
ASSETS—				
Application for Water Connections..	.....	.....	N 428 4 0	
Carried over...Rs.	.....	.....	26,48,097 1 10	34,75,448 14 2

of the BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY for the Year ending 31st December 1872.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.	.....	.....	11,01,826 8 8	38,32,260 15 5
ADVANCES—*continued* and brought forward .....Rs.	.....	16,178 1 0		
PERSONAL STOCK ACCOUNTS—				
Assessor	22 0 0			
Clerk to the Justices	3 0 0			
Collector	517 14 0			
Controller	221 1 0			
Engineer, Drainage	.....			
„ Water Works	10,058 4 6			
„ Municipal	54,542 11 7			
Municipal Commissioner	1,097 9 9			
Police „	17,252 5 4			
Health Officer.....	66,449 4 8			
Panwell Brick Works.....	661 14 0			
Workshop	54,856 6 10			
„ on account of unfinished articles.....	.....			
Registration of Births and Deaths...	.....			
Town and Tobacco Duty Department	244 8 0			
General Stock	74,433 12 1			
„ „ (unserviceable articles for sale)	6,695 0 0			
Water Meters	28,050 0 0			
		3,15,105 11 9		
Departmental Works	.....	864 0 9		
Private Works	.....	8,500 1 0		
Commission on Private Works	.....	156 6 4		
Workshops (private and Departmental works).....	.....	1,70,106 0 10	RR	
			5,10,910 5 8	
DEPOSITS—				
Deposits (from Contractors and others)	.....	1,61,733 5 11		
Deposits on account of works performed for private parties.....	.....	5,646 15 3		
Deposits under Section 142 of Act II. of 1865	.....	.....		
Munguldass Nathoobhoy's Clock ...	.....	25 0 0	SS	
			1,67,405 5 2	
DEBT—				
Government Loan of 15 Lakhs	.....	1,50,000 0 0		
New „ „ „	.....	56,250 0 0		
	TT	2,06,250 0 0		
New Bank of Bombay on account of Government Promissory Notes for Sinking Fund and Interest (1/20th portion of Rs. 17,38,000)	86,900 0 0			
*Interest accrued on the Sinking Fund	12,621 10 8	UU 99,521 10 8	TT&UU	
			3,05,771 10 8	
ASSETS—				
Application for Water Connections..	.....	225 0 0		
Building Certificate Forms.....	.....	112 8 0		
Rent of part of Municipal Office (due by Collector of Income Tax)	.....	150 0 0		
G. I. P. Railway Company	.....	5,902 11 11	VV	
			6,390 31 1	
Carried over...Rs.	.....	.....	20,92,304 2 1	38,32,260 15 5

STATEMENT of TOTAL RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS (including Transfers)

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.	.....	.....	26,48,097 1 10	34,75,448 14 2
LIABILITIES—				
Income Tax.....	.....	3,734 13 4		
Smith, Fleming & Co.....	.....	31,456 4 2		
Sundry unclaimed debts for 1872...	.....	3,943 10 8	O	
			39,134 12 2	P
				26,87,231 14 0
				Q
Total...Rs.	.....	.....	.....	61,62,680 12 2

W. G. PEDDER,

Acting Municipal Commissioner.

of the BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY for the Year ending 31st December 1872.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.	.....	.....	20,92,304 2 1	38,32,260 15 5
LIABILITIES—				
Income Tax.....	.....	2,910 5 4		
Smith, Fleming & Co.....	.....	28,259 9 8		
Sundry unclaimed debts for 1872...	.....	.....	WW 31,169 15 0	XX 21,23,474 1 1
				YY 59,55,735 0 6
Cash Balance	.....	.....	.....	ZZ 2,06,945 11 8
Total.....Rs.	.....	.....	.....	Q 61,62,680 12 2

JAMES THORBURN,
Acting Controller of Municipal Accounts.

SORABJEE NOWROJEE COOPER,
Head Accountant, Municipality.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cash Balance (see A detailed Statement)	.....	.....	1,76,618 6 0
Municipal Fund Revenue, including Police and Lighting (see B detailed Statement)	.....	26,40,496 7 8	
Water Works Fund Revenue (see C detailed Statement)	.....	4,07,834 12 1	
Revenue proper for the year 1872 (see contrasted Revenue Statement, page 5 of my Report)	.....	*30,48,331 3 9	
ADJUSTMENTS—			
Water Works (see D detailed Statement)	468 5 4		
Drainage Fund (see E detailed Statement)	2,50,032 15 1		
		2,50,499 4 5	
			32,98,830 8 2
(See F detailed Statement)	.....	.....	34,75,448 14 2
Past year's Assets recovered (see G detailed Statement)	11,091 10 11		
Advances to Municipal Officers and recoveries on Personal Stock Accounts during the year (see H detailed Statement)	7,57,675 15 5		
Deposits received (see I detailed Statement)	2,67,615 12 3		
DEBT—			
Government Loan (see J detailed Statement)..... 15,00,000 0 0			
Adjustment of Sinking Fund on Local Debt and Interest (see K and L detailed Statements) ... 99,521 10 8			
	15,99,521 10 8		
Frere Fountain adjustment (see M detailed Statement).....	11,763 12 7		
Carried over...Rs.	26,47,668 13 10	.....	34,75,448 14 2

ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MUNICIPAL FUND—			
Expenditure, exclusive of Police and Lighting (see AA detailed Statement)	.....	19,67,814 13 11	
Less Drainage Adjustment (see BB detailed Statement).....	.....	2,50,000 0 0	
		17,17,814 13 11	
Police expenditure (see CC detailed Statement)	.....	3,88,449 6 11	
Lighting expenditure (see DD detailed Statement)	.....	2,79,805 0 10	
			23,86,069 5 8
Water Works Fund expenditure (see EE detailed Statement).....	.....	.....	3,22,061 14 10
Drainage Fund expenditure (see FF detailed Statement)	.....	.....	63,336 7 9
Expenditure proper for 1872, exclusive of Debt (see page 5 of my Report)	.....	.....	27,71,467 12 3
PAST YEAR'S CHARGES—			
Amounts written off (see GG detailed Statement).....	.....	1,57,757 0 6	
PAID OUT OF GOVERNMENT LOAN—			
Municipal Fund (see HH detailed Statement)	4,17,222 6 9		
Water Works Fund (see II detailed Statement)	1,21,788 4 6		
Drainage Fund (see JJ detailed Statement)	8,213 9 11		
		5,47,224 5 2	
		7,04,981 5 8	
ADJUSTMENTS, &c.—			
Drainage Fund (see BB detailed Statement)	2,50,000 0 0		
Drainage Fund (see KK detailed Statement)	32 15 1		
	2,50,032 15 1		
Water Works (see LL, MM, and NN detailed Statements)	1,05,778 14 5		
		3,55,811 13 6	
			10,60,793 3 2
(See OO detailed Statement)	.....	.....	38,32,260 15 5
Past year's Booked Liabilities paid off (see PP detailed Statement)...	.....	10,83,879 6 3	
Past year's Charges on account of Crawford Market (see QQ detailed Statement)	.....	17,947 2 5	
Carried over...Rs.	.....	11,01,826 8 8	38,32,260 15 5

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS—*continued.*

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.	26,47,668 13 10	.....	34,75,448 14 2
ASSETS—			
Applications sold (see N detailed Statement)	428 4 0		
Receipts on account of Liabilities (see O detailed Statement).....	39,134 12 2		
(See P detailed Statement)	.....	.....	26,87,231 14 0
Total...Rs.		.....	Q61,62,680 12 2

EXPLANATORY NOTE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
* Revenue as above	.....	30,48,331 3 9
Deduct—		
† Expenditure on the other side	27,71,467 12 3	
Debt (exclusive of adjustments entered on both sides).		
‡ Paid to Government on account of two Loans	2,06,250 0 0	
		29,77,717 12 3
Revenue in excess of expenditure for 1872 (see commencement of remarks on contrasted expenditure Statement, page 5 of my Report).....	.....	70,613 7 6

W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.—*continued.*

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
			38,32,260 15 5
Brought forward...Rs.	.....	11,01,826 8 8	
Advances to Municipal Officers and on Stock Accounts made during the year (see RR detailed Statement)	.....	5,10,910 5 8	
Deposits returned (see SS detailed Statement)	.....	1,67,405 5 2	
DEBT—			
To Government on account of two Loans (see TT detailed Statement)	‡ 2,06,250 0 0		
Adjustment of Sinking Fund and Interest on Local Debt (see UU detailed Statement).....	99,521 10 8		
		3,05,771 10 8	
Assets (payment on account of) (see VV detailed Statement).....	.....	6,390 3 11	
Liabilities (payment on account of) (see WW detailed Statement)...	.....	31,169 15 0	
(See XX detailed Statement)	.....	.....	21,23,474 1 1
(See YY detailed Statement)	.....	.....	59,55,735 0 6
Closing Balance (see ZZ detailed Statement)	.....	.....	2,06,945 11 8
Total...Rs.	.....	.....	Q61,62,680 12 2

JAMES THORBURN,
Acting Controller of Municipal Accounts.

SORABJEE NOWROJEE COOPER,
Head Accountant, Municipality.

No.

MUNICIPAL

INCOME and EXPENDITURE

INCOME.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
House Rate (including Government Contribution of Rs. 30,000)	7,20,360 5 4		
Less Refunds	10,407 10 0		
		7,09,952 11 4	
Wheel Tax	2,04,273 15 5		
Less Refunds	177 0 0		
		2,04,096 15 5	
Liquor Licenses	.....	59,914 0 0	
Land Conveyance Licenses	.....	5,862 2 0	
Town Duties	5,19,073 12 3		
Less Refunds	51,436 0 9		
		4,67,637 11 6	
Tobacco Duty and Licenses	.....	1,47,654 4 0	
Market Fees	.....	2,28,156 9 4	
Halalcore Cess	2,19,731 9 8		
Less Refunds	2,660 4 0		
		2,17,071 5 8	
Fines and Penalties	.....	11,368 5 11	
Miscellaneous Fees	.....	62,592 7 10	
Miscellaneous Receipts, *viz.*—			
General Sales Account	615 3 11		
Books of Fares	79 4 0		
Clothing Fund	65 11 11		
Ground Rent	781 10 3		
Loan Fees	234 0 0		
Health Department	4,118 14 5		
House Rent	350 0 0		
Sales of Land	15,474 5 9		
		21,719 2 3	
Miscellaneous Savings	.....	6,169 6 7	
Census (Contribution from Government)	.....	12,000 0 0	
Profit on Municipal Workshop	.....	3,180 3 10	
Carried over...Rs.	.....	21,57,375 5 8	

7.

FUND.

ACCOUNT up to 31st December 1872.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance of Income and Expenditure Account up to 31st December 1871			1,28,746 6 11
General Superintendence, *viz.*—			
Clerk of the Peace and Law Charges	24,694 14 5		
Municipal Commissioner's Department	47,056 6 2		
Controller's Department	44,178 10 4		
	1,15,929 14 11		
Proportion of the above charges, *viz.*—			
Charged to this Account at 10/16 share	72,456 3 4	72,456 3 4	
" Water Works Account at 2/16 share	14,491 3 11		
" Police " " "	14,491 3 10		
" Lighting " " "	14,491 3 10		
	1,15,929 14 11		
Assessment and Collection Charges, *viz.*—			
Assistant Commissioner and Assessor's Establishment	46,419 3 7		
" " " Collector's "	52,097 11 5		
	98,516 15 0		
Proportion of the above charges, *viz.*—			
Charged to this Account at 9/16 share	55,415 12 6	55,415 12 6	
" Water Works Account at 3/16 share	18,471 14 10		
" Police " 2/16 "	12,314 9 10		
" Lighting " " "	12,314 9 10		
	98,516 15 0		
Discretional Contingencies		3,866 6 5	
Public Health Department:—			
General Supervision	34,818 15 3		
Conservancy Branch	6,25,362 12 0		
Registration of Births and Deaths	10,327 9 3		
Markets and Slaughter Houses	59,572 12 11		
Cemeteries	5,124 4 3		
Census	20,372 12 2		
Vaccination	6,275 5 5	7,61,854 7 3	
Municipal Engineer's Department	67,308 3 10		
Less proportion charged to Water Works Account	18,768 0 0	48,540 3 10	
Watering		1,18,839 9 2	
Repairs to Roads		2,82,130 14 6	
Repairs to Municipal Buildings		3,010 12 2	
Improvement of Streets		2,038 2 11	
Maintenance of Love Grove Pumping Station		24,272 1 3	
" " " Worlee and Dharavee Sluices		1,293 3 1	
Land Conveyance License Establishment		5,004 0 1	
Liquor License Establishment		1,013 13 5	
Tobacco Duty "		13,358 13 7	
Town " "		16,594 0 10	
Victoria Gardens		27,273 2 7	
Drainage Contribution		2,50,000 0 0	
Carried over...Rs.		16,86,961 10 11	1,28,746 6 11

INCOME—*continued.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.	.....	21,57,375 5 8	
Police Account—			
Police Rate	2,42,047 12 3		
Less Refunds	274 3 10		
		2,41,773 8 5	
Lighting Account—			
Lighting Rate.....	2,41,621 13 5		
Less Refunds	274 3 10		
		2,41,347 9 7	
Carried over...Rs.	.....	26,40,496 7 8	

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.	.....	16,86,961 10 11	1,28,746 6 11
Interest on Loans, *viz.*—			
House Rate Loan	71,265 0 0		
Less charged to Drainage	17,682 1 6		
	53,582 14 6		
Market Loans	48,780 0 0		
Government Loan of 15 Lakhs	42,000 0 0		
New „ „ „ „	32,310 0 0		
		1,76,672 14 6	
Charges on Account of Loans, *viz.*—			
House Rate Loan	2,773 12 5		
Less charged to Drainage	688 0 0		
	2,085 12 5		
Market Loans	1,031 15 2		
Government Loans	212 2 1		
		3,329 13 8	
Sinking Fund—			
House Rate Loan (Rs. 11,23,000 at 1/20)	56,150 0 0		
Less charged to Drainage (Rs. 2,78,636 at 1/20)...	13,931 12 9		
	42,218 3 3		
Market Loans (Rs. 6,15,000 at 1/20)	30,750 0 0		
		72,968 3 3	
Primary Education	.....	9,321 3 7	
Pensions	.....	7,221 0 0	
Auditors' Allowance	.....	3,000 0 0	
Rent of Municipal Office (excess on account of unoccupied portions)	.....	8,340 0 0	
		19,67,814 13 11	
Frere Fountain (*vide* Proceedings of the Meeting of the Municipal Bench of Justices held on the 9th October 1872)	11,763 12 7		
Profit and Loss on Account of Stores—			
Loss on Account of Stores written off as per Bench's Sanction, dated 8th January 1873	1,45,993 3 11		
		1,57,757 0 6	
		21,25,571 14 5	
Police Account—			
General Police	3,19,966 0 11		
Fire Engines	34,435 1 5		
Hospital Establishment	7,242 6 11		
	3,61,643 9 3		
Assessment and Collection Charges (proportion of)...	12,814 9 10		
General Superintendence (proportion of)	14,491 3 10		
		3,88,449 6 11	
Lighting Account—			
Lighting Charges	2,52,999 3 2		
Assessment and Collection Charges (proportion of)...	12,314 9 10		
General Superintendence (proportion of)	14,491 3 10		
		2,79,805 0 10	
Carried over...Rs.	.....	27,93,826 6 2	1,28,746 6 11

INCOME.—*continued.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward.....Rs.	.....	26,40,496 7 8	
Excess of Expenditure over Income, *viz.*—			
Up to 31st December 1871	1,28,746 6 11		
For 1872	5,70,552 5 3		
		6,99,298 12 2	
			33,39,795 3 10
Total..... Rs.	.....	.....	33,39,795 3 10

W. G. PEDDER,

Acting Municipal Commissioner.

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward.....Rs.	.....			27,93,826	6	2	1,28,746	6	11
Payments on account of Past year's Charges :—									
Road Repairs	1,18,078	3	3						
Collection Department	2,506	13	2						
Repairs to Municipal Buildings	5,565	11	11						
Health Department	19,222	8	2						
Town Duties	523	1	11						
Maintenance of Love Grove Pumping Station	3,218	0	0						
Market and Slaughter Houses	1,819	15	1						
Gratuities	450	0	0						
Cemeteries	559	2	0						
Clerk of the Peace and Law Charges	15,264	13	1						
Compensation for Bandora Slaughter Houses	2,125	13	3						
Private Works Account	524	2	2						
Printing Annual Report for 1870	1,664	4	0						
Auditors' Allowance	1,000	0	0						
Halalcore Department	156	0	0						
Advertising Acceptances	28	0	0						
Plant and Stores	5,802	15	6						
Contagious Diseases' Act	3,389	5	4						
Improvement of Streets	69,085	1	0						
Interest	1,40,129	14	11						
Medical Attendance to Municipal Officers	5,200	0	0						
Lighting Account	14,609	11	0						
Municipal Commissioner's Department	147	8	0						
Police Account	2,040	5	5						
Municipal Engineer's Department	489	8	0						
General Stock (Survey Maps)	1,855	0	0						
Erecting Latrines	8	3	7						
General Savings (Hewetson for Main Drainage)	1,758	6	0						
				4,17,222	6	9			
							32,11,048	12	11
Total ...Rs.	.....			.....			33,39,795	3	10

JAMES THORBURN,
Acting Controller of Municipal Accounts.

SORABJEE NOWROJEE COOPER,
Head Accountant, Municipality.

No.

MUNICIPAL

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT

ASSETS.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bandora Slaughter Houses		.....	.....	2,34,297 12 8
Workshop and Store-shed		.....	.....	1,49,079 7 1
Girgaum Police Court (share of)		.....	.....	34,000 0 0
New Works Loan Account (on account of Overbridges and Roads)—				
I. Overbridges		1,97,563 0 1		
II. Foras Roads		1,12,418 14 10		
III. Nowrojee Hill Road		57,913 3 0		
			3,67,895 1 11	
New Works Loan Account (on account of Drainage Works)—				
I. Fort Sewers		78,627 4 8		
II. Kamatheepoora Drain		1,91,047 8 10		
III. Drain in Phunuswaree and Agiary Lane		1,852 12 3		
IV. Branch Sewer, Bellasis Road		7,108 6 1		
			2,78,635 15 10	
New Works Loan Account (on account of Markets)—				
Null Bazar Market		1,50,770 1 7		
Fort Market		22,066 7 11		
Bhooleshwur Market		64,780 15 4		
Arthur Crawford Market	11,21,463 9 1			
Past year's Liabilities	17,947 2 5			
		11,39,410 11 6		
			13,77,028 4 4	
				20,23,559 6 1
Water Works Fund		.....	.....	3,00,192 10 0
Municipal Officers (advances to)—				
Collector		359 8 0		
Engineer		350 0 0		
Commissioner		2,594 0 6		
Police Commissioner		744 11 3		
			4,048 3 9	
Personal Stock Accounts—				
Unserviceable General Stock	6,695 0 0			
General Stock	3,78,369 1 0			
Water Meters	22,895 0 0			
	4,01,264 1 0			
		4,07,959 1 0		
Assessor		4,388 13 8		
Collector		2,100 11 8		
Controller		3,473 4 5		
Clerk to the Justices		601 3 5		
Stores sold to private parties		1,341 2 9		
Engineer, Water Works		64,361 7 1		
,, Municipal		65,597 10 4		
Municipal Commissioner		2,696 13 0		
Police Commissioner		53,971 11 2		
Health Officer		3,11,287 13 7		
Workshop		63,352 12 5		
Registrars of Births and Deaths		704 0 0		
Town and Tobacco Duty Departments		1,158 12 0		
Panwell Brick Works		54,243 9 11		
			10,37,238 14 5	
Private Works		.....	691 7 7	
Workshop (Private and Departmental Works, &c., outstanding)		.....	16,887 15 5	
				10,58,866 9 2
New Bank of Bombay, Deposit Account M. N. Clock		.....	.....	500 0 0
Carried over... Rs.		.....	.....	38,00,495 13 0

FUND.

31ST DECEMBER 1872.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Loan of 15 Lakhs	.....	15,00,000 0 0	
Less—			
Paid in 1869	62,500 0 0		
„ 1870	1,50,000 0 0		
„ 1871	1,50,000 0 0		
„ 1872	1,50,000 0 0		
		5,12,500 0 0	
			9,87,500 0 0
New Government Loan of 15 Lakhs	.....	15,00,000 0 0	
Less paid in 1872	.....	56,250 0 0	
			14,43,750 0 0
House Rate Loan	.....	11,23,000 0 0	
Market „	.....	6,15,000 0 0	
			17,38,000 0 0
Drainage Fund Account	.....	.....	4,38,933 14 0
Sinking Fund—			
House Rate Loan	.....	2,57,354 2 8	
Market Loans	.....	1,62,416 10 8	
		4,19,770 13 4	
Interest	.....	33,230 2 0	
			4,53,000 15 4
Deposits—			
Deposit Account	91,841 2 7		
„ on account of works performed for private parties	8,363 2 0		
„ under Section CXLII. of Act II. of 1865—			
For and prior to 1871 ..... 27 5 10			
For 1872 ..... 6 2 6			
	33 8 4		
Deposit on account of Munguldass Nutheobhoy's Clock	500 0 0		
		1,00,737 12 11	
Carried over... Rs.	.....	1,00,737 12 11	50,61,184 13 4

ASSETS—*continued.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward..... Rs.	.....	.....	38,00,495 13 0
New Bank of Bombay on account of Government Promissory Notes for Sinking Fund and Interest, *viz.*—			
Originally Invested and Pledged to the Bank as Security for a Cash Credit Advance.....	.....	1,42,834 0 6	
Charged to past year's Liabilities (to make up Sinking Fund to 31st December 1871).....	.....	2,00,266 11 3	
Adjusted for 1872	.....	86,900 0 0	
Interest up to 31st December 1871	10,378 8 11		
Further Interest.....	12,621 10 8		
		23,000 3 7	4,53,000 15 4
Application Forms for Water Connections	24 12 0		
Building Certificate Forms	112 8 0		
		137 4 0	
Rent of Municipal Office due by Income Tax Collector	150 0 0		
G. I. P. Railway Company	5,902 11 11		
		6,052 11 11	
Venayeck Juggonath, Secretary, B. H. Wadia Testimonial...	.....	6,000 0 0	
			12,189 15 11
Cash Balance—			
In Cash	.....	533 13 2	
In Bank	.....	2,06,411 14 6	
			2,06,945 11 8
			44,72,632 7 11
Excess of Liabilities over Assets.....	.....	.....	6,99,298 12 2
Total ....Rs.	.....	.....	51,71,931 4 1

W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

LIABILITIES—*continued.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward..... Rs.	.....	1,00,737 12 11	50,61,184 13 4
Workshop Superintendent (Commission).....	214 11 2		
Clothing Fund	124 0 0		
Commission on Private Works	55 12 4		
Income Tax Account	824 8 0		
Missrs. Smith, Fleming and Company.....	3,196 10 6		
		4,415 10 0	
Sundry Unclaimed Debts—			
For and prior to 1871.....	1,649 5 2		
For 1872	3,943 10 8		
		5,592 15 10	
			1,10,746 6 9
Total... ..Rs.	.....	.....	51,71,931 4 1

JAMES THORBURN,
Acting Controller of Municipal Accounts.

SORABJEE NOWROJEE COOPER,
Head Accountant, Municipality.

No.

WATER WORKS

INCOME and EXPENDITURE

INCOME.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Water Rate	4,07,004	14	3			
Less Refunds	156	0	10			
				4,06,848	13	5
Water Rate through Presidency Engineer	.....			351	1	8
				4,07,199	15	1
Sale of Grass	.....			610	0	0
				4,07,809	15	1
Clothing Fund	.....			24	13	0
				4,07,834	12	1
Excess of Expenditure over Income, *viz.*, up to 31st December 1871	1,54,463	6	8			
For 1872	36,015	7	3			
				1,90,478	13	11
Rs.	.....			5,98,313	10	0

ASSETS AND

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p
Water Supply to Shipping, *viz.*—						
Balance of last year	10,582	13	8			
Less Receipts Rs. 1,156	5	4				
Deduct—						
Payments ,, 690	0	0				
	466	5	4			
				10,116	8	4
Toolsee Water Supply Project	.....			1,04,597	12	1
Excess of Expenditure over Income	.....			1,90,478	13	11
Rs.	.....			3,05,193	2	4

W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

JAMES THORBURN,
Acting Controller of Municipal Accounts.

9.

FUND.

ACCOUNT up to 31st December 1872.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance of excess of Expenditure over Income up to 31st December 1871	.....			1,54,463	6	8
Establishment	18,768	0	0			
Maintenance of Vehar Water Works	35,561	6	8			
Printing Major Tulloch's Report on the Water Supply	2,852	6	10			
Parell Main	12,966	14	7			
Instalment to Government on acct. of Vehar Debt	1,75,200	0	0			
Unpaid Instalment of 1864-65	43,750	0	0			
	2,89,098	12	1			
Assessment and Collection Charges	14,491	3	11			
General Superintendence	18,471	14	10			
	3,22,061	14	10			
Payments on account of past year's charges—						
Captain Tulloch's Furlough Allowance (proportion of)	Rs. 774	a. 3	p. 1			
Repairs to Vehar Dams	1,13,757	8	0			
Pipes supplied by D. F. Colah (difference in value allowed)	1,101	10	5			
Survey Maps and Carriage Hire	177	8	0			
Water Extension Survey	5,977	7	0			
	1,21,788	4	6			
				4,43,850	3	4
Rs.	.....			5,98,313	10	0

LIABILITIES.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Harbour and Pilotage Board, *viz.*—						
Balance of last year	6,156	13	8			
Less paid	1,156	5	4			
				5,000	8	4
Clothing Fund, *viz.*—						
Old Balance	24	13	0			
Less amount now written off	24	13	0			
				.....		
Municipal Fund	.....			3,00,192	10	0
Rs.	.....			3,05,193	2	4

SORABJEE NOWROJEE COOPER,
Head Accountant, Municipality.

No.

DRAINAGE

INCOME and EXPENDITURE

INCOME.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance of excess of Income over Expenditure up to 31st December 1871.....	.....			4,28,209	12	7
Contribution from Municipal Fund	2,50,000	0	0			
Clothing Fund.....	32	15	1			
				2,50,032	15	1
Rupees...	.....			6,78,242	11	8

ASSETS AND

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Municipal Fund	4,38,933	14	0
Panwell Factory	1,67,758	12	0
Rupees...	6,06,692	10	0

W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

10.

FUND.

ACCOUNT up to 31st December 1872.

EXPENDITURE.				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Interest on Drainage Loan (of Rs. 2,78,635) ...				17,682	1	6			
Charges on „ „ „ ...				688	0	0			
Sinking Fund „ „ „ ...				13,931	12	9			
Panwell Brick Works Establishment.....				1,321	2	5			
Engineer's Salary (proportion of).....				3,709	10	10			
Grant Road Drain, to account				26,882	1	6			
Miscellaneous Drains and Contingencies				5,121	10	9			
				63,336	7	9			
Payments on account of past year's Liabilities :—									
Captain Tulloch's Furlough Allowances (proportion of)	774	3	1						
Drain Pipes supplied by D. F. Colah (difference in value allowed)	3,596	15	7						
Rent of ground for stacking Bricks	3,731	2	8						
Sundries	111	4	7						
				8,213	9	11			
							71,550	1	8
Excess of Income over Expenditure, *viz.*—									
Up to 31st December 1871				4,28,209	12	7			
For 1872				1,78,482	13	5			
							6,06,692	10	0
Rupees...				.....			6,78,242	11	8

LIABILITIES.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Clothing Fund, *viz.*—						
Old Balance	32	15	1			
Less amount now written off	32	15	1			
				.....		
Excess of Income over Expenditure	.....			6,06,692	10	0
Rupees...	.....			6,06,692	10	0

JAMES THORBURN,
Acting Controller of Municipal Accounts.

SORABJEE NOWROJEE COOPER,
Head Accountant, Municipality.

No. 11.

STATEMENT showing the Progress of the Liquidation of Past Years' Liabilities up to 31st December 1872.

Booked Liabilities as per page 62 of the Commissioner's Report for 1871					*Rs.* 12,39,268	*a.* 10	*p.* 8
Less Government Promissory Notes as per do. do.					1,53,212	9	5
					10,86,056	1	3
Unbooked Charges as per Appendix VII. of the Commissioner's Report for 1871					6,53,849	13	7
					17,39,905	14	10
New Claims received between 25th May and 31st December 1872					39,221	0	5
Total Liabilities to be discharged .....Rs.					17,79,126	15	3
Assets available for discharging the above:—			*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*		
Loan from Government obtained in March 1872			15,00,000	0	0		
Cash Balance on January 1st, 1872, being the residue of 2 Lakhs advanced by Government in November, and included in above Liabilities			1,76,618	6	0		
						16,76,618	6 0
Claims Discharged as per Accounts up to 31st December 1872, *viz.*—							
As per Appendix	6	(Booked)	10,83,879	6	3		
,,	7	(Unbooked)	4,17,222	6	9		
,,	8	(Do.)	17,947	2	5		
,,	9	(Do.)	1,21,788	4	6		
,,	10	(Do.)	8,213	9	11		
						16,49,050	13 10
Claims likely to be paid in 1873						37,529	7 1
						*16,86,580	4 11
Claims for Compensation of ground taken up for Street Improvements, struck off...			11,938	0	4		
Savings effected as per Commissioner's Report for 1871			25,380	13	9		
Further savings			55,227	12	3		
						92,546	10 4
Total Liabilities as above.....Rs.						17,79,126	15 3

* This amount is Rs. 9,961-14-11 more than the available Assets.

W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

JAMES THORBURN,
Acting Controller of Municipal Accounts.

SORABJEE NOWROJEE, COOPER,
Head Accountant, Municipality.

AUDITORS' SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

ON

ACCOUNT STATEMENTS FOR 1872.

In continuation of our Report, dated 13th January 1873, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Worshipful Bench, that I have examined the adjusting and other cross-entries, and compared, with the Books of the Municipality, Appendices 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and find they have been correctly extracted from the Books.

ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS for self and
G. R. WILSON, } *Auditors.*

Bombay, 20*th March* 1873.

133738

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

No. 1932 of 1873.

MUNICIPALITY-CITY OF BOMBAY,

Executive Engineer's Office,

Bombay, 2nd April 1873.

To

W. G. PEDDER, Esq., C.S.,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit my report on the working of the Executive Engineer's Department during the year 1872.

The most important works upon which the Department has been engaged during the year are—the Toolsee Water Works, the Widening of Grant Road, and the Arching over the open side-drains.

There were also several minor works undertaken, which will be found enumerated elsewhere.

Major Tulloch, R. E., the late Executive Engineer to the Municipality, had not sufficiently recovered his health, at the expiration of the leave granted to him by the Bench of Justices, to enable him to return to this country, and consequently he vacated his appointment in October last. Before resigning, however, he furnished the Municipality with a most exhaustive and valuable report on the "Water-supply of Bombay," and also on the "Drainage and Sewerage of Bombay,"

both of which works fully bear out the remarks I made with reference to them in my report for the year 1871, when anticipating their publication.

The list of the new works proposed by Mr. Hope in his Budget for 1872, to be undertaken during the year, was as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Sonapore Drain	1,39,415	0	0
2. Agripada Drain	21,285	0	0
3. Grant Road Drain	45,000	0	0
4. Miscellaneous Drains and Contingencies	7,650	0	0
5. Labourers' Chawls at Boree Bunder	1,680	0	0
6. Chowkey at Boree Bunder	165	0	0
7. Chowkey at Coorla Siding	150	0	0
8. Labourers' Chawls at Coorla	200	0	0
9. Stables for No. 1 Ward	3,960	0	0
10. Labourers' Chawls for No. 1 Ward	13,770	0	0
11. Railway Siding at Bandora	16,000	0	0
12. New Markets, Mazagon	35,000	0	0
13. Railway Siding at Grant Road	4,000	0	0
14. Additions to new Police Hospital	2,543	0	0

Of these works, the undermentioned alone were undertaken, the others not having met with the sanction of the Bench :—

1. Grant Road Drain	45,000	0	0
2. Tipping Station in Gilder Street	7,569	0	0
3. Mahaluxmee Dhurrumsalla	4,859	3	9
4. Two Chawls and a Stable at Mody Bay	18,114	8	6
5. Chawl at Boree Bunder	1,715	12	0
6. Closing mouth of Drain at Bellasis Road	1,888	0	0
7. Foot Bridge at DeLisle Road	300	0	0
8. Drain in New Sonapore Lane	273	10	0
9. Covering a Drain at Sewree Cemetery	131	6	6
10. Chowkey at Boree Bunder	186	8	0
11. Latrine to Municipal Office	385	0	8
12. Weigh-beam to Tobacco Warehouse on Carnac Bunder	104	9	7
13. Photometer House	1,412	5	0
14. Fencing Nagpada Tank	133	0	0
15. Fencing the old Platform at Chinch Bunder	15	0	0

It is very much to be regretted that funds were not available for the erection of the proposed markets at Mazagon, or for the milch-cattle stables at Trimbuck Furrushram Street in Grant Road, as both are most urgently needed. The make-shifts at Mazagon, called markets, must convince any one visiting them of the necessity for a good, substantial market in this neighbourhood, more especially as it is for the most part peopled by European and Portuguese Christians, and a large flesh-eating native community, which musters very strongly in this district.

PUMPING STATION.

The large direct acting centrifugal pump of 42 horse-power nominal, alluded to in my annual report for last year, was started on the 2nd of November 1872, and has in every way fulfilled the results anticipated from it. It is able to lift 10,800 gallons per minute, working under full pressure ; and as the quantity of sewage, which is required to be pumped out at Love Grove station, daily amounts to from 7,000,000 to 7,500,000 gallons, it follows that, by this pump, the contents of the drain can be exhausted in the space of eleven or twelve hours ; but as it is not advisable to keep machinery constantly working at full pressure, it has been arranged to distribute the pumping over the whole twenty-four hours of the day, working under a considerably reduced pressure. The pumping station is fitted with three chain-pumps, and one large centrifugal, capable of pumping collectively 20,448,000 gallons in the twenty-four hours ; but as the daily quantity of sewage is much less than this, it is only necessary to work either the centrifugal by itself, or the three chain-pumps, to keep a constant flow in the drain, and the sewage at its proper level.

Since last year (that is, 1871) the quantity of sewage which daily comes down the Main Drain has been considerably in excess of what it was in the preceding years. The cause of this I attribute to the more general distribution, throughout the island of Bombay, of Vehar water by means of dipping wells and drinking fountains. The facilities for drawing water are such, and the Vehar water is so superior to any other in Bombay, that the poor classes of the natives now use very much more, both for bathing and domestic purposes, than they did in former years. Should this increase in the daily amount of sewage continue, it may become necessary to augment the present daily pumping power with another centrifugal ; for, although the centrifugal, together with the three chain-pumps, is collectively more than ample power for our daily requirements, I think the result would be more satisfactory if a second centrifugal were erected in lieu of the three

chain-pumps, the latter only to be used in the event of the centrifugal pumps.

The chain-pumps, when in good order, work very well, but it is difficult to keep them in good order. It is impossible to witness these pumps at work without recognising the immense amount of "wear and tear" which must necessarily take place within a comparatively short period of their working; and experience has shewn that this is not a mere conjecture, but an actual fact;—the chains are continually breaking, or something else going wrong.

The centrifugal is far superior to the chain-pumps, and is in every way more suitable for the work we require done at the pumping station.

IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS.

The Budget grant for the year 1872 under this head was Rs. 50,000; but, in accordance with the power granted by the Bench of Justices to Mr. Hope, it was reduced to Rs. 10,000 only,—the balance of Rs. 40,000 having been transferred to the Road Grant.

The money expended under the Street Improvement Grant is strictly confined to the purchase of strips of land from the frontages of houses, the addition of which to the road is considered to be an improvement.

The amount expended in this way, was, during the year 1872, Rs 2,038-2-11 only, and the total area of ground taken over was 113·49 square yards. This great reduction in the amount expended for ground added to the roads is due to several causes, the foremost being that most of the building applications were from quarters of the town where expensive improvements would not be justifiable, and many of the applications were to re-build houses, from the frontages of which ground had already been taken in former years for Street Improvement.

I cannot help repeating, to some extent, the remarks I made under this section of the annual report for 1871, respecting the source from which payment is made for street improvement. It appears to me to be clearly unjust to make the present Rate-payers provide the funds to defray the compensation claims consequent upon some improvements of the street, the benefit of which improvements the present generation has not the most remote chance of enjoying.

In many instances in which ground is taken up from the frontage of a house, the extremities of that piece of ground are abutted by houses, which, if not destroyed by a conflagration or some other irregular cause, are likely to last for a good thirty years to come, so that, during that period, the piece of ground in question will be locked up in a recess, and will be next to useless to the general public.

Major Tulloch, R. E., the late Executive Municipal Engineer, in his annual report for 1870, suggested the formation of a Fund to meet these claims, the fund to be raised by a loan to extend over a number of years ; by some such means as this, those who will reap the enjoyment of these improvements will justly also have to pay for them.

WORKS EXECUTED.

Annual Repairs to Municipal Buildings.

Amongst the works taken in hand during the year 1872 was the widening of Grant Road, and the consequent covering over of those long-standing nuisances, the open side-drains, which existed there until very lately. These side-drains were not only a great nuisance, but, on dark nights, were highly dangerous.

The contract for this work was let to Messrs. T. White and Co. for the sum of Rs. 26,457-8-0 ; and although the work is not yet completed, the improvement to the road is sufficiently apparent to justify the opinion that, as soon as the side-trees are grown a little higher, this road will be one of the finest in the Island, and will also make a pleasant promenade.

The width of the road before the drains were closed was 40 feet ; the width is now between the footpaths 60 feet, and the footpaths themselves are 20 feet each ; so that the total width of the road is now 100 feet against 40 feet in former days. Along the line of the curb-stone, and at a convenient distance from it, it is proposed to plant quick-growing trees at about 25 feet apart, so that, in a few years, foot-passengers will be able to enjoy an agreeable shade on either side of this road.

The Annual Repairs to the Municipal Buildings, &c., were not carried out

as satisfactorily as I could have wished. Although the contractor was made, in many instances, to do his work a second time, at his own expense, in consequence of his original work being faulty, yet the result was frequently anything but good. I attribute this to the fact that the Annual Repairs Contract was let at rates too low to expect honest work for them. For this no one appears to blame but the contractor. People will send in their tenders at very low rates, and the Commissioner is compelled to accept them, and the consequence is a continual struggle between the contractor, and the Executive Officer under whom he has to work, as to whether the contractor is to shirk or to perform the contract he has entered into, the result being, in most cases, that the work is badly done, or the contractor considers himself unfairly treated.

The expenditure for Annual Repairs was as follows :—

For Police Department	Rs.	5,832
,, Executive Engineer's Department	,,	3,010
,, Health Department	,,	17,716

Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed, both by the Police and Health Departments, as to the estimates furnished by this Department for new works ; and this dissatisfaction has been based upon the fact that the head of each of these Departments has been able to obtain tenders from contractors, to execute the works required, at considerably lower rates than this Department considers good work and material can fairly be given for. Fair rates for certain classes of *puckka* work are well known in every Engineer's office, and at those rates only can you expect to get good work, and at those rates, therefore, are the estimates, furnished by the Executive Engineer's Department, calculated. Also, unless a requisition is specially made for *kutcha* work, *i. e.*, for the adoption of jungle-wood, &c., in the work, the estimates in this Department are always got out for the best class of material and workmanship, while the low estimates of tendering contractors invariably include *kutcha* work, or, if they don't include it, they intend to introduce it in the work. Again, contractors will often, to enable them to get a footing in a Department which requires annual work, tender for their first contract at a very considerable loss, in order to give the impression that they are in the habit of working at much below the average rates. One case I could quote in which the contractor, on a contract taken by him for about Rs. 5,000 worth of work, lost Rs. 1,700, which, added to the Rs. 5,000, brings his total of actual expenditure to within a very small amount of what was my estimate. I believe it was well known to him before he signed his contract that the work would be a dead loss to him ; but,

in order to secure work for the future, he preferred to take it up rather than let another have it.

The total expenditure under the head of New Works and Annual Repairs to Municipal Buildings, including Repairs to Markets, Inspectors' Chowkees, &c., has been Rs. 1,07,502-0-8.

BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

This Department was carried on in accordance with the *régime* introduced by Mr. Hope, late Acting Municipal Commissioner, and has, upon the whole, worked satisfactorily.

The Island is divided into six sections, and an Inspector is allotted to each section. The sections being large, the Inspector's duties are very heavy, as they not only have to report all dangerous or ruinous houses, but all other infringements of the Municipal Act, besides paying attention to the roads throughout their sections.

Eight houses fell down during the year, and, in four of these cases, loss of life was occasioned ; but I am glad to be able to add that in not one of these cases do I think any blame can attach to the District Inspector.

The most serious case happened at Nowrojee Hill, during the very heavy gale and rainfall which took place in the month of September 1872. The house, or rather shed, had been built on the top of one of the terraces so common in this district. The embankment of the terrace was supported by an old retaining wall, appearing, to all outward indication, perfectly strong, but which had not been constructed with sufficient drainage outlet to allow of the free passage of the surface water through it ; consequently the earth became saturated with rain, and its weight was thereby so much increased as to overcome the stability of the wall, and to cause its fall. This shed fell on to a small house built just below the retaining wall, and which was unfortunately at the time filled with inmates, eight of whom were killed on the spot. Another very serious case happened on the same night at Malabar Hill ; a shed newly built fell, in consequence of being unable to withstand the force of the wind, and killed two people who had taken shelter within it. The fall of this shed I attribute solely to faulty construction, the joinery being very bad and unworkmanlike. The owner of the house had employed, as he supposed, a qualified maistry to undertake the work, and the maistry carried out the work in the usual native style, having often done so before without immediate bad results. The Municipal authorities are not able to interfere in the construction

of any building, and can only take steps when a building absolutely appears dangerous. This shed being new, did not appear dangerous, so in this case no one could be blamed for its fall ; and until a Building Act is enforced in Bombay, we may expect to have repeated casualties of this kind occurring.

The number of houses pulled down during the year by the Chief Inspector is	61
The number partly pulled down by the Chief Inspector and completed by the owner ...	16
The number pulled down by the owner in accordance with Municipal notices	53
The total number condemned by the Department was	130

The income and expenditure of this Department during the year was as follows :—

	In 1872.	In 1871.
Income.....Rs.	21,039	Rs. 18,338
Expenditure..... ,,	9,600	,, 2,747

The number of notices served by this Department during the year is as follows :—

Pulling down houses.....	682
Repairing houses	901
Building houses without permission.....	181
Removing double doors projecting on roads.....	135
Raising levels of houses	4
Removing benches, Rewases, galleries, &c.....	566
Removing inflammable materials	400
Fencing wells, &c.....	34
Cutting and trimming trees	6
Metalling and paving streets	13
Providing troughs and pipes.....	31
Ejectment notice	1
Connecting drains.....	40
Filling up low grounds	16
Removal orders	204
Twenty-four hours' notices of entry	204
Summonses issued	1,929
Summonses withdrawn	1,468
Finally prosecuted.....	461
Convicted	455
Acquitted	6

The number of permissions to repair houses was.....	244
Certificates granted to re-build.....	293
,, returned to parties on certain sanitary objections.	276
	813

The total number of applications to re-build may, therefore, be taken to be at least 700, as the greater portion of those to repair were to all intents for re-building entirely.

ROAD DEPARTMENT.

The Budget grant under this head for the year 1872 was Rs. 2,43,947, from which Rs. 18,000 had to be deducted for Road Scraping, so that the total available sum under the original grant of the Bench was Rs. 2,25,947 only. The estimate furnished by me, for urgent repairs and maintenance, being Rs. 3,62,220, the sum available was considerably less than sufficient ; and as the expenditure was strictly kept within the grant, it cannot be a matter for surprise that satisfaction was not given in all quarters, and that many roads had to be left untouched.

The best proof of the insufficiency of the Budget grant for Road Repairs and Maintenance is the result of Mr. Peile's call for tenders from contractors to undertake this work. The lowest tender furnished was Rs. 6,00,000, being Rs. 3,74,053 in excess of the amount granted by the Bench for the work. There were also tenders from respectable contractors amounting to Rs. 11,00,000.

The original construction of the Bombay Roads is the cause of their continual need for repairs ; most of them consist simply of 8 to 10 inches of metal (in some places only 3 inches) laid on the top of sand ; the consequence is that the monsoon water saturates and displaces the sand, and causes the metal to fall in. Until the main roads are packed with rubble, or some other hard substance, we cannot expect to obtain permanently good roads, especially where the traffic is so enormous as it is on some of the roads in this Island. No new roads were constructed this year, nor were any roads taken over from Government.

The question has often been raised as to whether the departmental or contract system is the most advantageous one, by which to carry out the road repairs and maintenance. In order, in some way, to settle this doubt, Mr. Hope gave the repairs and maintenance of a portion of the roads in No. 3 District, out to contract. The contractors were Messrs. Derry, Ruttonjee & Co. ; and although I cannot but speak in a satisfactory manner of the way in which they carried out

their work, still the contract system was found not to work for mere repairs, that is, patching repairs. Where long lengths of a road had to be repaired, it could be done by contract; but the more general work, that is, patching, could not be undertaken on account of the difficulty in measuring up the area of the patches, and also of defining the thickness of the new metal to be placed upon the patches. The extra supervision necessary to prevent the contractors from picking up any portion of the road, other than that where it was absolutely required, would soon cover all the pecuniary benefits to be derived from the adoption of the contract system, if any were to be expected.

The result of this contract proved satisfactorily that it is not advantageous to give any road work to contract, except on roads which are exposed to excessive traffic, and which, therefore, require considerable maintenance, the expensive part of keeping roads in order being maintenance, and not metalling in large quantities or long lengths.

During the year there was one 15-ton steam-roller at work on the roads, and it gave the greatest satisfaction. The old 30-ton steam-roller, which had to be broken up in consequence of the corroded state of its plates, is about to be re-constructed on a different principle, whereby it will be much more under control, and of considerably less weight.

On the Bombay roads we have ample work for at least six steam-rollers; and if this number was employed, we should not only get the work of repairs more speedily carried out, but much more cheaply and lastingly done. There is no comparison between the work performed by the steam-rollers and that done by the ordinary bullock-rollers; the work rolled in by the steam-roller is far more durable than that done by the bullock-roller, is done quicker, and is cheaper.

Shortly after the close of the last monsoon, the experiment was tried, of lowering the level of the road where the section had become too "hog-backed." On some portions of the Parell Road, the metal had been repeatedly, year by year, laid down, until it had accumulated to a thickness of at least 18 inches. On one of these places the trial was made; a layer of metal of about 8 inches thick was taken off, and the surface rolled in, the result being a very satisfactory road, which has proved itself just as durable without the superfluous metal.

The metal removed was taken to the adjoining bye-streets (many of which had never been metalled before) and was found to make a first-rate road-surface for roads of minor importance, and with little traffic on them.

SCRAPING OF THE ROADS.

This work was in previous years performed by the Health Department, debitable to the Road grant; but, since the commencement of the year 1872, it has been given cut to contract.

The work was given to Borah Abdool Cadur Moossajee and Co. for the sum of Rs. 1,500 per mensem, being a monthly saving of about Rs. 300 on the amount charged by the Health Department. I must add that the work, as performed by the Health Department, was far more satisfactory, for it has been found impossible to make the contractors work up to the terms of their contract. Roads were unscraped, and heaps of mud left at their sides, for hours after the time at which the work should have been completed and the mud removed, and fines incurred by the contractors under their contract seem to have had no effect upon them.

The scraping of the roads is regulated by the watering. Roads which are watered twice in a day are scraped once each day, and those that are watered only once a day are scraped three times a week, or every other day.

The mud removed from the roads is carried away and deposited on swamps and low-lying pieces of ground directly adjoining the public roads. It is found to make the very best class of filling.

ROAD WATERING.

The watering of the roads during the year 1872 was carried on as in 1871, except at a considerably reduced cost.

The cost of the road watering in 1871 was Rs. 1,62,976, whereas in 1872 it was Rs. 1,18,839-9-2, shewing a total saving of Rs. 44,136-6-10 in the year.

The number of water-carts employed upon this work was 120, besides Bheestees and men with Puckhals. These latter are employed only in densely-crowded thoroughfares, such as in the Fort, or narrow streets in the native town, where water-carts would cause great inconvenience to the public. Men with Puckhals are also employed watering the trees at the sides of the roads and the footpaths.

Many complaints have been made relative to the watering of the roads around the outskirts of the Fort, such as Esplanade Main Road, Rampart and

Hornby Rows, and others. I can only say, in reply to them, that, unless water-carts are kept incessantly going, it is impossible to keep the surface of the road moist. From actual experiment I have found that within 20 minutes the road becomes thoroughly dry, having been previously completely saturated with water. To keep carts incessantly going would entail a very large increased expenditure, both for carts, labor, and water, which I do not feel justified in recommending.

Persian wheels were kept at work on wells and tanks throughout the Island, as in the previous year, in order to decrease, as much as possible, the draw upon the Vehar main for road-watering purposes.

The following is a list of the roads, streets, and footpaths watered each day, the total area of which is about six hundred acres:—

List showing the names of Roads and Streets which are watered by Water Carts.

Names of Roads and Streets.	How many times to be Watered.	Remarks.
FORT AND COLABA DIVISION.		
Esplanade Cross Road, from Money School to the Crawford Markets	Twice.	
Esplanade Main Road	„	
Cruickshank Road	„	
Marine Lane (near Marine Lines)	Once.	
Esplanade Back Road	Twice.	
A Road leading from Frere Fountain to Back Bay Road	„	
Esplanade Market Road	„	
New-cut Road	„	
Road leading to Sweeping Siding, Boree Bunder	Once.	
Boree Bunder Road	Twice.	
Hornby Row (west)	„	
Rampart Row (east)	Once.	
Apollo Pier Bunder Road	Twice.	
Rampart Row (west), from Frere Fountain to Wellington Fountain (both sides)	„	
Colaba Main Road, up to Light-house from Wellington Fountain	Once.	
Band Stand Street in front of the new Secretariat	„	
Esplanade Road	„	

Names of Roads and Streets.	How many times to be Watered.	Remarks.
MANDWEE AND COMERCARRY DIVISION.		
Comercarry Lane	Once.	
Parell Road, from Money School to Baboola Tank	Twice.	
Lohar Chawls, new and old Streets	Once.	
Shamjee Hassajee Street	"	
1st Coombarwada Street	"	
Nagdevy Street	"	
Mandwee Road over Dongree Coollee Street	Twice.	
Chinch Bunder, 4th Row	Once.	
Jail Road (east)	Twice.	
Jail Road (north)	Once.	
Jail Road (south)	"	
Musjeed Bunder Cross Road	Twice.	
Baboola Tank Road	"	
Ballajee Shamsett Street	Once.	
2nd Coombarwada Street	"	
Jail Road (west)	"	
GIRGAUM DIVISION.		
Girgaum Back Road	Twice.	
Khetwady Main Road	"	
Khetwady Back Road	Once.	
Ardaseer Dady Street	"	
Falkland Road (Lower)	Twice.	
Erskine Road	"	
Cowasjee Patell Tank Road	"	
Candawady Lane	Once.	
Khetwady, 15th Street	"	
Burrow's Lane	"	
Agiary Lane	"	
Portuguese Street, near Bhooleshwur Road	"	
Thakoorwar Road	"	
Colebhat Lane	"	
Old Sonapore Lane	"	
Jamboolwady Lane	"	
Chambar Gully	"	

Names of Roads and Streets.	How many times to be Watered.	Remarks.
GIRGAUM DIVISION—*(continued)*.		
New Wady	Once.	
Breach Candy Road, from Dhobee Tulao to Portuguese Church	Twice.	
Trinity Street	Once.	
Obelisk Road	Twice.	
Duncan Road up to two Tanks	,,	
Grant Road	,,	
Churney Road	Once.	
MAZAGON DIVISION.		
Duncan Road from two Tanks to Bellasis Junction	Twice.	
Cursetjee Sooklajee Street	Once.	
Kamatheepoora New Foras Road	Twice.	
Bellasis Road	,,	
Bellasis Junction Road	,,	
Shepherd Road	,,	
Clare Road	,,	
Nesbit Lane	Once.	
Parell Road, from Baboola Tank to Victoria Gardens	Twice.	
Love Lane	Once.	
Matharpacady Lane	,,	
Dockyard Road	,,	
Gunpowder Road	,,	
Lawrence DeLima Street	,,	
Victoria Road	,,	
Mount Road	,,	
Mazagon Road	Twice.	
Upper Falkland Road	Once.	
MALABAR HILL DIVISION.		
Chunam Batty Road	Twice.	
Dhunjee Putloo Street	,,	
New Breach Candy Road	,,	
Portuguese Church Street	,,	
Gowallia Tank Road (portion from Gamdavee Road to Gowallia Tank Road)	,,	

Names of Roads and Streets.	How many times to be Watered.	Remarks.
MALABAR HILL DIVISION—*(continued)*.		
Breach Candy Road, from Portuguese Church to Chowpatty ...	Twice.	
Chowpatty Road down to Bridge	,,	
Two Chowpatty Cross Lanes	Once.	
Gilder Street.....	Twice.	
Upper Falkland Road.....	,,	
Tardeo Road.....	Once.	
Mahaluxmee Road, from Tardeo Road to Breach Vellard	Twice.	
Breach Vellard.....	Once.	
Seaside Warden Road.....	Twice.	
Churney Road	,,	
PARELL AND MAHIM DIVISION.		
Mahim Dadur Road.....	Once.	
Matoonga and Naigaum Road	,,	
Bhoewada Road	,,	
Sooparee Bag Road.....	,,	
A Road leading from Parell Station to Government House ...	,,	
A Road leading from Bhoewada to Government House	,,	
DeLisle Road	,,	
Haine's Road	,,	
Clerk Road	,,	
A Road from Parell Chawl to Government House.....	Twice.	
A Road from Victoria Gardens to Parell Chawl	,,	

List showing names of Streets, Roads, Footpaths, &c., &c., which were watered daily by Bullock or Hand Bheesties.

FOOTPATHS.		
All the Footpaths in Fort	Twice.	
Ditto Parell Road to Parell Chawl.....	,,	
Ditto Erskine Road (one side)	,,	
Ditto Bazar Gate Street	,,	
Ditto Church Gate Street.....	,,	
Ditto Duncan Road (all paths)	,,	
Ditto Clerk Road, DeLisle Road, and all trees...	,,	

Names of Roads and Streets.	How many times to be Watered.	Remarks.
FOOTPATHS—*(continued)*.		
All the Footpaths in Bellasis Road	Twice.	
Ditto Apollo Bunder (one side)	,,	
Ditto Bellasis Junction Road (two sides)	,,	
Ditto Esplanade Main Road	,,	
Ditto Esplanade Cross Road (one side)	,,	
Ditto Wellington Cross Road (two sides)	,,	
Ditto Rampart Row West (two sides)	,,	
Ditto Rampart Row East (one side)	,,	
Ditto Hornby Road (two sides)	,,	
Ditto Colaba Causeway (two sides)	,,	
Ditto Market Road (two sides)	,,	
Ditto New-cut Road	,,	
Ditto Warden Road (one side)	,,	
Ditto Clare Road (one side)	,,	
Ditto Elphinstone Circle	,,	
Ditto Gilder Street (two sides)	,,	
Ditto Harkness Road	,,	
Ditto Mount Road	,,	
Ditto Nepean Road	,,	
Ditto Obelisk Road (two sides)	,,	
ROADS AND STREETS.		
Queen's Road up to Junction of Chowpatty Bridge	,,	
Gamdevee Road	,,	
Gowallia Tank Road and Hill	,,	
Cumballa Hill	,,	
Nepean Sea Road	,,	
Road leading to Western side of Malabar Hill	,,	
Malabar Hill Main Road	,,	
Bhooleshwur Road, commencing near the Cowasjee Patell Tank and extending to Moombadevee Chowkee	,,	
Jugjeevun Keeka Street, from triple lamp-post	,,	
From the Opium Bazar to old Cloth Bazar in Shaik Memon Street	,,	
Syed Abdool Rahimon Street	,,	
New Western side Malabar Hill Road	,,	
Purshotum Chimnajee Street	,,	
Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street	,,	

Names of Roads and Streets.	How many times to be Watered.	Remarks.
ROADS AND STREETS—(*continued*).		
Rampart Row, from Forbes Street to Apollo Street	Twice.	
Apollo Street	"	
Marine Street	"	
Bazar Gate Street	"	
Moody Khana Street	"	
Bora Bazar Street	"	
Parsee Bazar Street	"	
Elphinstone Circle	"	
Church Gate Street	"	
Cowasjee Patell Street	"	
Meadow Street	"	
Forbes Street	"	
Military Square Lane	"	
Bell Lane	"	
Military Store Lane	"	
Byramjee Homjee Lane	"	
Barrack Lane	"	
Road to Marine Lines	"	
Church Lane	"	
Hummum Lane	"	
Oak Lane	"	
Ash Lane	"	
Armenian Lane	"	
Bruce Lane	"	
Nesbit Lane	"	
Bake-house Lane	"	
Tod Street	"	
Tamarind Lane	"	
BRIDGES.		
Kennedy Bridge	"	
French Bridge	"	
Frere Bridge	"	
Bellasis Bridge	"	
Mazagon Bridge, near Hope Hall Hotel	"	
Byculla and the Elphinstone Overbridges	"	
All trees on the Queen's Road	Once.	
Ditto Bellasis, Haines, and other Roads	"	

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

During the year 1872 an average number of 2,330 lamps were lighted in addition to the large lamp near the Money School; but notwithstanding this apparently large number of lights, many more would be required to satisfy the applications made for increased street lighting. Under the existing contract, no further extension can be made, as the maximum length of main, and the number of lights stipulated for in the agreement between the Municipality and the Gas Company, has been reached.

Mr. Weeks was appointed Inspector of Public Lighting on the 1st of June 1872, and has been, since his appointment, engaged in re-arranging the public lamps, *i. e.*, lamps placed in positions in which they were of little use; or where they have been too thickly distributed, have been taken down, and re-erected in streets having no lights. This re-distribution has given great satisfaction to many in the native town.

Towards the close of the year, a house for the Photometer was erected in the immediate neighbourhood of the gas works.

Photometrical readings are now taken each night, by which means any deficiency in the illuminating power of the gas is immediately detected and brought to the notice of the Manager of the Gas Company. The pressure and purity of the gas are also tested at the same time.

Attention has been drawn through the medium of the local papers to the apparent deficiency in the illuminating power of the gas as compared with that burnt in the public streets in London; it should be remembered, however, that the gas burnt in the public lamps in London is 14-candle gas, whereas the Gas Company here are only bound to supply 12-candle gas, *i. e.*, gas equal in illuminating power to 12 sperm candles.

Since the erection of the Photometer the quality and pressure of the gas has considerably improved, the illuminating power being frequently above the standard required.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The most important event which occurred in connection with the water-works of this city, during the year 1872, was the commencement of the Toolsee

Water Works, as an addition or auxiliary to Vehar. I do not propose to give a detailed report here on the Toolsee works, as I consider the subject of sufficient importance to require an independent report. I desire only to record the date of commencement of the work, and the amount completed up to expiration of the year, and the addition made to Vehar by the Toolsee water.

The portion of the Toolsee water-works necessary to divert the flow of the Tassoo river into Vehar, *i. e.*, the dam across the Tassoo, the open cutting and the tunnel under the dividing ridge, received the sanction of Government on the 25th March 1872, as per Government Resolution No. 1378.

The following is an extract of Government Resolution No. 1378 of the 25th March 1872, from the General Department on the subject of the work to be undertaken in connection with the Toolsee Water Works :—

" But there does not appear to be any objection to accede to the wish of the " Justices to proceed at once with those parts of the scheme which have been agreed " to, *i. e.*, Mr. Walton's Tassoo dam and Mr. Walton's tunnel and channel, with- " out, however, now undertaking any sluices, or arrangements for such, either in the " tunnel or channel."

The commencement of the portions of these works was not sanctioned until the 8th of April 1872. The contract for it was given to Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Co., and the work was commenced on Wednesday, the 10th of April 1872, under the supervision of Mr. O. Deacon Clark, Assoc. Inst. C. E., Acting Dep. Ex. Municipal Engineer.

The level of the open channel is at or about 18 feet contour of the Lake ; it was therefore necessary, in order to divert the water from the Tassoo river through the tunnel into Vehar, to have the top of the dam some point above this contour. The masonry dam was therefore carried up to a height of 20 feet, and an additional height of 8 feet was given by the erection of a temporary timber weir along its centre line. By this means a very considerable quantity of the Toolsee water was diverted into Vehar. I estimate that the addition to Vehar by Toolsee was 1,028 million gallons, *i. e.*, equivalent to one-third of the whole year's supply from Vehar to Bombay. I have arrived at this result in the following manner :—

The rainfall at Vehar, during the monsoon of 1872, was 65·47 inches, and the nearest approximate to this rainfall in previous years recorded at Vehar was that for the year 1863. This rainfall raised the level of the Lake from 47·5 inches

on the gauge to 57·2 inches on the gauge, and the capacity between these levels is 3,108 million gallons.

Now, as the rainfalls of these two years (*viz.*, 1868 and 1872) assimilate, it is only fair to suppose that the addition to the Lake would in each case be the same; therefore, taking 3,108 million gallons as the addition by this year's rainfall, the level of the Lake with this addition, commencing at 35·7 (the starting-point in 1872) on the gauge would be raised to 48·0 on the gauge, but the return at the end of the monsoon was 51·3, therefore the addition to the Lake from Toolsee must be the quantity of water between the levels 48·0 and 51·3 on the gauge, and this is equal to 1,028 million gallons.

The quantity of masonry in the Dam completed up to the expiration of the year was.....	1,134	Cubic Brass.
The cutting in the open Channel	3,700	,,
,, in Tunnel	137	,,

The total expenditure on this work was, up to the end of 1872, Rs. 1,04,597.

The level of the Vehar Lake was, at the commencement of the monsoon of 1872, 35·7 inches, and at its close 51·3 inches, being 8¼ feet below the waste weir, *i. e.*, 8¼ feet short of being filled, the addition to the Lake by the monsoon representing 3,028 million gallons of water, or 263 days' supply.

In consequence of the scanty rainfall at Vehar, and the comparatively low level of the lake at the close of the monsoon, it was considered necessary to enforce all measures calculated to prevent wastage. All services used for irrigation and stable purposes were cut off, unless the owners thereof consented to receive their supply through the medium of a meter, and to pay according to the readings of it. This step caused considerable discontent amongst those with whom it was brought into operation, the reason for which I cannot understand, unless it be that people are unwilling to pay for what they receive. The meters were strictly scrutinized, kept in order, and continually tested; it cannot, therefore, be that any doubt exists as to the correctness of the return given by them.

I am of opinion that meters should be used by all persons not adopting the cistern system. Of course this could not be enforced at once, or perhaps within the next two years; but I feel sure that the cistern system would not only prevent an enormous wastage of good water, but would, to a very considerable extent, relieve the Vehar main of the very unequal drain now made upon it.

Major Tulloch, R. E., the late Executive Municipal Engineer, made a series of experiments in order to test the drain upon the main during the twenty-four hours, the result of which shews how very unequal it is. He records the result of his experiments, at page 23 of his Report on the Water-supply of Bombay, as follows :—

"The greatest theoretic pressure of the water in the mains is about 180 feet, but the pressure actually registered varies between 50 and 140 feet. The 'pull' begins at 4 o'clock in the morning with about 250,000 gallons per hour, and the consumption steadily increases, till at 6 o'clock it attains a little over 400,000 gallons per hour. Up to about half-past 10 there is no great variation, but about this time the consumption imperceptibly declines to a little under the above quantity ; about 4 P.M. it begins again to increase, but very slightly, till about past 5, from which hour it declines steadily up to midnight, when only about 240,000 gallons an hour are used, and this rate of consumption continues till 4 in the morning. To put it in other words, the consumption begins at 4 A.M., reaches its maximum at 6, continues its maximum all day long, begins to decline at 6 in the evening, reaches its lowest at midnight, and continues at its lowest till 4 again next morning."

The reason for this great fluctuation in the "draw off" in the main, is, I think, easily accounted for. Major Tulloch notes that the greatest draw commences at 4 A.M. This is about the hour that the natives begin to rise, and shortly after this the dipping-wells, stand-pipes, and drinking fountains are literally besieged for water, besides which private house services are then in full flow ; mills, and other places where machinery is used, commence to draw their daily quantum ; and, in fact, the greatest demand for water for all purposes is made at and about the same time ; consequently the supply in the main gradually decreases in pressure, so that in the afternoon time, in the vicinity of the Fort, the water will scarcely rise 6 feet above the level of the main.

I believe that the only way to relieve the main of this unequal demand is to enforce the cistern system as adopted in London. I am aware that there are sanitary objections to it, on the score of the cisterns not being kept clean ; but these could be met or overcome by proper supervision.

The result of this system would be a more equal demand upon the main, and a far more satisfactory distribution of the water to the various parts of the town. It would only be necessary to insist upon the erection of a cistern in each house, of sufficient dimensions to yield one day's supply, and to regulate the admission of the water to it by a ball-cock ; the consequence would be that, as the

pressure increased in the main at midnight, so these cisterns would fill, and the owner of the house would each morning find his daily supply ready for him. The present system is most defective; for instance, in some parts of the town (situated on the higher levels) the water does not reach the second floor until midnight (or sometimes until 2 A. M.); the result is that the occupants are asleep, and no one having been deputed to turn off the tap when the chatties and other vessels placed to receive the water are full, a great portion of the supply simply runs to waste; whereas if a ball-cock were adopted, as soon as the cistern was full, the water would be then shut off, and would either ascend to the next floor or would help to increase the flow in the main.

The greatest demand on the main is made for domestic purposes; and if this can be regulated as I have suggested, the pressure in the mains throughout the twenty-four hours will be very much more equalized, and the supply throughout the Island much more satisfactorily apportioned.

There were two extensions of the Vehar Main made during the year; the one was from New Sonapore to the Queen's Road, and the other was from the main where it crosses the Elphinstone Road to Government House and the Parell village.

The former was to supply a want long felt and complained of by the fishermen and others residing in, and frequenting, Back Bay, and the latter was constructed not only to give a better supply to Government House, but to enable us to extend the supply as far as the Parell Tank to meet the want of those residing in the village there, who were hitherto compelled to use the dirty unwholesome tank water for all purposes. The main originally laid here was of such small dimension as to be hardly sufficient to meet the demands made upon it by the Government House service, much less by those living in the Parell village.

The details of these extensions are as follows :—

Locality.	Pipes.		Length in Feet.	Cost of Work.		
	No.	Size.		Rs.	a.	p.
From New Sonapore to Queen's Road	61	5" and 3"	549	759	1	0
„ Elphinstone Road to Government House and Parell Village.....	775	10", 9", 8", 6", 4", and 3"	6,975	12,966	14	8

The following table shows the number of dipping wells, drinking fountains, and stand-pipes in use in the different districts throughout the Island at the close of the year :—

Districts.	Number of Dipping Wells.	Number of Drinking Fountains.	Number of Stand Pipes.	Number of of large Ornamental Fountains.	Total.
1	8	14	2	5	29
2	6	12	3	1	22
3	9	4	4	0	17
4	13	11	6	2	32
5	5	3	3	1	12
6	10	7	3	0	20
...	51	51	21	9	132

All these dipping wells and drinking fountains were cleant out at regular intervals, and kept, as much as possible, free from foreign matter. It is next to impossible to keep the dipping wells clean, owing to the practice, which the lower class of natives will persist in adopting, *viz.*, that of first covering with mud their chatties or other vessels brought to convey away the water, and then washing them in the well.

A two-way drinking fountain was erected at Candawady Lane at the expence of Mr. Ruggoonath Narayen, and three stand-pipes were erected at Lower Mahim and the Purbadavee Road.

There were no serious bursts in the main during the year, though several points of the 32-inch main had to be repaired.

The following table shows the bursts, and the sizes of the mains in which they occurred :—

Size of Main.	Number of Bursts.
12 Inches	1
5 „	1
4 „	11
3 „	11

The following statement shows the progress of the Vehar water-supply since the year 1866 up to date :—

Year and Month.	Total number of Connection.	Number of new Connection.	Number of Disconnection.	Increase in the number of Connections.	Total number of Connections on
1st January 1866	6,470	1,305	1,025	280	31st December 1866— 6,750
„ 1867	6,750	1,277	501	776	„ 1867— 7,526
„ 1868	7,526	1,205	402	803	„ 1868— 8,329
„ 1869	8,329	1,268	379	829	„ 1869— 9,158
„ 1870	9,158	1,021	536	485	„ 1870— 9,643
„ 1871	9,643	875	481	394	„ 1871—10,037
„ 1872	10,037	776	498	278	„ 1872—10,315

The total number of meters in use on private services up to December 1872 was 442 against 377 in the previous year.

Three hundred and fifty-nine notices were served for fixing meters, out of which 296 were either complied with or cancelled ; in the remaining cases the owners of the houses had their services severed. There were also 670 notices served for repairing services or meters.

I cannot close my report on this Department without recording my appreciation of the ready and able assistance I have always received from Mr. Framjee D. Badhurjee, until lately solely in charge of this Department, but now Manager of the Executive Engineer's Office. His tact, ability, and courteousness are well recognized by all who have come in contact with him.

MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS.

No new plant was acquired, nor were any new buildings erected in the Workshops during the year.

In my last year's annual report I alluded to the erection of a shade for the accommodation of the European *employés* in the Workshops. Owing, however, to the retrenchments effected in the establishment, and also to the new *régime* enforced there, it became necessary for the Superintendent to reside on the premises, and, as the European *employés* were for the most part discharged, the shed was given as a residence to him.

This shed, from motives of economy, was constructed for the greater part of old and almost useless timber, and is consequently highly inflammable. I have always protested against the erection of such buildings in the vicinity of the stores and workshops ; for, should it at any time take fire, it is difficult to say where the

fire would cease, and to what amount of expense we might be put in repairing the damage done by it, and in replacing the valuable machinery which would, in all probability, be spoilt.

I would, therefore, again urge the importance of constructing a properly built bungalow for the use of the Superintendent, and I would do so the more readily as I feel sure that, should it at any time become vacant, we should have no difficulty in letting it at a rate which would return a more than fair interest on the money expended in its erection. The present building is very hot and unpleasant to remain in for a short time; it is, therefore, hardly fair to expect the Superintendent to reside in it under such circumstances with any comfort.

It is absolutely necessary that the Superintendent should reside on the premises, as his presence there is of the greatest advantage to the Municipality in many ways, especially in cases of emergency, such as bursts in the Vehar main. On such occasions he can at a minute's notice bring a gang of work-people on to a job, with their tools and materials ready for immediate action.

The comparative statement of departmental work done in the workshops for the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 is as follows :—

Comparative Statement of Work done in the Municipal Workshops during the years 1870, 1871, *and* 1872.

Articles.	1870.		1871.		1872.	Remarks.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Actual Amount.	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.						
Wooden Scavengering Carts ...	...	...	262	...		
„ Drain Carts.....	...	...	...	9,087 15 11	4,602 13 8	
Iron „ „	513	14,785 2 4	62	...		
„ Nightsoil Carts.....	...	...	342	9,920 6 3	10,959 8 2	40 carts renewed in the year 1872.
Cutchra Waggon Wooden Railing	...	...	324	10,075 4 3	6,609 1 10	
Dust Boxes.....	88					
Stands for ditto	7	2,253 14 11	...	1,328 4 6	719 9 11	
Ladders for ditto	68					
Road Scrapers	29	245 12 10	...	232 6 5	.....	
ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.						
Pick-axes	20,828	1,743 0 3	14,739	1,142 2 5	935 4 1	
Bullock Road Roller	27	2,215 1 3	...	544 2 5	1,079 10 9	
Watering Carts.....	...	6,768 1 9	291	6,434 1 0	7,466 13 1	
Maintenance of Steam Rollers	...	9,975 1 11	...	6,868 2 4	*4,325 13 2	* For 9 months.

Mr. Macdonald, the Superintendent, has effected a great improvement on the nightsoil carts, not so far as their effectiveness is concerned—for in that respect they are all that can be wished for ; but as regards their durability, Mr. Macdonald found from experience that, owing to the great weight of the barrel of the cart when full, and to the frequent saturation with water, which the peculiar duties of the cart necessitate, the bolts and screws became loose in the wooden framing, and thus accelerated repairs. He has now substituted iron plates and springs in lieu of the greater part of the timber framing, with a most satisfactory result.

The cart cannot only be kept much cleaner, but their visits to the repair shops will be much less frequent.

Forty carts were thus converted during the year as opportunity presented itself, and each case presented a very workmanlike job.

Mr. Macdonald has, in accordance with the *régime* inaugurated by Mr. Hope, had entire charge of the rolling-stock of the Municipality, that is, he has been allowed a rate "per head" for each cart, and for that amount has been responsible for its condition. Speaking for the Engineer's Department, I must admit that this system has worked far cheaper, and much more satisfactorily, than any other hitherto in force. Before this system was adopted, Inspectors sent their carts into the shops when, in their judgment, they required repairs, and this frequently did not take place until the cart was almost next to useless, from having been worked long after the time that repairs were absolutely necessary. The Department had therefore to pay an amount for repairs tantamount almost to the value of a new cart : whereas, if the repairs had been effected when first requisite, the expenditure would have been in most cases but trifling. Under the present rule Mr. Macdonald personally inspects the rolling-stock, and sends any cart to the workshops which, according to his judgment, requires any attention.

Private work was executed at the workshops during the year 1872, with a very fair result. The amount of work done was Rs. 26,279, and realized a very fair profit upon the whole. The result I consider very satisfactory, as the workshops are not entirely occupied by private works, but, on the contrary, merely takes such works as an adjunct to their departmental works.

Through Mr. Macdonald's energy the workshops have been brought up to a state of efficiency very creditable to him, and are now capable of undertaking and executing almost any order, whether in timber or iron work, at prices which enable him not only to give a good return to the Municipality, but to compete successfully with other machine shops.

Before concluding my report, I must express my satisfaction of the very able manner in which Mr. W. Grey, the Superintendent of the Building Department, has not only conducted his Department, but all other duties entrusted to him. His experience in engineering, and in the construction of building, renders him particularly fit for the appointment he holds.

Mr. Hewson is also deserving of notice for the energy with which he performed his duties in connection with the Road Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

RIENZI WALTON,

Assoc. Inst. C. E.,

Acting Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OFFICER.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
Bombay, 18th April 1873.

TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Annual Report for 1872, and shall, as has been my custom, review the actual results of the labours of the several branches of the Department during the year under report, and compare them with the details of work performed in former years.

The injudicious reductions made in the working strength of the Department in the middle of 1871, will be found to have told heavily against the amount of work done, and, I hope, will lead to wiser counsels being adopted in future.

117 miles of the covered drains throughout the City were opened and cleaned, against

129	miles	in	1871
127	„	„	1870
97	„	„	1869
110	„	„	1868
102	„	„	1867

It will be a happy day for, at all events, the Executive Officers of the Municipality, when, by the introduction of a proper system of sewerage, there will be no necessity to open up these drains. At present this practice cannot be neglected, as, if the so-called drain under the surface of the roadway is blocked, the refuse water gets ponded back into the house gullies and sweepers' passages; and it is absolutely necessary that the obstruction should be removed. In order to effect this, it may be requisite to open up the surface of the roadway at intervals of a few yards for a long distance. Now shortly after a road has been metalled, this opening

of the roadway naturally disgusts the Executive Engineer ; but although we attempt, by cleaning out these drains before metal is laid down, to reduce this cause of annoyance to a minimum, yet, as they are only fit for the conveyance of storm water, holding nothing in suspension, and are, by reason of their want of gradient, constantly getting choked by the deposit of matters washed down them, there must always be friction between the two Departments until the drains are no longer used for the conveyance of sullage. I do, however, think that *something* might be done to palliate the evil ; for, as I pointed out in my last year's report, if we had simple gratings put at the end of the gully, at the point of its connection with the drain, they would arrest the passage of much solid matter into the drain, whilst allowing the flow of water into it.

The present drain-cleaning establishment costs about Rs. 82,358 per annum, so that it would be money well spent if, by so simple an expedient, we could reduce the number of labourers and carts employed in this branch.

The subjoined table will shew the number of wagon-loads of garbage collected and despatched to Coorla since 1866.

Number of Wagons sent to Coorla.

Months.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
January	1,012	1,650	1,281	1,142	1,095	1,157	1,066
February	994	1,247	1,164	999	1,037	1,052	990
March	1,087	1,320	1,280	1,149	1,174	1,159	1,066
April	990	1,337	1,214	1,146	1,103	1,121	1,028
May	1,256	1,424	1,265	1,321	1,154	1,164	1,060
June	1,624	1,382	1,291	1,456	1,165	1,148	1,048
July	1,671	1,279	1,443	1,268	1,190	1,092	1,088
August	1,714	1,249	1,434	1,290	1,166	1,066	1,065
September	1,645	1,226	1,445	1,274	1,165	1,038	1,025
October	1,726	1,360	1,547	1,253	1,227	1,099	1,071
November	1,716	1,354	1,317	1,119	1,143	1,036	1,029
December	1,748	1,426	1,310	1,135	1,152	1,071	1,062
Total	17,183	16,254	15,991	14,552	13,736	13,203	12,598
Estimated at tons	103,098	111,789	111,876	103,100	97,259	94,744	88,186

It will be thus seen that fewer wagons have been despatched to Coorla in 1872 than in any year since the commencement of the working of the Public Health Department.

The amount sent out of the City during the year is estimated to have weighed 88,186 tons.

In 1866	103,098	„	were despatched out of the City.		
1867	111,789	„	„	„	„
1868	111,876	„	„	„	„
1869	103,100	„	„	„	„
1870	97,259	„	„	„	„
1871	94,744	„	„	„	„

45 acres of salt-swamp have now been reclaimed ; but if the sweepings had only been utilized in the first instance, in the manner I proposed in my report for 1867, a very much larger area could have now been brought under cultivation, and would have yielded a proportionally larger income to the Municipality. Up to the middle of 1871, the emptying of the wagons at Coorla was let out to a contractor, who, in order to save himself expense, heaped up the garbage into mounds on either side of the line of rails ; but at the expiration of the contract, we undertook the work departmentally, and are performing it for a sum considerably less than was paid to the contractor.

There is also about half an acre adjoining the G. I. P. Railway, and situated between Sion and Rewa Fort, which was the first place where town-sweepings were deposited outside the City.

The garbage turns into the richest mould, and the areas thus reclaimed will become, in course of time, the source of a very considerable income to the Municipality.

The right of cultivating these places was let in the undermentioned years for the following sums :—

	Sion.	Coorla.
1866.....	Rs. 50	
1867.....	„ 150	
1868.....	„ 150	
1869.....	„ 105	
1870.....	„ 400.....	400
1871.....	„ 750.....	2,700

In 1872 no one would offer anything approaching the rates of the previous

year, as the cultivators said they had experienced a loss on account of the scanty rainfall in 1871. Under these circumstances it was considered better to allow the land to remain uncultivated rather than to underlet it.

During the year, 67,532 cart-loads of refuse have been deposited at what are called burning-places, situated at various quarters of the City. The principal one is on the flats at Tardeo, to the west of the main drain, and the burning of refuse at this spot has been a source of intolerable nuisance to residents of the Byculla Club. I can only wonder that they have not long ago obtained an injunction from the High Court to prevent this infraction of the provision of Section 120 of Act II. of 1865. I am glad, however, to be able to record that the Bench of Justices has definitely ordered that this objectionable practice shall no longer continue, and that the law shall not be broken by its servants.

The cutchra brought here is not really consumed. Dry stable litter is burnt, but plantain trees, muck, &c., are not, and cannot be. I have done all I can to correct what I consider the very grave mistake of placing the stuff here at all, by having it covered over with earth and buried.

The ground thus reclaimed does not belong to the Municipality but to Government, which could, and I submit ought to, compel the Municipality to remove the refuse it has deposited on the ground without permission.

By estimate the aggregate weight of garbage collected during the year

amounts to	107,390	tons,	
against	113,376	„	in 1871
„	116,127	„	1870
„	116,433	„	1869
„	117,592	„	1868
„	111,789	„	1867
„	103,098	„	1866

I hope those Justices who compelled the reductions in my Department in 1871 will reflect on these figures.

Can any one believe that there is less garbage to be collected than there was in 1868, or can any one believe that all the refuse lying in the City *was* removed in that year ? Compare the amount collected in 1868.....117,592 tons

with that „ 1872.....107,390 „

Shewing a difference of...10,202 tons.

This amount of garbage, we may feel certain, remained uncollected ; and

that it was undergoing putrefactive decomposition, and by doing so was spreading the elements of disease and death in many houses, admits of no doubt.

In my report for the 2nd quarter of 1871, I said :—"In fact, however disagreeable it may be to the Justices to hear, yet I feel it to be my duty to say most emphatically that not only is the present Municipal strength of carts and labourers far below what the requirements of the Town demand, but that every single item has been so reduced that *efficient conservancy cannot now be carried out.*"

Have not my words come true ? Is it not sad to see the backbone of the Department broken, and that we, instead of advancing, should shew such a steady decrease (which you will observe coincides with the periods of reduction) in work which is of such vital importance to the health of this City.

The average daily working strength of the Scavengering and Drain Cleaning establishments has been

Native Supervisors.	Carts.	Bigarries.
68·3	238·4	1,286

This is lower than in 1871, when I reported the strength as being inefficient.

I estimate that a thoroughly efficient Scavengering and Drain Cleaning establishment ought to consist of

Native Supervisors.	Carts.	Bigarries.
102	333	1,534

If this standard be allowed, we should have been daily, during the year 1872, under strength.

Native Supervisors.	Carts.	Bigarries.
33·7	94·6	248

On the 1st January we had 361 pairs of bullocks on hand, but these were for the working of not only the scavengering and drain carts, but also of the nightsoil and cesspool carts.

The reduced strength for the year was—scavengering carts 170, drain carts 100, nightsoil carts 75, and cesspool carts 11, or a total of 356 carts.

During the year, 52 pairs of bullocks died, 6 worn-out pairs were sold, and 2½ pairs were sent to the Panjrapole, as we were unable to find any purchasers for them, and 1 bullock was destroyed.

56 pairs were bought, but 29 of them were not purchased until the month of November, and the Department was crippled throughout the greater part of the year.

This resulted from the fact that, as the Budget was not passed until the middle of April, the only season (November and December), in which it is possible to procure good bullocks at reasonable rates, had passed before leave was obtained to purchase the annual supply.

The percentage of disposed of to strength was

in 1872.....14·6
against in 1871.....24·6
„ 1870.....22·4
„ 1869.....18·5
„ 1868..... 6·2
„ 1867.....12·6
„ 1866.....19·0

Nightsoil, Collection and Removal of.

(Formerly called Halalcore Branch.)

The following table will show the amount of Nightsoil collected in the City since 1867 :—

Years.	Wooden Carts estimated to hold 1075 lbs. each.	Iron Carts estimated to hold 1,882 lbs. each.	Baskets at 43 lbs. each.	Equal in Tons to	Daily average in Tons.
1867	43,128	.....	944,665	38,831·7	106·3
1868	40,827	2,954	727,267	36,036·1	98·7
1869	6,757	36,567	835,851	50,010·8	137·0
1870	3,608	44,337	711,549	52,641·7	144·2
1871	2,665	52,045	425,780	53,179	145·6
1872	1,837	54,035	514,420	56,155	153·8

And the next return, showing what ought to be the amount of nightsoil for collection in those districts in Bombay which are served by Municipal halalcores, I have borrowed from a paper prepared by Mr. Lumsdaine, the Sanitary Commissioner.

Wards.	Sections.	Population per Census of 1872.		Amount of Excreta that ought to be collected per head.			
				Nightsoil at 2¼ oz.		Urine at 40 oz.	
1	Colaba (Lower)	8,412		21,030·0		336,480	
	Fort, S.	2,363		5,907·5		94,520	
	Fort, N.	29,732		74,330·0		1,189,280	
			40,507		101,267·5		1,620,280
2	Market	43,198		107,995·0		1,727,920	
	Mandwee	35,100		87,750·0		1,404,000	
	Chukla	36,748		91,870·0		1,469,920	
			115,046		287,615·0		4,601,840
3	Bhooleshwur	36,029		90,072·5		1,441,160	
	Funuswaree	20,760		51,900·0		830,400	
	Dhobie Tulao	37,915		94,787·5		1,516,600	
			94,704		236,760·0		3,788,160
4	Oomburkharee	49,873		124,682·5		1,994,920	
	Dongree	25,556		63,890·0		1,022,240	
			75,429		188,572·5		3,017,160
5	Kamatheepoora (proper)	46,996		117,490·0		1,879,840	
	Khara Tulao	23,638		59,095·0		945,520	
	Koombharwada	27,594		68,985·0		1,103,760	
			98,228		245,570·0		3,929,120
6	Khetwaree	24,817		62,042·5		992,680	
	Girgaum	21,234		53,085·0		849,360	
	Chaopatee	7,531		18,827·5		301,240	
			53,582		133,955·0		2,143,280
8	Mazagon	20,973		52,432·5		838,920	
			20,973		52,432·5		838,920
			498,469		1,246,172·5 =		19,938,760 =
					34·7 Tons.		556·3 Tons.

The above figures must, of course, be considered as only approximate. The whole of the district of Mazagon is not served by Municipal halalcores, but I have thought it fair to take its population as representing those parts of it, together with those portions of Byculla and Tarwaree which are partly served.

It will be thus seen that the population of the Wards served by Municipal halalcores is estimated to amount to 498,469 persons of all ages. Mr. Lumsdaine assumes the daily amount per head of population to be 2½ ounces of fœcal matter and 40 ounces of urine, as a fair rate for the quantity that ought to be collected, though he thinks that more will probably be voided.

Accepting these quantities, there ought to be

1,246,172·5 ozs.
77,885·7 lbs. } Of solid nightsoil collected per diem.
34·7 tons

19,938,760·0 ozs.
1,246,172·5 lbs. } Of urine collected per diem.
556·3 tons

But he estimates that four-fifths of the urine voided

or 15,958,000 ozs.
996,368 lbs. { Soak into the surface of the soil from micturition against walls, in gullies, on the ground, &c., and pass through the interstices of the baskets under the privy seats into the sweepers' passages, and so into the existing drains.
444 tons

and that only one-fifth of the urine voided,

or 556 tons — 444 tons = 112 tons, remains for collection.

	Urine.	Nightsoil.
	tons.	tons. tons.

The total amount for collection then would be 112 + 34·7 = 146·7 daily.

It will be seen that I calculate the amount collected during 1872 from the quantity estimated to be held in carts and baskets to have amounted to 153·8 tons per diem.

So that there has been a close approximation in the estimate of what is, and what ought to be, collected.

I have thought it would be interesting to prepare a table similar to the one above, showing what ought to be the total amount of collection of nightsoil if the whole City was served by Municipal halalcores.

Division.	Section.	Localities.	Number living on the night of 21st February 1872.		Excreta. Solid, at rate of 2·5 ozs. per head.		Excreta. Fluid, at rate of 40 ozs. per head.	
A	1	Colaba	16,601		41,502·5		664,040	
	2	Fort, Southern ...	2,363		5,907·5		94,520	
		Fort, Northern ...	29,732		74,330·0		1,189,280	
	3	Esplanade	10,464		26,160·0		418,560	
				59,160		147,900·0		2,366,400
B	1	Market	43,198		107,995·0		1,727,920	
	2	Mandwee	35,100		87,750·0		1,404,000	
		Chukla	36,748		91,870·0		1,469,920	
	3	Oomburkharee ...	49,873		124,682·5		1,994,920	
		Dongree	25,556		63,890·0		1,022,240	
				190,475		476,187·5		7,619,000
C	1	Dhobee Tulao ...	37,915		94,787·5		1,516,600	
		Funuswaree	20,760		51,900·0		830,400	
	2	Bhooleshwur	36,029		90,072·5		1,441,160	
	3	Khara Tulao	23,638		59,095·0		945,520	
		Koombharwada...	27,594		68,985·0		1,103,760	
	4	Khetwaree	24,817		62,042·5		992,680	
		Girgaum	21,234		53,085·0		849,360	
				191,987		479,967·5		7,679,480
D	1	Chaopatee	7,531		18,827·5		301,240	
	2	Walkeshwur	7,741		19,352·5		309,640	
	3	Mahaluxmee	4,317		10,792·5		172,680	
				19,589		48,972·5		783,560
E	1	Mazagon	20,973		52,432·5		838,920	
	2	Tarwaree	10,083		25,207·5		403,320	
	3	Kamatheepoora ..	75,028		187,570·0		3,001,120	
	4	Parell	13,773		34,432·5		550,920	
	5	Seoree	4,460		11,150·0		178,400	
				124,317		310,792·5		4,972,680
F	1	See	11,572		28,930·0		462,880	
	2	Mahim	14,310		35,775·0		572,100	
	3	Worlee	10,042		25,105·0		401,680	
				35,924		89,810·0		1,436,960
				621,452		1,553,630·0		24,858,080
						=43·3 Tons.		=693·5 Tons.

The shore population, according to the recent Census, amounted to 621,452 persons, of whom 498,469 are assumed to be served by Municipal halalcores, leaving a population of 122,983 which *ought to be* served by private sweepers.

Of these, 8,189 are residents in Colaba.

10,464	„	Esplanade.
12,058	„	Malabar Hill and Mahaluxmee.
10,083	„	Tarwaree.
28,032	„	Byculla, Agreepada, Sindulpada, &c.
13,773	„	Parell.
40,384	„	Seoree, Seo, Mahim, Worlee.
122,983		

The nightsoil of all but the Barrack population in Colaba *is* deposited on the foreshore, and so is *supposed to be* that of the 12,058 inhabitants in Malabar Hill and Mahaluxmee. Some portion of the nightsoil from Tarwaree and Parell is brought to our depôts ; but in the outlying villages, as at Seoree, Sion, Worlee, and a great part of Mahim, there are but few privies, and the inhabitants ease themselves at the latter places on the foreshore and the oarts, and those in the remaining districts, in the fields adjoining their places of residence.

Long ago, I tried to get public necessaries made for these places, but there never have been any funds available to devote to the improvement of these neglected districts ; but I think that for Malabar Hill and Mahaluxmee and Colaba, the quarters where Europeans chiefly reside, there ought to be Municipal depôts, to which the private sweepers could bring the nightsoil collected in the houses, and deposit it in carts. Now, they are supposed to take it down to low-water mark and throw it into the sea, but too often they simply deposit it behind any convenient rock.

Taking Mr. Lumsdaine's rates, less the four-fifths of urine assumed to be wasted, we should have per day for the whole City 43·3 tons of solid nightsoil and 136·7 of urine = 180 tons, of which I estimated during last year we collected 34·7 tons of nightsoil and 112 tons of urine = 153·8 tons, leaving 8·6 tons of nightsoil and 24·7 of urine as the amount to lie upon suburban and rural areas not served by the Municipality.

During the year, Government threatened legal proceedings with the view of compelling the Municipality to find some other way of disposing of the daily collection of the nightsoil, than letting it be discharged into the Harbour, and within some 40 feet of the quay, where all troops land in, and disembark from, India, and-

where all the Shipping in the Harbour is supplied with water, and which is the landing-place of a large Harbour traffic ; but nothing had been done up to the end of the year.

If the system of hand-removal of the nightsoil from the privies, and its collection into carts at central district depôts, is to be continued, then I suggest, instead of its present wasteful disposal, and instead of throwing it into the sea to find its way back into the basins along the eastern foreshore, and thus to become a source of disease, that the best thing to do with it, in a sanitary point of view, is to discharge it into wagons, and to convey it by rail to the salt-swamps at Coorla, and there to mix it with the ashes of burnt town-sweepings. By this treatment it would be preserved for the land, by being converted into a portable manure, a sale for which would probably be found in the Mauritius, if not in India. My views as to the details of this scheme will be found in a letter I addressed, whilst I was temporarily acting as Municipal Commissioner, to the Executive Engineer. Of course this plan involves very heavy immediate outlay—say four lakhs—and entails an annual expenditure of about Rs. 50,000 ; but I think the deportation of nightsoil from the City, and its application to land, is a right principle to work on.

It will be observed that I express, as it were, a doubt that the present system will be maintained, and I am led to do so from the gratifying fact that, as the people of this City are now fast becoming fully alive to the advantages of being able to breathe pure air, untainted with bad odours of any kind, I am under the strong impression that the day is not far distant when application will be made to the High Court to close all the central depôts where the nightsoil carts now stand. *Under existing circumstances*, such a course would be simply impossible ; but if sewers had been constructed, injunctions to close these places might perhaps be granted. Under such a contingency there would be no help for it, but to admit the nightsoil from each house into a sewer. I say that this would be the only alternative, for I am no believer in the practicability of introducing the dry-earth system into large cities such as Bombay, where there is an average annual rainfall exceeding 75 inches.

Again I must make my annual complaint that nothing has been done during the year under report to provide the native population with that public privy accommodation which it has the right to demand from those entrusted with the Municipal administration in this City.

Government has taken away the whole of the eastern and western foreshores from the inhabitants. Where are the poor people to go to ? The houseless and wanderers, the vast numbers who have no fixed place of residence—what are they to do ? Nature must be obeyed in spite of Police, and the result is that the by-lanes in the City are fouled every night. It is all very well to say—Put

the offenders before a Magistrate ; but I, except in aggravated cases, have declined to take what I believe would be a most cruel measure.

Let the Municipality first of all do its duty, and provide the public with latrines in sufficient number, and then let those who infringe the law be punished.

Mr. Peile fully recognized the imperative necessity for such a provision, and in his Budget estimated for seven new latrines—one of which (at Agreepada) was to be of sufficient size to accommodate 300 people at one time, and was to have been built somewhat after the fashion of the most practical public necessary in the Island, *viz.*, the one at Sonapore.

On the average, there has been 875 halalcores at work during each day of the year, against 891 in 1871, 921 in 1870, 927 in 1869, 1,118 in 1868, and 986 in 1867.

Sanitary Inspection.

I have again to report a falling-off in the number of notices served during the year on persons who had infringed the sanitary clauses of the Act.

Only 3,728 were served in 1872
against 6,117 „ „ „ 1871
7,950 „ „ „ 1870
5,119 „ „ „ 1869

This has resulted from the fact that the Inspectors have had other work, unconnected with the Department, entrusted to them, and is another instance of false economy.

As usual, the larger number of the notices have been served under Section 144 of Act II., which, indeed, is the only practical Section in the whole Act for getting sanitary work done. Of the 3,728 notices, 3,654 were issued under this Section to clean houses or land. I am glad to see that the true principle of the infliction of a *daily penalty* on persons convicted before a Magistrate of a continuing nuisance has been recognized in the new Act.

The falling-off I have spoken of regarding the number of notices issued, is to be observed also among the number of summonses applied for. Only 2,916 persons were summoned during the year, of whom 2,248 did what was wanted before the case came on for hearing, 630 persons were fined in sums amounting to Rs. 4,178-4, and 38 cases were acquitted. The percentage of acquittals to cases was thus 5·68.

Miscellaneous Work.

In the commencement of the year the carcases of all animals dying within the limits of the greater part of the Island were taken to Antop Hill, but this

arrangement met with great opposition, and since the 12th June they have been sent out to Coorla by the Sweepings' train.

Up to the 31st December the carcases of

Cows.	Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.	Ponies.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.
111	593	188	213	5	6	12	608	733	491	2

were received at the Tipping Station, where a small fee is charged for the conveyance of each carcase, and the sums realized amounted to Rs. 1,211-4. In addition to the above, 6 horses, 62 bullocks, 4 buffaloes, 1 ass, 1 mule, 273 calves, 13 sheep, 5 goats, and 2,725 dogs were sent out. No fee is charged for the conveyance of dead dogs. The other carcases were un-owned and found lying in the street. The right of skinning dead animals was sold in 1872 for Rs. 3,025.

I am glad to take this opportunity of mentioning the good services that Mr. Howard, the oldest Inspector in the Department, has rendered in the collection of the fees, and in superintending the arrangements at the Tipping Station generally. Formerly there was always great friction between our Inspector and the *employés* of the Railway Company. Since Mr. Howard has been in charge, the work has progressed smoothly, and he has always given me great satisfaction for his attention to his very unpleasant duties. Few can estimate how trying it is to be at the Tipping Station from six in the morning till five in the evening, exposed to all weathers, and without any continuous shelter from the sun or rain; and great praise is deservedly due to Mr. Howard for the zeal and intelligence he has always displayed in the execution of his duties.

Much to the annoyance of the Assessor and myself, the Inspectors of the Public Health Department continued to serve the wheel-tax schedules throughout the year. Their more legitimate duties were neglected for this work, and I am glad to say this arrangement terminated on the 31st December.

The working of the Contagious Diseases' Act was, by order of the Bench, stopped on the 12th March, and released the European Inspectors from duties which, when I took charge of the Act, I had never contemplated having to carry out.

I think that the provisions of the Act were beginning to do good, but I am of opinion that it was commenced on much too expensive a scale, and that, if, as I hope, it may be some day again brought into force, it will be worked by a cheaper agency under proper supervision.

I must conclude this review of the work performed by the Executive

Branch of the Public Health Department during 1872, with bringing to your especial notice the very great aid I have received from my indefatigable Assistant, Mr. Brunton. The invaluable services of this meritorious officer have been prominently brought to notice in every annual report ; and I cannot but express the deep regret I feel that his salary was reduced from Rs. 650 to Rs. 550 per mensem by the Bench in April 1872.

Mr. Peile, who had especial knowledge of the value of the work of officers of all grades in the public service, felt that the Bench had done what, perhaps, I may venture to call an injustice both to Mr. Brunton, and to Mr. Higgins, the Superintendent of the Markets, in the matter of the reduction of their salaries, and accordingly reinstated them at their former rate in his Budget. I cannot but believe that, when there is, as now, no necessity for the reduction, the Bench will confirm Mr. Peile's view ; and I would respectfully, and as my last request to the Justices, whose servant I have been for so many years, earnestly solicit that the good and faithful services of these two zealous and experienced officers may be rewarded by them—for, in deed and in truth, they will find it impossible to replace them ; and I am certain, if these gentlemen leave the service of the Bench, Municipal interests will suffer.

I must also mention, as worthy of special commendation, Mr. Kent, Inspector, No. 1 Ward, who has, ever since he joined the department seven years ago, evinced the greatest assiduity and attention to his work. I had pleasure in appointing Mr. Kent to act as Superintendent of the Markets during Mr. Higgins' absence on sick leave, and there is no one in the service of the Municipality who has his heart more in his work than Mr. Kent.

Mr. Essoba Dadajee, the Head Clerk, who has been for upwards of 21 years in the service of the Municipality, and in this Office since its establishment in 1865, also deserves praise for the attention he has always given to his duties. The accounts of the Department are prepared by him, and he has always proved himself to be most thoroughly trustworthy and efficient.

Burial Grounds.

Nothing was done, I regret to say, during the year with the view of removing the remaining burial-grounds from the inhabited quarters of the Town. This action must speedily be taken. All the old Christian grave-yards have been closed, and fresh ones opened at a distance ; and the same action ought to be taken with respect to the Musalman burial-grounds. The Khojah burial-ground in Oomburkharee, the Musulman burial-ground in Grant Road, and the others along Queen's Road are all fearfully overcrowded, and will infallibly, sooner or later, become sources of disease. It is much to be wished that all castes would adopt the Hindoo method of cremation ; but I dare not hope that, in this generation at

all events, this cleanly mode of disposal of the dead will be ever established. I would, however, earnestly recommend the attention of wealthy Hindoos to the good that would follow if they would collect a fund for the purpose of burning the bodies of their co-religionists, as out of 12,347 Hindoos who died during the year, only 5,100 were burnt, the remaining 7,247 being buried. Complaints were received during the year of nuisance having been caused at the new low-caste burial-ground at the junction of Haines and Worlee Roads, as it was found that the soil was not sufficiently tenacious to prevent the gases of decomposition passing through it.

Offensive Trades.

The Hide trade has enormously increased in Bombay during the last few years, and it is rapidly becoming one of the most important in the Island.

The statement below, with which I have been furnished through the courtesy of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, showing the quantity of Hides imported into, and exported from, Bombay during the five years ending 31st March 1872, will be found interesting :—

Years.	Hides.	
	Imports.	Exports.
	No.	No.
1867-68	9,999	16,454
1868-69	40,952	40,734
1869-70	94,463	489,551
1870-71	93,978	334,703
1871-72	136,371	454,376

Formerly the tanneries were situated in the centre of the native Town, but shortly after the present Act came into operation, they were removed to the precincts of Mahim. One of the largest was established near the Jambli Tank, and has been complained of more than once. Two were located near the Munmalla Tank on the verge of the Mahim woods and adjoining the B. B. and C. I. Railway. No new ones have been permitted to be established in this locality, as it was feared that they would be found to be a nuisance.

The tanners, who, during the last few years, have applied for licenses, cure as well as tan raw hides ; and although they can use artificially made salt-water, they are anxious now, as in olden time, to get near the sea-shore.

The Northern shore seemed the best situation for the location of this trade, and a large village has sprung up between Mahim and Dharavie ; but the extent of foreshore beween these points is not sufficient for the increasing demands of the trade, and negotiations are being undertaken to remove the fishing village of Dharavie to a site which will be equally convenient to the villagers, and which will then open out a large additional piece of the foreshore for the use of the tanners. Private enterprize might also be induced to reclaim the foreshore between Rewa

Fort and Dharavie. This would at once give an extensive seafrontage, and the reclamation could be effected at a very trivial cost; but even when all this has been done, my impression is that the trade will extend, and I trust that those interested in it will find the advantage of curing their hides with carbolic acid instead of salt-water. This would preserve the hides, and, from the absence of worms, which I believe are not infrequently to be found in salt-cured hides, would fetch a higher price in the home markets. Until the question of locality is settled, it is impossible to take action to prevent the cured hides being stored in the native Town, but they are a source of very great amount of nuisance.

I shall be glad when store-houses can be built for them near the tanneries, after which they ought not to be allowed to enter the native Town at all, but ought to be shipped from Sewree or the Frere Land Company's wharfs direct. I think a roadway might be made from Dharavie by taking advantage of the old embankment of the G. I. P. R. Company's line to Mahim, which would, by a very short cut, join on to the main road at Matonga, whence the hides could be taken to Sewree by the road along the Eastern shore. As the road from Sewree to the Frere Land Company's Reclamation is hilly in parts, a roadway might, I believe at a small cost, be made under the "Warren" along the edge of the harbour to Zackaria Bunder, so that the carts would have a level road the whole way from Dharavie to the Frere Land Company's wharfs.

The storage of shark fins and tails ought also not to be allowed in the native Town; and the existing places, when store-houses outside the Town have been provided, ought to be removed.

Markets.

There have been no new markets opened during the year. A new one is urgently needed for Mazagon. It is estimated that one could be built on the ground we have reclaimed, opposite the P. and O. Company's Dockyard for the moderate sum of Rs. 35,000. Its erection would be an inestimable boon to the large number of Europeans and respectable Parsee and Portuguese families living in the vicinity; and as the markets already built have proved to be such a capital investment, I earnestly hope that it may shortly be put in hand.

The Municipal markets in the different quarters of the Town have been very well supplied, and the ruling prices of some of the more important articles of food, as will be seen in the statement on the opposite page, have shown a slightly downward tendency. But I regret to say that the hope I expressed in the last annual report, that a permanent trade in Italian fruit would be established, has not been realized. I believe that a blight attacked the apple and pear trees in Italy, and that, in consequence, no supplies have been forwarded through the Canal.

Price Current showing the Average Rates of the following Articles from the Year 1860 to the Year 1872.

Articles.	Average Price in 1860.			Average Price in 1861.			Average Price in 1862.			Average Price in 1863.			Average Price in 1864.			Average Price in 1865.			Average Price in 1866.			Average Price in 1867.			Average Price in 1868.			Average Price in 1869.			Average Price in 1870.			Average Price in 1871.			Average Price in 1872.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Beef, 1st sort.....per lb.	0	2	1	0	2	3	0	2	11	0	2	11	0	3	4	0	4	0	0	5	2	0	4	9	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	4	0	3	11
Do., 2nd do. ..... „ „	0	1	7	0	1	9	0	1	10	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	3	2	0	4	0	0	3	9	0	3	4	0	3	3	0	3	7	0	3	3	0	2	11
Mutton, 2nd sort ... „ „	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	6	0	3	6	0	4	0	0	4	1	0	4	11	0	4	10	0	4	9	0	3	11	0	3	11
Kid, 1st sort.....per piece	0	4	0	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	11	0	6	5	0	5	4	0	5	4	1	6	10	1	7	5	1	5	8	1	3	10	1	3	4	1	3	1
Pork..... „ lb.	0	2	0	0	2	5	0	2	5	0	2	6	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Fowls, large ..... each	0	10	0	0	11	6	0	12	0	0	14	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	15	3	1	2	4	1	1	7	1	0	11	1	0	3	0	12	8
Cows' Milk ..... „ seer	0	1	8	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	2	6	0	3	6	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	8	0	3	9	0	3	5	0	3	1	0	3	0	0	3	0
Buffaloes' Milk... „ „	0	1	8	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	6	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	2	0	3	3	0	3	2	0	3	1	0	3	0	0	3	0
Butter.....per cup 2 oz.	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	11	0	2	0
Bread, 1st sort 13 oz. each	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	8	0	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	2	0	2	6	0	2	0	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat ..... per seer	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	1	0	3	5	0	3	11	0	3	8	0	2	5	0	2	0
Firewood, Babool. „ candy	5	8	0	5	12	0	5	4	0	11	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	9	2	10	7	14	9	7	15	2	7	10	6	6	6	6	5	11	8
Oil, Cocoanut...per maund	4	6	0	4	11	0	5	3	0	4	8	0	4	9	0	6	2	0	6	4	0	5	9	7	5	0	0	4	8	0	5	0	0	4	9	2	3	12	4
Grain, Bajree... „ candy	19	0	0	22	0	0	20	0	0	33	0	0	37	0	0	35	0	0	29	0	0	29	13	4	26	10	10	31	14	11	31	0	11	26	12	5	27	10	11
„ Rice Jerasul „ phara	5	8	0	5	12	0	5	12	0	8	5	0	10	0	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	8	10	0	7	15	4	7	14	9	7	10	0	6	3	2	6	3	11

The meat markets have also been well supplied during the year.

364,241 sheep, goats, and kids were slaughtered,
against 341,525 in 1871,
327,881 in 1870,
357,497 in 1869,
386,400 in 1868.

23,883 horned cattled were slaughtered in 1872,
against 23,957 in 1871,
25,815 in 1870.

912 pigs were slaughtered at Sonapore.

The following table shows the revenue derived from the markets and slaughter-houses since 1865 :—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Slaughter Fees	8,162 0 6	7,581 0 0	6,344 2 0	40,623 8 0	38,277 14 0	33,979 9 0	33,653 11 0	35,168 13 6
Market Fees.....	14,433 0 0	56,447 12 5	26,329 7 9	55,226 8 4	1,12,143 14 8	1,13,607 0 6	1,12,194 15 8	1,17,527 2 4
Standing Fees	....	....	....	....	12,975 2 0	13,518 6 0	12,204 12 0	12,784 2 0
Carrying Fees	....	....	....	....	....	....	23,960 15 6	37,964 11 6
Ground Rent	....	....	....	....	*20,655 4 8	†16,480 0 0	4,430 7 9	20,293 12 0
Rent of Bandora Chawls	....	....	....	4,275 0 0	2,700 0 0	2,700 0 0	3,570 8 0	4,207 0 0
Proceeds of Sheep Dung	....	....	....	....	....	350 0 0	9 8 0	261 0 0
Butchers' Regtn. Fees ..	....	....	....	1,532 8 0	....	....	....	....
Market Loan Fees.....	....	....	....	95 0 0	312 0 0	....	....	....
Total..Rs.	22,595 0 6	64,028 12 5	32,673 9 9	1,01,752 5 4	1,87,064 3 4	1,80,634 15 6	1,90,024 13 2	2,28,756 9 4

* Rs. 8,000 paid in advance for 1870. † Rs. 10,000 paid in advance for 1871.

The total revenue from 1865 derived from the markets and slaughter-houses amounts to Rs. 10,06,930-5-4, whilst the total expenditure on them during the same period amounts to Rs. 5,52,211-6-3, showing excess of income over expenditure of Rs. 4,54,718-15-1. Rs. 17,26,980 represents the cost of constructing the markets and slaughter-houses—(see Commissioner's annual report for 1871, page 3).

The Committee of valuation of the real property of the Municipality assessed them in 1871 at Rs. 19,51,000.

From the above figures it is evident that they will have paid for their cost in a few years, and that then the Municipality will derive a splendid income from them, besides having a very valuable property.

It is due to Mr. Higgins, the Superintendent of the Markets, to bring to your prominent notice the zeal and energy with which he has always performed his arduous duties. This officer has not only the management of all the Municipal markets under him, but he has to supervise the slaughter-houses at Bandora,

to settle the various disputes that will arise among the many conflicting interests of the butchers, the dealers, the farmer of the fair ground, &c.; and, besides, he has to travel all over the City to inspect the various butchers' and grain-dealers' shops, and all the private markets.

Not only has the Bench reduced his salary by Rs. 100 per mensem, but Mr. Hope disallowed him the 2nd Class ticket which had formerly always been granted him free to visit Bandora. *

His tact in managing the native dealers in the markets has been more than once brought to notice by me, and the honesty and probity he has always shown in his accounts are simply invaluable. If a dishonest man were in his position, the amount of Municipal salary he might receive would be of little moment to him. How are we to check the amount collected by the variable quantity of squatters in the markets ? and such a person might more than double his salary without incurring any great risk of being discovered. My earnest hope is that justice will be done to this old and tried servant, and that his salary will be permanently fixed at Rs. 450.

It might be argued that the collection of the squatters' fees should be farmed out ; but this has been tried in the Null Bazaar, and failed. Great complaints of extortion and ill-treatment were received from the fish-sellers who petitioned that the former practice might be reverted to.

There have never been any Market By-Laws passed by the Bench. I hope that, under the new Corporation, this most necessary reform will be effected, so as to give the Superintendent more authority in the markets. Now we have no legal power to turn out beggars and loiterers. Then there would be.

Cost of the Department during the Year 1872.

The following table will show the budget grant for each branch of the Public Health Department during the year, and the actual sum expended in each :—

	Conservancy.	Halalcore.		Markets and Slaughter-houses.	Registration of Births and Deaths.	Cemeteries.	Total.
		Nightsoil Collection.	Nightsoil Removal.				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Budget Grant	5,21,428 0 0	1,61,592 0 0	60,708 0 0	96,929 0 6	10,592 0 0	6,008 0 0	8,56,357 0 6
Actual Expenditure in 1872	4,51,561 6 2	1,55,610 8 10	53,009 12 3	59,572 12 11	10,327 9 3	5,124 4 3	7,35,206 5 8
	69,866 9 10	5,981 7 2	7,698 3 9	36,456 3 7	264 6 9	883 11 9	1,21,150 10 10

The saving under the head of Conservancy was, I am sorry to say, possible from the fact that as, from reasons explained above, the new batch of bullocks was

* A Horse allowance of Rs. 50 was afterwards, on Mr. Peile's recommendation, granted to Mr. Higgins.

not purchased until November, the cost of their feed for the previous months was not incurred. There was also a saving of Rs. 16,000 on account of the Bandora sweepings' siding not having been laid.

Under the head of Halalcore, savings to the amount of Rs. 13,679-10-11 have been made in the items of Labour, Stores, Repairs, and Feed and Purchase of Bullocks. Under Markets, a saving of Rs. 10,000 is due to our having reduced the number of lighted lamps, and Rs. 14,000 worth of bills due to contractors had not been passed up to the end of the year, whilst the meat-train charges were Rs. 9,000 under the estimate.

A small sum of Rs. 264 was saved under the item of Registration of Births and Deaths, and Rs. 883 were not expended under the head of Cemeteries. It was not found necessary to purchase the new horse budgetted for, and other savings were made under contingencies.

The total saving in the Department amounted to Rs. 1,21,150-10-10.

I think it well to continue the contrasted statements I commenced last year, and therefore reprint the following return, which shows the cost of the Department since 1866 in its various establishments :—

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Conservancy	7,62,407 11 9	7,06,461 10 6	5,43,228 2 4	5,43,588 6 7	4,63,728 0 6	4,84,874	4,51,561 6 2	39,55,849 5 10
Halalcore	4,39,505 13 6	4,49,503 9 6	3,22,714 5 4	1,87,861 3 4	1,96,045 8 6	1,79,506	1,55,610 8 10	19,30,750 1 0
Night-Branch	1,08,224 2 8	77,931 12 11	95,626 15 4	46,487 7 10	61,135 4 9	48,523	53,009 12 3	4,90,938 7 9
Markets and Slaughter-houses	13,553 10 5	1,53,059 12 11	1,34,083 11 10	38,767 6 10	59,087 15 4	43,486	59,572 12 11	5,52,211 6 3
Registration of Births and Deaths	6,632 10 4	14,044 12 0	12,719 12 11	11,994 6 9	12,996 9 7	9,830	10,327 9 3	78,545 12 10
Cemeteries	.....	.....	....	.....	3,637 6 8	3,487	5,124 4 3	12,248 10 11
Total....	13,30,384 0 8	14,01,001 9 10	11,08,372 15 9	8,78,641 15 4	7,97,230 13 4	7,69,706	7,35,206 5 8	70,20,543 12 7

And the amount of revenue collected in each of the above years, by and on account of the various establishments in the Public Health Department, is shewn below :—

Revenue.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Conservancy ..	5,558 6 10	8,613 4 1	9,772 10 3	7,081 4 6	25,509 14 3	21,453 9 10	18,807 13 9	96,796 15 6
Halalcore Cess..	1,92,852 4 5	1,45,823 8 1	2,26,112 5 5	2,08,236 15 1	2,13,197 6 7	1,99,985 8 8	2,17,071 5 8	14,03,279 5 11
Markets.....	64,028 12 5	32,673 9 9	1,01,752 5 4	1,87,064 3 4	1,80,634 15 6	1,90,024 13 2	2,28,156 9 4	9,84,335 4 10
Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,908 14 5	3,194 13 4	3,595 15 11	9,699 11 8
Savings.....	1,025 15 11	727 2 8	1,158 7 2	601 13 1	1,983 6 5	2,104 0 8	1,561 9 7	9,162 7 6
Total....	2,63,465 7 7	1,87,837 8 7	3,38,795 12 2	4,02,984 4 0	4,24,234 9 2	4,16,762 13 8	4,69,193 6 3	25,03,273 13 5

After deducting the above from the expenditure, the net annual charge is as under :—

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cost of the Dept..	13,30,384 0 8	14,01,001 9 10	11,08,372 15 9	8,78,641 15 4	7,97,230 13 4	7,69,706 0 0	7,35,206 5 8	70,20,543 12 7
Less Recoveries ..	2,63,465 7 7	1,87,837 8 7	3,38,795 12 2	4,02,984 4 0	4,24,234 9 2	4,16,762 13 8	4,69,193 6 3	25,03,273 13 5
Net charge to Municipal Fund	10,66,918 9 1	12,13,164 1 3	7,69,577 3 7	4,75,657 11 4	3,72,996 4 2	3,52,943 2 4	2,66,012 15 5	45,17,269 15 2

The corrected Census Returns show that the population of the City on the 21st February 1872 amounted to 644,405 persons. Calculating on those figures, it will be seen that the net annual cost of the Department per head of the population was

in 1866	...	... Rs. 1 10 5
1867	...	... „ 1 14 1
1868	...	... „ 1 3 2
1869	...	... „ 0 11 9
1870	...	... „ 0 9 3
1871	...	... „ 0 8 9
1872	...	... „ 0 6 8

Remarks on duties of the Health Officer, and certain changes in the Organization of the Department.

As this is the last annual report that I shall write, I think it may not be altogether unprofitable if I leave on record some of my views regarding the changes which I think might, with advantage, be introduced into the organization of the Public Health Department under the New Municipal Act. I hope you will acquit me of presumption if I speak somewhat decidedly on certain points ; but as I have now been connected for ten years with the Municipal administration of this City, it may perhaps be conceded that I have had large opportunities of becoming acquainted with its sanitary requirements ; but before speaking of the position which, I think, the Health Officer should hold, and of the duties he should more particularly devote himself to, I will briefly review the causes which led to my taking charge of what are termed the Executive Branches of the Department. The first two years of my official connection with this City were spent in learning the sanitary condition of each quarter of the Town. I saw the working and the failure of the contract system of scavengering. I learnt how utterly and entirely antagonistic to true Municipal wants were the interests of the Contractor, whose sole object, of course, was to gain the largest profit he could, with as small an expenditure to himself as possible ; and I had deeply impressed upon my mind that, at all events, as regards the faithful execution of scavengering, the truth of the old proverb " If you want a thing well done, you must do it yourself," holds good.

The filth that lies broadcast in private or Fazundari properties in the backslums ought not, in a strictly legal sense, to be removed by the carts of the Municipality; but it is this very filth which is one of the most fruitful sources of disease, and it was from these quarters that, when we had a larger establishment, we used to remove it. Since the reductions, we have been too frequently compelled to limit ourselves to the removal of that which we are legally bound to take away, *viz.*, the garbage thrown on to the *public* streets, and to leave that deposited in Fazundari and private properties to be removed under the compulsion of the sanitary clauses of the Act.

On first taking charge of the Public Health Department, I discussed with Mr. Crawford the nature of my duties—whether I should devote myself to the more scientific branches of my art, or whether I should undertake the personal supervision of the rougher and more distasteful work of the actual removal of what we believed were the positive sources of disease. And we agreed that, for the first few years at all events, my labours could be more usefully bestowed in organizing the establishments for the removal, in the first instance, of the surface refuse, generally called garbage. This duty I therefore undertook, and, knowing that the secret of all sanitary work is minute sub-division, portioned off the Town into wards, the wards into sections, the sections into sub-sections, and personally saw that, down to the smallest sub-section, there was a proper and efficient establishment of labourers and carts, with native supervision, to ensure its cleanliness. Having done this, and having got these establishments into working order, I undertook the collection and removal of the nightsoil in the native Town.

This had, up to this time, been in the hands of private individuals independent of all Municipal or other control. The revolting nature of that work, particularly the organization of the Halalcore brigade, taxed my energies to the utmost; but at last it was, I think I may say, brought to a successful issue; and when the markets had been established, and various other matters of Municipal economy, such as the location of offensive and dangerous trades, &c., &c., had been placed on a proper footing, and everything was in fair working order, I felt that I might, whilst still keeping the paramount authority in the Department in my own hands, be more profitably employed in devoting myself to the more scientific part of a Health Officer's duties, knowing how much health interests are served by a watchful vigilance over the purity of the drinking water-supply and food and air of an inhabited area. I applied, and have never ceased to apply, for a laboratory in which I might, I believe, have done good service. The Bench of Justices has, in spite of the recommendations of those of its members who were best qualified to give their advice on this subject, steadily refused this aid to the Health Officer, and to this day I have not the means to say whether the water of a

well is fit for drinking or not ; but I would fain hope that wiser counsels will yet prevail, and that the new Corporation, in appointing my successor, will make it a *sine quâ non* that he should devote himself to laboratory work; and should make constant analyses of the drinking-water and of the food supply of this City, as well as of the air, &c., &c.

If the Health Officer occupies the greater part of his time in this way, he will not, of course, be able to take charge of the rougher duties I have had ; but, in my opinion, he ought to retain the *power* of *ordering* any sanitary action to be taken, or any particular place to be cleansed, to which his attention might have been attracted during his tours of inspection. The entire executive charge of the scavengering and halalcore branches, and the duty of putting into force the sanitary clauses of the Act, might, in the meantime, be left with perfect safety to Mr. Brunton, as long as that gentleman remains in the service of the Municipality. I also urge that the Health Officer should be assisted to commence a Registration of Sickness, which is as important as a Registration of Death. If he had early intimation of the occurrence of zymotic disease, he might be able to prevent its spreading.

My thanks are due to the Surgeon of the European General Hospital, and to the 1st Physician of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, for the kindness they have always displayed in furnishing me with returns of cases of certain zymotic diseases on admission into their respective Hospitals ; and I have often, since my tenure of office, had reason to thank Dr. Blaney for his ready assistance in giving early intimation of cases of preventible disease brought under his notice, and I sincerely wish that other medical practitioners would imitate his example in this respect.

The Health Officer would, of course, have plenty of outdoor work, as I have had, and would still have to keep constant supervision over every part of the City—to inspect the sanitary condition of individual houses; to attempt, with the imperfect means at his disposal in the absence of any special Act, the regulation of buildings, and especially the isolation of privies ; to prevent overcrowding in houses ; to inspect and regulate all offensive and dangerous trades ; to inspect burial-grounds, markets, slaughter-houses, and in course of time I hope the inspection of factories would be entrusted to him, as well as the superintendence of the Quarantine Act when the much-needed sanitarium is established, of the Vaccination Act when introduced, and of the Contagious Diseases' Act when revived—besides keeping himself acquainted with all the various health problems that arise in connection with water-supply, drainage, and sewerage.

If, however, it is thought undesirable to burden him with laboratory work, then I would strongly advise the Corporation to appoint a City Analyst ; for it

is a disgrace and a shame that the people of this City are still in too many instances allowed to poison themselves by drinking water which is only diluted sewage, and that the Municipality should do nothing to point out to them the danger they incur by doing so.

Having indicated the changes which I think might be introduced as regards the duties of the Health Officer, I will briefly state my opinion as to those that I think might be made in the organization of the supervising staff.

At present one European Inspector is in charge of each ward. He has under him the whole of the scavengering establishment, and has to put into force the sanitary provisions of the Act. As I pointed out last year, every notice served by the Inspector demands at least three visits to the place to which it refers :—

1st.—There is the discovery of the nuisance.

2nd.—There is the service of the notice on the defaulter.

3rd.—There is the visit, after the lapse of the time allowed by law, to see whether the terms of the notice have been complied with or not

If they have not, a summons issues.

This entails one visit for service.

2. A visit on the day of hearing of the case to see whether the work has been done.

3. The attendance at the Police Court.

These are the very least number of visits that must be paid by the Inspector ; practically, additional visits are requisite, because there is frequent difficulty in finding the defaulter and in service, &c., &c.

Under the new Municipal Act, as Government has recognized the grand sanitary law of a daily penalty being put on for a continuing nuisance, I anticipate that much more sanitary work will be possible than could be effected under the present Act, which, if a notice remains uncomplied with, throws the burden of doing the work on the Commissioner, who never has funds, and who is unwilling to incur the risk of future law expenses. I am of opinion that it will be found desirable to divide the European Inspectors into two classes. Those of the superior grade should still retain charge of their ward, and be responsible for the entire work ; but they should have under their orders a European who should supervise the scavengering establishment. This arrangement would enable the head European to devote himself entirely to the sanitary inspection of individual houses in the ward. Now, in two days in the week, he is obliged to be out of his ward to attend the Police Court, Office, &c., and he cannot during that time attend to the scavengering, &c., in his ward.

The following table shows the strength of the present establishment of European Inspectors, and the re-distribution I propose :—

Present Establishment.				Proposed Establishment.					
						European Inspectors.			
						Superior Grade.		Scavenging.	
Wards.	Sections.	European Inspector.	Salary.	Wards.	Sections.	No.	Salary. Rs.	No.	Salary. Rs.
			Rs.						
1	Colaba, Fort, Esplanade	1	250	1	Colaba, Fort, Esplanade	1	200	1	70
2	Market, Mandwee, Chukla	1	250	2	Market, Chukla, Mandwee, Oomburkharee, Dongree	1	250	1	80
3	Dhobee Tulao, Funnuswaree, Bhooleshwur	1	250					1	70
4	Oomburkharee, Dongree	1	175	3	Dhobee Tulao, Funnuswaree, Bhooleshwur, Khara Tulao, Koombharwada	1	250	1	80
5	Khara Tulao, Byculla, Kamatheepoora, Koombharwada	1	200					1	70
6	Girgaum, Khetwaree, Chaopatee	1	200	4	Girgaum, Khetwaree, Malabar Hill, Mahaluxmee	1	200	1	80
7	Malabar Hill, Cumballa, Mahaluxmee	1	175	5	Kamatheepoora, Byculla, Tarwaree, Mazagon	1	200	1	80
8	Mazagon, Tarwaree	1	175						
9	Seo, Sewree, Parell and General Supervision of Mahim and Worlee	1	200	6	Seo, Mahim, Worlee	1	225		
	Total	9	1,875		Total	6	1,325	7	530
						13			1,855

Other minor changes might be made in the native staff, but it is perhaps unnecessary to indicate them in this report.

Registration of Births and Deaths.

During the year the births of 13,133 living, and of 769 still-born, or a total of 13,902 children, were registered. 6,893 males and 6,240 females were born alive, being in the proportion of 110 boys to 100 girls; whilst, among the still-born, to every 100 female there were 161 male births.

These results are unsatisfactory, and manifestly cannot be relied upon. Upwards of 21,000 births ought to be annually recorded in this City, if the birth-rate in it equals that of England; but, according to the above figures, it would only amount to 21 per 1,000 of population, as will be seen from the following table, showing the number of persons and of births recorded in each caste during the year:—

CASTES.	Enumerated in Bombay on 21st February 1872.	Births, including Still-born.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.
Boodhists, Jains, &c.	15,121	483	31·94
Brahmuns	25,757	264	10·24
Lingaets	1,242	30	24·15
Bhatias	9,466	250	26·41
Hindoos of other Castes	340,868	7,003	20·54
Hindoo Outcastes	31,347	1,021	32·57
Mussulmans	137,644	2,768	20·10
Parsees	44,091	1,236	28·03
Jews	2,669	70	26·22
Native Christians	25,119	529	21·05
Indo-Europeans	2,352	46	19·55
Europeans	7,253	176	24·26
Negro Africans	1,171	24	20·49
Chinese	305	1	3·27
Other and Unknown Races	.....	1	.....
Total.....	644,405	13,902	21·57

The birth-rate among the Boodhist and Hindoo outcastes may probably be nearly right. It is disgraceful that the Brahmuns do not give us the assistance which they are legally bound to do, and the necessity for which they ought to be able to appreciate.

The birth returns are at present collected by Police Karkoons, 22 in number, who are attached to the Registrars of Births and Deaths ; but when the new Act comes into operation, I think a re-distribution might with advantage be made. I should advise that the office of Registrar of Births be separated from that of Registrar of Deaths, and that the birth registration be entrusted to the Vaccination Department. If ever the Compulsory Vaccination Act becomes law—and indeed in any case—I am of opinion that, if the vaccinator of each district were also made Registrar of Births, the result would be found satisfactory, both as regards vaccination and registration.

At first, at all events, a European Inspector, with two native sub-inspectors, ought, I think, to be appointed to put the law into force against those parents or guardians who neglect to give the information they are legally bound to do. When this course had been systematically followed for a short time, I believe but little trouble would afterwards be experienced in this respect.

The remaining portion of the section will form the mortuary report for the 24th year of the Registration of Deaths.

During the year ending 31st December 1872, the total number of deaths recorded to have taken place in the City from all causes amounted to 19,759, or, exclusive of still-born, to 18,990, or 2,926 more than were registered in the previous year.

Of the total number of persons who died during the year, 11,217 were born in Bombay, 8,379 elsewhere, and in 163 cases this information was not recorded. The families of 2,954 deceased persons were stated to reside in Bombay, 16,642 persons died whose families lived elsewhere, and in 163 instances no particulars under this head could be obtained.

13,404 bodies were buried, 5,100 were burnt, and 1,255 were exposed to carrion birds.

Of the 18,990 deaths registered in 1872, 10,020, or 52·8 per cent., were of males, and 8,970, or 47·2 per cent., were of females, being in the proportion of 111 males to 100 females.

The Census taken on the night of the 21st February 1872 was one of the most important events of the year, and I had hoped that I should have been able to have availed myself fully of the assistance afforded by its results, but I regret to have to record that the reason why the completed tables were not long ago made public, is entirely due to the inability of the Printer to perform the terms of his contract ; for, although they were sent to him in August and September, they have

not even up to this time been returned, and, in fact, it has been found necessary to give the work to other agency.

The final correction of the tables, however, gives a shore population of 376,856 males and 244,596 females, being in the proportion of 154 males to 100 females; and a harbour population of 22,860 males and 93 females, or a total of 22,953 persons.

In the aggregate, the total population of Bombay amounted to 644,405 persons. If the harbour population is included, the ratio of males to females would be as 163·3 to 100.

The following table shows the number of males and females in each caste or race enumerated in Bombay on the night of the 21st February 1872:—

	Bombay.	Boodhists, Jains, &c.	Brahmans.	Lingaets.	Bhatias.	Hindoos of other Castes.	Hindoo Outcastes.	Mussulmans.	Parsees.	Jews.	Native Christians.	Indo-Europeans.	Europeans.	Negro Africans.	Chinese.
Males.....	399,716	12,175	18,432	789	5,723	211,172	18,047	84,202	23,111	1,374	17,222	1,214	5,227	754	274
Females....	244,689	2,946	7,325	453	3,743	129,696	13,300	53,442	20,980	1,295	7,897	1,188	2,026	417	31
TOTAL	644,405	15,121	25,757	1,242	9,466	340,868	31,347	137,644	44,091	2,669	25,119	2,352	7,253	1,171	305

And the following return shews the percentage that each race or caste bears to the total population :—

CASTES OR RACES.	Number.	Ratio.
Boodhists or Jains	15,121	2·35
Brahmans	25,757	4·00
Lingaets	1,242	0·19
Bhatias	9,466	1·47
Hindoos of other Castes	340,868	52·90
Hindoo Outcastes	31,347	4·86
Moosulmans	137,644	21·36
Parsees	44,091	6·84
Jews	2,669	0·41
Native Christians	25,119	3·90
Indo-Europeans	2,352	0·36
Europeans	7,253	1·13
Negro Africans	1,171	0·18
Chinese	305	0·05
	644,405	100·

The return below shows the number of persons stated to have been living on the 21st February 1872 in each section and sub-section of the Police Divisions of the

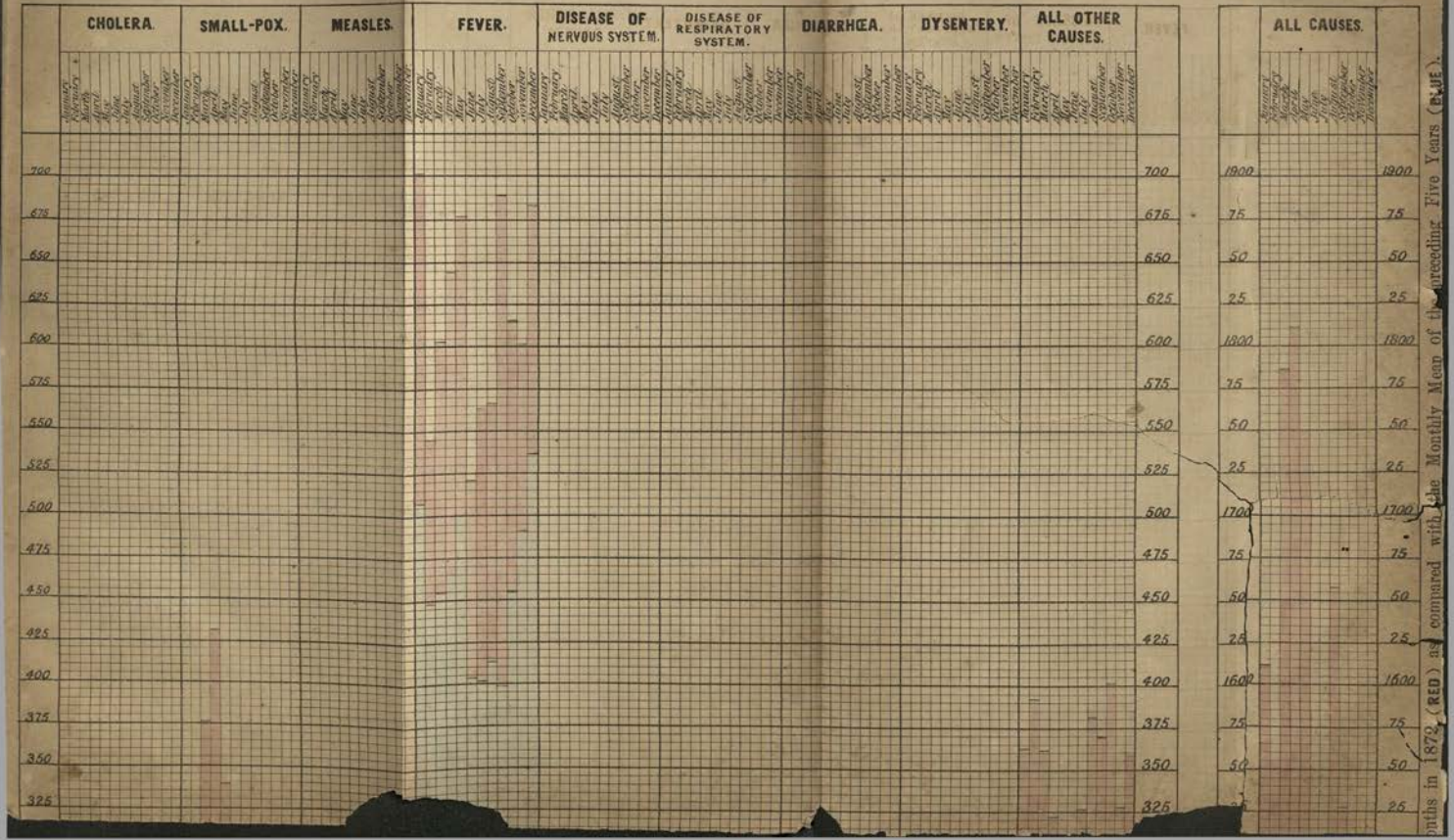
City; and the number of deaths that have taken place during the year in each, as well as the rate of mortality per 1,000 of population:—

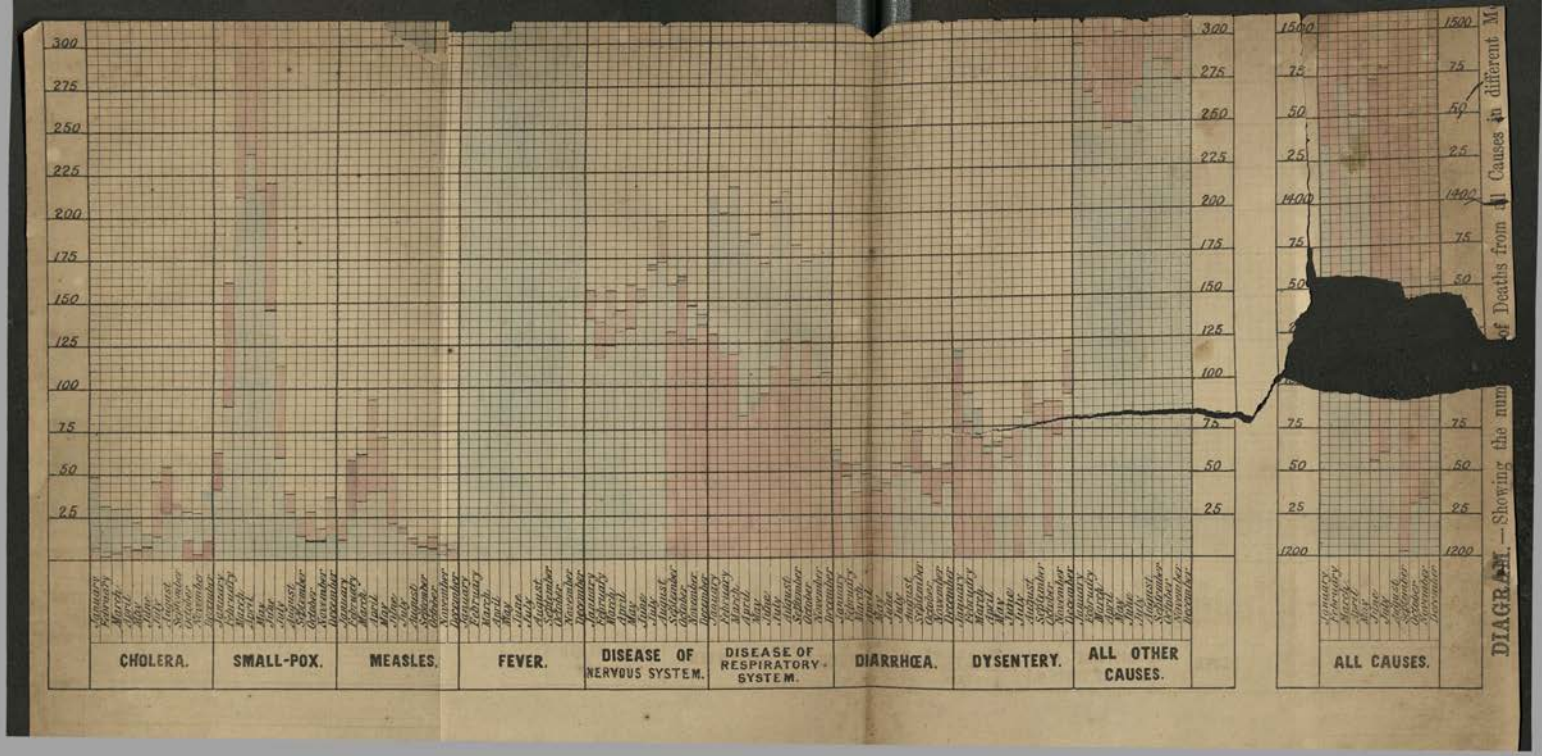
Divisions.	Locality.	Number enumerated 21st February 1872.	Number dying in 1872, exclusive of Still-born.	Mortality per 1,000 of Population.
A	Colaba	16,601	417	25·11
	Fort, Southern	2,363	4	1·69
	„ Northern	29,732	786	26·43
	Esplanade	10,464	155	14·81
B	Market	43,198	1,170	27·08
	Mandwee	35,100	1,379	39·28
	Chukla	36,748	1,150	31·29
	Oomburkharee	49,873	1,646	33·00
	Dongree	25,556	836	32·71
C	Dhobee Tulao	37,915	1,125	29·67
	Funuswaree	20,760	388	18·68
	Bhooleshwur	36,029	1,077	29·89
	Khara Tulao	23,638	988	41·79
	Koombharwada	27,594	784	28·41
	Khetwaree	24,817	773	31·14
	Girgaum	21,234	513	24·15
D	Chaopatee	7,531	185	24·56
	Walkeshwur	7,741	236	30·48
	Mahaluxmee	4,317	102	23·62
E	Mazagon	20,973	422	20·12
	Tarwaree	10,083	208	20·62
	Kamatheepoora	75,028	2,525	33·65
„	Parell	13,773	353	25·62
	Seoree	4,460	93	20·85
F	Seo	11,572	228	19·70
	Mahim	14,310	349	24·38
	Worlee	10,042	236	23·50
Water Division		22,953	67	2·91
Non-Resident and Unknown		.....	795	.....
	Total	644,405	18,990	29·46

And the table below shows the number of deaths from Zymotic diseases and all causes during each month of the nine years ending 31st December 1872:—

	1864.					1865.					1866.					1867.					1868.					1869.					1870.					1871.					1872.				
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	All other causes except Zymotic.	Total, exclusive of Still-born.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	All other causes except Zymotic.	Total, exclusive of Still-born.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	All other causes except Zymotic.	Total, exclusive of Still-born.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	All other causes except Zymotic.	Total, exclusive of Still-born.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	All other causes except Zymotic.	Total, exclusive of Still-born.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	All other causes except Zymotic.	Total, exclusive of Still-born.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	All other causes except Zymotic.	Total, exclusive of Still-born.
JANUARY	622	65	5	1140	514	2346	368	36	16	1692	540	2597	13	35	49	1058	853	1508	11	14	3	508	944	1475	15	42	2	534	1011	1604	13	42	2	594	799	1450	7	63	20	701	820	1611
FEBRUARY ..	401	158	22	898	514	1993	540	59	25	1861	505	2990	15	98	89	994	360	1546	21	66	1	534	736	1358	..	95	12	481	639	1227	2	95	12	481	639	1227	2	162	28	545	798	1530
MARCH	302	367	31	1022	510	2232	522	136	54	2410	501	3623	12	257	141	1114	368	1892	12	247	3	470	745	1477	..	166	11	482	643	1302	3	166	11	482	643	1302	3	218	61	603	742	1736
APRIL	680	438	27	1140	528	2811	356	173	74	2588	552	3743	16	271	117	1088	395	1887	26	212	8	548	685	1474	8	218	17	396	698	1332	8	218	17	396	698	1332	8	225	26	644	659	1385
MAY	837	302	13	1204	476	2832	624	68	81	2461	558	3792	21	209	52	1035	418	1735	5	190	4	602	647	1448	3	225	26	455	743	1452	3	225	26	455	743	1452	3	191	16	677	656	1750
JUNE	395	185	15	1034	459	2088	206	32	41	1379	499	2157	15	112	20	761	399	1297	9	151	3	470	632	1285	2	191	16	414	722	1345	2	191	16	414	722	1345	2	76	14	621	675	1478
JULY	371	85	4	930	464	1854	116	11	27	1234	572	1960	27	54	6	562	538	1187	5	81	2	396	685	1169	4	76	14	494	909	1437	4	76	14	494	909	1437	4	76	14	621	788	1499
AUGUST	351	43	2	1050	505	1951	62	9	12	1184	581	1798	43	23	4	572	558	1200	5	40	1	318	630	1194	6	36	7	355	767	1171	6	36	7	355	767	1171	6	36	7	355	767	1171
SEPTEMBER..	232	20	1	990	455	1698	31	7	8	1138	515	1699	63	9	1	545	466	1094	7	16	1	374	702	1100	1	20	14	407	726	1168	1	20	14	407	726	1168	1	20	14	407	726	1168
OCTOBER	88	10	3	1002	399	1502	32	5	7	1009	438	1491	49	2	1	614	430	1086	6	10	..	428	670	1114	43	8	11	524	642	1228	43	8	11	524	642	1228	43	8	11	524	642	1228
NOVEMBER ..	137	13	1	1015	421	1587	22	9	10	943	373	1357	31	1	1	696	419	1148	4	11	2	467	698	1182	63	19	15	482	667	1246	63	19	15	482	667	1246	63	19	15	482	667	1246
DECEMBER ..	431	21	8	1168	493	2121	13	22	12	978	359	1384	27	8	1	841	428	1305	..	17	1	564	662	1244	101	27	22	467	749	1366	101	27	22	467	749	1366	101	27	22	467	749	1366
YEAR	4847	1707	132	12693	5786	25015	2887	567	367	18767	5943	28531	322	1079	492	9870	5109	16865	111	1055	24	5674	8636	15500	227	1123	167	5481	8704	15702	754	1725	477	5108	9649	17713	386	556	177	4745	9024	14888	263	919	277	6941	8264	16064	190	1854	894	7512	9040	18990

DIAGRAM.—Showing the number of Deaths from different Causes in different Months in 1872 (**RED**) as compared with the Monthly Mean of the previous Five Years (**BLUE**).


CHOLERA.
SMALL-POX.
MEASLES.
FEVER.
DISEASE OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.
DISEASE OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.
DIARRHŒA.
DYSENTERY.
ALL OTHER CAUSES.
ALL CAUSES.
January February March April May June July August September October November December
700 675 650 625 600 575 550 525 500 475 450 425 400 375 350 325
1900 75 50 25 1800 75 50 25 1700 75 50 25 1600 75 50 25
Months in 1872 (RED) as compared with the Monthly Mean of the preceding Five Years (BLUE).


CHOLERA.
SMALL-POX.
MEASLES.
FEVER.
DISEASE OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.
DISEASE OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.
DIARRHŒA.
DYSENTERY.
ALL OTHER CAUSES.
ALL CAUSES.
DIAGRAM.—Showing the num
of Deaths from all Causes in different M

By taking the last five years, in which we may suppose there has been no great fluctuation in the population, and by applying the figures given by the Census to the total number of deaths in each year, we find that the ratio per 1,000 of population of deaths from Zymotic diseases and from all causes stands thus :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	Rate per 1,000.	Rate per 1,000.	Rate per 1,000.	Rate per 1,000.	Rate per 1,000.
Cholera	·35	1·17	·60	·41	·29
Small-pox	1·74	2·68	·86	1·43	2·88
Measles	·26	·74	·27	·43	·61
Fever	8·50	7·93	7·36	9·84	11·66
All other Causes	13·51	14·97	14·01	12·82	14·03
Total of all Causes.....	24·36	27·49	23·10	24·93	29·47
Population estimated at 644,405, one death to every	41 Persons living.	36	43	40	34

General Diseases.

Cholera carried off 190 persons; of these, 121 were males and 69 females, being in the proportion of 175·3 males to 100 females. It found most victims among men and women in the prime of life, as 51 deaths were registered as having taken place among persons between the ages of 25 to 34.

The average number of deaths during the preceding ten years was 1,518.

Since 1850 there have only been three months in which a death from cholera was not registered, *viz.*, in December 1867 and in February and March 1868. In that awful cholera year 1851, 5,485 deaths from this disease were registered, of which 1,873 occurred in the month of January alone.

I am glad to say that, since the establishment of the Public Health Department in November 1865, there has never been any very severe outbreak of cholera in this City. In that year there were 2,887; in 1864, 4,847; in 1863, 2,209; and in 1862, 3,170 deaths registered from this disease; and if we take the aggregate number that occurred in the seven years ending 31st December 1865, we find that 17,700 persons died from it. In the next period of seven years ending the 31st December 1872, the aggregate number of deaths from cholera amounted to 2,263. So that during these last seven years there have been 15,437 fewer victims to this terrible scourge.

Whatever may have been the cause of this diminution of deaths from this disease, the fact still remains, I am glad to say, that cholera, formerly so fatal in Bombay, is not so now. Various theories are constantly started as to the origin and propagation of cholera, but I am convinced of one thing, and that is, that it is one of the poisons produced by filth, whether our own or somebody else's, and that the wisest course for all communities in rural or in urban districts to adopt, is so to dispose of the filth incident to mankind, that poison generated by it can neither be carried about by the air, or be conveyed by the persons or property of travellers, or find its way into food or drink.

Some people think that the cause of the lessened mortality from cholera in this City is *solely* to be ascribed to the introduction of the purer water-supply from Vehar. Such is not my opinion; for, although I have, as before reported, but little doubt that it has materially assisted in producing this satisfactory result, yet I also believe very strongly that the sanitary improvements that have taken place throughout the Island have contributed very largely towards this result.

The following table shows the deaths from cholera in three periods (see report for 3rd quarter of 1871) :—

1st Period.		2nd Period.		3rd Period.	
Year.	Cholera.	Year.	Cholera.	Year.	Cholera.
1854	3,507	1860	1,961	1866	332
1855	1,645	1861	641	1867	111
1856	1,846	1862	3,179	1868	227
1857	2,181	1863	2,269	1869	754
1858	115	1864	4,847	1870	386
1859	1,985	1865	2,337	1871	263
Total of 6 years	11,279	Total of 6 years	15,715	Total of 6 years	2,073
Mean	1,879	Mean	2,619	Mean	345
Source of drinking-water-supply.	Surface wells and tanks.	Wells and tanks, but 6,470 house connections with the Vehar Main had been made up to 31st December 1865. No record of the number of public dipping wells, &c.		Wells and tanks, but the total number of house connections with the Vehar Main on the 31st December 1871 amounted to 10,037. There were also 51 public dipping wells and 51 drinking fountains in use on the same date.	
Removal of nightsoil how effected.	By private sweepers.	By private sweepers.		By Municipal sweepers.	
Removal of surface filth how effected, and where deposited.	By contract, and deposited within the City.	By contract. Deposited in the town until about the middle of 1864, when it was sent out to Sion and Coorla.		By the Health Department, all sent out to Coorla until 1868, since which time some has been deposited in the Island, although the greater part is still sent to Coorla.	

In reading the above figures, it must be remembered that the population has varied considerably in each of the three periods, and that, especially in the latter end of the second, it was abnormally high, owing to the great influx of labourers who were engaged in the various Reclamations that were then being made; but it will be seen that, in the six years ending 31st December 1859, when the inhabitants were *solely* dependent for drinking-water on surface wells and tanks, whilst they were at the mercy of the independent sweeper, and whilst the garbage was not removed from the Island, but deposited in low-lying parts in the vicinity of the native Town, the average annual number of deaths from cholera amounted to 1,879. And that during the *second* period, when the population had attained the highest point it has ever reached either before or since; when there had been only a *partial* introduction of Vehar water, and when 6,470 connections with the main had been made; when the people were still dependent on the few private sweepers, who were under no control, for the removal of the nightsoil; and when the Municipal authorities still permitted reclamations to be made with town-sweepings—the average annual deaths from cholera amounted to 2,619: but that during the third period, when the population had declined, and when the Vehar connections had increased to a total number of 10,037, and when the nightsoil from the native Town was removed by an organized brigade of halalcores three times as numerous as during the former periods, whilst no garbage was allowed to be deposited near the Town, but was for the most part sent out ten miles away from the Fort, and placed on the salt swamps at Coorla, and the foul foreshores on either side of the native Town had been reclaimed—that then the average annual mortality from cholera fell to 345.

I have thought that it would be interesting to publish the return of cholera deaths in each month of each year since 1850, when a glance will shew what fearful proportions it formerly attained. For example, the average number of deaths from this disease in each day of January 1851 was 60; in May 1864 the daily average number of persons dying from it was 27. I well remember the terrible outbreak of 1864, and the panic that occurred, when cholera entered an cart and decimated its inhabitants.

I hope that this City will never again suffer from similar visitations, and I do not believe it will if only it is remembered that epidemic disease can be *most successfully* combated by instant and vigorous action on the first intimation that it is in movement, and that delay and half measures are fatal. Our great danger is that it may be brought into the City from the Mofussil before we hear of its prevalence there; and I much wish that native officials in the districts were ordered to send the Health Officer speedy intelligence of an outbreak occurring in their villages or talookas, so that he might know the quarter from which to expect

the attack. It is also desirable that more stringent measures should be taken to prevent persons ill with cholera, &c., travelling by rail to Bombay.

Return of Deaths in different Months arranged in Quarters in the City of Bombay.

	CHOLERA.																Total of Year.
	Quarter 1st.				Quarter 2nd.				Quarter 3rd.				Quarter 4th.				
	January.	February.	March.	Total.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	
1850...	141	53	269	463	607	296	259	1,162	324	348	143	815	51	53	453	557	2,997
1851...	1,873	905	1,013	3,791	601	373	339	1,313	73	87	25	135	19	20	207	246	5,485
1852...	408	91	160	659	271	149	151	571	165	66	13	250	10	5	24	40	1,520
1853...	23	3	13	39	5	16	9	30	6	6	6	18	250	571	240	1,061	1,148
1854...	214	290	372	885	724	520	950	2,194	317	68	14	399	11	9	9	29	3,507
1855...	60	22	22	104	302	585	273	1,160	167	52	75	294	46	21	20	87	1,645
1856...	154	266	241	661	358	280	197	835	89	22	19	130	38	40	142	220	1,846
1857...	459	165	306	930	363	249	302	914	157	86	32	275	31	18	13	62	2,181
1858...	19	9	8	36	15	11	9	35	5	8	11	24	6	7	7	20	115
1859...	9	10	9	28	7	69	843	919	329	170	41	540	85	131	282	498	1,985
1860...	289	332	396	1,017	321	163	107	591	89	128	51	268	47	29	9	85	1,961
1861...	15	18	5	38	4	12	18	34	13	10	11	34	34	35	466	535	641
1862...	625	240	339	1,204	266	367	218	851	117	95	161	373	272	201	269	742	3,170
1863...	89	50	89	228	161	153	161	475	412	240	178	830	181	176	349	676	2,209
1864...	622	401	302	1,325	630	337	395	1,912	371	351	232	954	88	137	431	656	4,847
1865...	363	540	522	1,425	356	624	206	1,186	116	62	31	209	32	22	13	67	2,887
1866...	13	15	12	40	16	21	15	52	27	13	63	133	49	31	27	107	332
1867...	11	21	12	44	26	5	9	40	5	5	7	17	6	4	...	10	111
1868...	1	...	...	1	3	3	2	8	4	6	1	11	43	63	101	207	227
1869...	157	93	97	347	91	82	41	214	54	47	60	161	26	3	3	32	754
1870...	6	3	5	14	3	7	12	22	4	73	76	153	41	64	92	197	386
1871...	68	41	37	146	24	15	10	49	3	11	13	27	29	8	4	41	263
1872...	7	2	4	13	7	6	7	20	46	54	32	132	11	3	11	25	190
Total..	5,626	3,579	4,253	13,458	5,211	4,843	4,533	14,587	2,893	1,388	1,301	6,182	1,406	1,652	3,142	6,200	40,407
Mean..	244	156	184	584	226	211	197	634	126	86	57	269	61	72	136	269	1,756

Small-pox was terribly fatal during the year.

903 males and 951 females, or a proportion of 94·9 males to 100 females, and a total of 1,854 persons, died from it—a number which is not only 859 above the

decennial average, but is also the highest number that it has ever reached before in any year since the commencement of the registration of deaths.

1,690 children under the age of ten years, or 91 per cent. of the total number of deaths from this disease, fell victims to it.

The highest death-rate from it was among the Negro-Africans,* among which small caste 17 deaths, equal to a rate of 14·51 per 1,000, took place. The next highest was among the Boodhists and Jains, among whom 58 deaths, equal to a rate of 3·83 per 1,000 of population, occurred. Following them, the next highest mortality from this disease was among Parsees, of whom 167 persons died, equal to a rate of 3·79 per 1,000.

No part of the City escaped being attacked, but the greatest number of deaths took place in Kamatheepoora, where 251 persons, equal to 13·5 per cent. of the total number of victims from this disease, died. After this Section, the disease was most prevalent in Mandwee, where 185 deaths, equal to 10 per cent. of the total number, took place.

Small-pox is usually a cold weather disease; it commences in January, and generally increases in virulence up till the month of April, when it attains its maximum intensity, and then gradually lessens, and nearly dies out towards the close of the year, until revivified by fresh importations in December.

The following number of deaths took place in each month of the year :—

January.	Feby.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Augt.	Sept.	Octr.	Novr.	Decr.	Year.
63	162	376	431	339	220	113	38	30	28	18	36	1,854

Finding that our ordinary efforts were unavailing to stop the progress of the disease, I addressed the Municipal Commissioner officially on the subject, and the following extracts from the letter I then wrote will show the extremely unprotected state of the City :—

"22*nd March* 1872.

"I have the honor to address you on the subject of the prevalence of small-pox throughout this City. I regret to say that it exists among almost every caste, and in very nearly every district in the Island. By comparing the

* 153 Negro-African manumitted slaves were brought into Bombay Harbour by H. M.'s ship *Vulture* in September. Small-pox was rife among them, and they were landed in Butchers' Island, where 24 of them died.

number of deaths that have occurred in each week since the commencement of the year, it will be seen that the disease has progressively increased in intensity, and that during the last three weeks it has attained very formidable proportions.

In the week ending 2nd January	3	persons died from it, the mean of the preceding five years being	7
9th	8		8
16th	13		6
23rd	15		13
30th	21		13
6th February	30		16
13th	35		28
20th	46		20
27th	40		31
5th March	63		44
12th	71		42
19th	102		44
In the twelve weeks	447		272

"There is an officer, Dr. Anunta Chundroba, especially appointed by Government to superintend vaccination throughout the City. This officer has eleven vaccinators under his orders, who are paid out of Municipal funds. I have no direct control over the working of the vaccination establishment, although Dr. Anunta Chundroba has, on every occasion, been good enough to pay the strictest attention to any suggestion that I may have made to him. He and his assistants work at the following stations on the days below mentioned :—

At the J. J. Hospital	On Mondays.
Syud Abdool Rahimon Street	„ Tuesdays.
Colbhatwady	„ Wednesdays.
Fort and Byculla	„ Thursdays.
At no fixed station, but wherever required	„ Fridays.
Tardeo	„ Saturdays.
(Same as Friday)	„ Sundays.

"It will be within your knowledge that a bill to make vaccination compulsory has, for a long time past, been before Government; but I regret to say that I see no probability of such becoming law during the present season. This absence of legislation is primarily one of the great causes why small-pox always attains intensity in this City.

"I must also point out, as I have reported over and over again, that small-pox is annually imported into this City from the shores of Arabia, Africa, and the Persian Gulf. There are no quarantine rules passed by Government to prevent persons ill with the disease landing and taking up their residence in the most crowded parts of the native town. Again Government has not notified any place under Act VI. of 1867 as a sanitarium to which persons ill with small-pox, and without proper accommodation, can be sent by process of law.

"It therefore happens that beggars wander through the most crowded thoroughfares, and go into the public markets, with small-pox on them, and I cannot legally send them to a hospital. A case occurred only the other day when a man suffering from small-pox had been prevailed upon by the subordinates of my Department to consent to go to the J. J. Hospital. On his way there, he changed his mind, and refused to go, and he was of course allowed to return to his own home, as we had no legal power to prevent him. Such being the case, I would request you to solicit Government in this present juncture to take adequate means to meet the crisis. The building now used as a Lock Hospital will, by the order of Government, be vacated on the 31st March. It has in it all the furniture and necessaries for a hospital. Will Government notify this place as a sanitarium under Act VI. of 1867, and allow the present Hospital establishment to be continued in order to treat small-pox patients? If this aid be given, I would ask that an additional grant of Rs. 2,500 be made to Dr. Anunta Chundroba, for the purchase of an additional number of heifers, and for the employment of an additional number of vaccinators; we could then institute a house to house visitation, and vaccinate all children who are permitted by their parents to be vaccinated, and then employ vaccinators daily in every quarter of the Town instead of weekly, as at present."

I again reported the very great urgency of the case on the 10th April, and requested that some action might be undertaken by Government; but it was not until the 8th of May that Government issued a resolution, forwarding a report from the Superintendent-General of Vaccination, in which he approved of the measures I had recommended, and stated that he had arranged for the transmission of supplies of humanized lymph in tubes to Bombay, and suggested that street vaccination should be carried on; that experienced vaccinators should be transferred from the Mofussil at the expense of the Municipality, whilst he had ordered one heifer to be operated on daily, instead of one every sixth day. These recommendations entailing expense could not be undertaken by the Commissioner without sanction, so that it was not until the 28th May that the subject was brought before the Bench, who voted an

additional grant of Rs. 3,000 for extending vaccination in the City. But by this time the disease had begun to decline of itself.

Very great praise is due to Dr. Anunta Chundroba for his exertions during the epidemic; but his efforts are too often frustrated by parents refusing to allow their children to be vaccinated, or lymph to be taken from their arms.

From the returns furnished me by the courtesy of the Superintendent-General of Vaccination, I find that there has been a very large increase of the number of children vaccinated during the year; there were 15,064 children vaccinated, equal to an increase of 32·9 per cent. in number of operations over last year, of which 12,649 were successful, equal to 83·9 per cent. of the total number. In 1,438, equal to a percentage of 9·5, the results were doubtful, and failure attended 977, or 6·5 per cent. of the whole cases. The following return will show the number of children vaccinated in each quarter of the year:—

	Successful.	Doubtful.	Failures.	Total.
1st Quarter	3,662	236	207	4,105
2nd do.	4,609	454	454	5,517
3rd do.	2,154	355	133	2,642
4th do.	2,224	393	183	2,800
Total	12,649	1,438	977	15,064

When Act VI. of 1867 (an Act for the better sanitary regulation of the City of Bombay, generally known as the Quarantine Act) was passed, the Municipal Commissioner was called upon to report the measures that were required to put its provisions into force. Mr. Crawford asked me to give my opinion in detail on the subject, and I sent in a report, showing the points regarding which the action of the Executive Government was required.

I stated that I thought there should be two sanitaria provided, one for the shore and the other for the harbour population; and I went fully into the establishments that were necessary for the maintenance of these Hospitals, and for the general supervision of the Act. It is unnecessary now to go into further detail as to the recommendations I then made, for the report was forwarded with one from

Mr. Crawford to Government, who, to our great disappointment and dismay, issued the following resolution on it :—

"There is no necessity to take any measures with the view of constructing buildings or appointing establishments under Act VI. of 1867.

"2. When Bombay is threatened with an epidemic, it will be time enough to take measures."

Of course, on receipt of this, I wrote in again, giving illustrations of past experience in the City to show that, in deed and in truth, there would be no time to take measures when it was threatened with an epidemic. I hope that the lesson of 1872 will convince Government that there can be no security unless *previous* action is taken. The Act has ever since, in spite of our repeated remonstrances on the subject, remained a dead letter; for, although Government published a notification in the *Government Gazette* of the 16th May 1872, directing that Butchers' Island be used as a sanitarium for the Town and Island of Bombay, and that plague, cholera, small-pox, and scarlet fever are the infectious diseases for which the said sanitarium is intended to provide, yet as the establishments, &c., that must be sanctioned before it can be brought into operation, have not been settled, we are still unable to take any action whatever. It has been decided that Butchers' Island will only serve as a sanitarium for the Harbour.

For the shore population, there is, in my opinion, no better site than that selected by Mr. Crawford, *viz.*, Belvidere Hill, which is isolated and yet near the native Town. The hospital should be on the top, but below there ought to be houses of refuge, to which persons living in a cholera-stricken district, for example, could be sent. On the occurrence of an outbreak, flight from the cholera-tainted locality is natural, but now-a-days the refugees have the greatest difficulty in finding any landlords who will give them lodging.

If it appears in a virulent form in a crowded chawl, I insist on the tenants turning out, as I am convinced that, if they remain in the tainted atmosphere, the disease will spread. I maintain that it is the distinct duty of the Municipality to provide such accommodation, and I hope that it may be done.

Whilst speaking of these zymotic diseases, I must, in again referring to the necessity for enforcing a sanitary inspection of *all vessels* arriving in Bombay Harbour, and whilst recognising the benefits conferred on India by the opening of the Suez Canal, express my fears that this undertaking may, under present arrange-

ments, be the means of bringing harm as well as good to this country, and that the old story may be again repeated—

Nequicquam Deus abscidit
Prudens Oceano dissociabili
Terras, si tamen impiæ
Non tangenda rates desiliunt vada.
* * * * * * *
Nova febrium
Terris incubuit cohors;
Semotique prius tarda necessitas
Lethi corripuit gradum.

for I believe that there is the very greatest danger of having the poison of scarlet fever introduced through Bombay into India by the medium of the troop-ships and other Canal boats arriving in our Harbour. Government alone can initiate action to prevent such a dire calamity; for if scarlet fever contagion is ever introduced into this City, I believe it will spread like other organic poisons. To show that this is no imaginary danger, I may refer to a case that lately occurred. A troop-ship arrived in Bombay with scarlet fever on board. Those who were certified to be ill from the disease were sent to the quarantine hulk; but an officer with his child, which had suffered on the voyage with scarlet fever, and which had, I am informed, been reported well by the Medical Officers on board, was allowed to land. He took up his quarters at Watson's Hotel. A medical officer living there at the time told me that the child might become a centre of infection, as desquamation was still going on. There were several other children in the Hotel at the time, and the Manager requested me to compel the officer to remove his child. I had no legal power to do so, because no place had been notified by Government as a sanitarium. Information was therefore given to the military authorities, who were good enough, on the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, B.M.S., to remove the child, with her nurse and parents, to the hulk in the Harbour, which, anchored near the shipping, is the only place where cases of infectious disease arriving by the troop-ships can at present be segregated. Surely it is time that further steps should be taken to protect this City. Great danger also is to be apprehended from there being no hot air-chamber available in which the disinfection of clothes from ships can be carried out. One is contemplated for Butchers' Island; but in the meantime, although we have in the roughest manner attempted their disinfection before they were landed, yet I cannot conceal the fact that, owing to the means at my disposal being so rude, the disinfection cannot be considered perfect, and danger exists of disease being spread by these clothes being carried through the Town, and washed among others by dhobies at the race-course.

One death was ascribed to dengue fever, which, although fatal as far as we know only in this instance, was prevalent in Bombay in an epidemic form during

1871 and 1872. I must express my acknowledgments to Dr. Gerson Da Cunha, one of the first observers of this disease on this side of India, for his very able and exhaustive Monograph on Dengue, in which he fully enters into its history, symptoms, and treatment, and which forms a valuable addition to medical literature. I concur with the opinion expressed by Dr. Da Cunha—"There remains no doubt that this disease was brought throguh human agency from the coast of Africa to Aden, and from both those places the dissemination of dengue was facilitated by the sailing vessels proceeding from that port to Bombay."

The death report of this case of dengue is the only official record in my office of the presence of this fever amongst us. And this fact, to my mind, fully illustrates the necessity of establishing a *registration of sickness* in this City; for an epidemic may be raging, and yet the Health Officer has no official intimation of the type of the prevailing disease, except from the information he gathers from the returns of cases admitted into the European General and J. J. Hospitals, which are forwarded to him by the courtesy of the Officers in charge. At this very moment small-pox of a mild type is extremely prevalent in the City, but, except from these sources, and from the report of the Superintendent of Vaccination, I have had no official intimation of its existence. Medical practitioners would much assist the Health Department if they would agree to send intimation of all cases of preventible disease occurring in their practice.

For the first time since the commencement of the mortuary registration, Relapsing or Famine Fever finds its entry into the list of causes of deaths. 21 persons are said to have died from this fever in the first three months of the year, and they were all Iranee Parsees.

I am much obliged to Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee Patell, Secretary to the Amelioration Fund for poor Zoroastrians in Persia, for furnishing me with a very interesting account of the means adopted by Parsees in Bombay to assist their famine-stricken co-religionists in Persia.

From it I gather that the whole Zoroastrian population in Persia, which is principally settled in the provinces of Yezd and Kerman, is roughly estimated to amount to about 10,000 persons, who are mostly agriculturists, though a few are engaged in commerce, whilst some are artizans. Before the famine, about 50 emigrants annually came to Bombay; but when it broke out in the middle of 1870, and had laid waste many villages, towns, and even provinces, nearly 1,000 of these poor people determined to take the desperate step of forsaking their homes and flying to India. Mr. Cowasjee says—"There is no doubt that many must have died on the way, as the survivors spoke of innumerable miseries and hardships ex-

perienced throughout their downward journey to Bunder Abbas, which it took most of them six or seven months to make, but which in ordinary times could be accomplished in two months."

When certain information had been received in Bombay of the ravages the famine was making, a public meeting of the Parsee community was held in June 1871, and subscriptions were raised under the management of the Committee of the Association formed for alleviating distress and ameliorating the condition of Zoroastrians residing in Persia, who collected a sum of Rs. 38,000. A further sum of Rs. 18,000 had been previously collected through the exertions of Mr. Godraiz Merban Iranee and Mr. Jehangeer Merwanjee, whilst Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia gave a donation of Rs. 5,000, and the Parsees of Surat subscribed Rs. 2,300.

The amount of the collection was handed over to Government, who telegraphed to the British Minister at Teheran to pay the equivalent to the Agent of the Association there, and it was spent in distributing grain, money, and the necessaries of life to the Zoroastrians in Persia.

When the intending emigrants reached Bunder Abbas, they were met by the Agent of Messrs. Godraiz and Jehangeer, who provided them with food, clothing, medical aid, &c., and dispatched them to Bombay in country craft, bugalows, and in the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company, whose Agents, Messrs. Nicol & Co., had, as an act of charity, reduced the fare.

Of the number that embarked, 59 died at sea, and only 800 persons—250 men, 246 women, and 304 children—survived to reach Bombay.

They were on arrival received in the Asylum at Chaopatee, erected to the memory of the late Mr. Cursetjee Ardaseer Dadysett; but as it was not sufficiently large to contain all, the late Mr. Merwanjee Manockjee Settna built temporary booths for them in his Wadee in the Fort, until, by the liberality of Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, C. S. I., another range of building had been erected at Chaopatee close to the old Asylum.

For the maintenance of these poor people, as the interest of the endowment fund of the Asylum was insufficient for the purpose, further subscriptions were called for, and Rs. 33,000 were collected, principally through the exertions of Messrs. Bomonsha Cowasjee, Sorabjee Pallonjee, Manockjee Framjee Mapla, and Ruttonjee Bomonjee Dubash.

Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee was engaged as medical attendant, and the arrangements made for their food and clothing were excellent. Few who visited the Asylum and the Fort houses of refuge will forget the gaunt, weary, sad look

these poor creatures presented. I have much pleasure in bringing to prominent notice the very great kindness and thoughtful care that was shewn them by the Parsee community in this City.

Constitutional Diseases.

39 persons died from Rheumatism, the decennial average being 53·4. Under the head of Syphilis, 21 deaths were registered, the mean being 19·6. Of the above, 14 persons died from the secondary results of the disease, and 3 deaths were ascribed to hereditary taint.

12 deaths took place from Cancer attacking various organs. 35 persons died from Leprosy, the mean being 38·5. Deaths from this disease were recorded in the following castes :—

	Boodhists or Jains.	Hindoos of caste other than Brahmuns, Lingaets or Bhatias.	Mussulmans.	Native Christians.	Total.
Male	1	13	12	1	27
Female	...	8	...	...	8
Total...	1	21	12	1	35

2,111 deaths were recorded under the head of Scrofula. Of these, 2,058 were caused by Phthisis, the decennial average being 709·6. It is a matter of old observation that Phthisis is fostered by constantly breathing an impure atmosphere, especially during the hours of sleep; and it is much to be regretted that nothing has been done during the past year to provide the City with one of the first exigencies of good Municipal government, *viz.*, a Building Act. The necessity for one has long been recognized, and I trust that, under the new Corporation, those members of the Town Council about to be formed, who take an interest in the vital well-being of this City, will urge the matter on the consideration of Government. All efforts to promote sanitary reform must fail if the habitations of the community are not regulated by wise and provident laws. Everybody allows the necessity for ventilation of houses—for making due provision for the admission of light, as well as air—for the regulation of privies with reference to the individual house ; and yet, knowing all this, the Municipal officers under Act II. of 1865 have been prevented doing the good they could have done, simply because there is no law to compel house-owners to pay due regard to the sanitary requirements of their tenants, and which, I maintain, it is the duty of those, entrusted with the administration of the City, to see provided for them.

9 persons died from Scurvy; and under General Dropsy 129 deaths were recorded, the average being 91. 2 deaths took place from Beriberi.

Local Diseases.

Diseases of the *Nervous System* carried off 1,834 persons. 1,527 deaths were ascribed to infantile convulsions; 1,362 of these occurred in infants under seven months of age. Apoplexy was the cause of death in 46 instances, 19 of which were registered in the months of May and June. 3 persons died from Sunstroke. 67 deaths were registered under the heading of Hemiplegia, and 19 under that of Paralysis.

Diseases of the *Organs of Circulation* caused 94 deaths, the average being 64·4. 79 persons died from valvular disease of the Heart, the mean being 46·8. 2 deaths were ascribed to Thrombosis, and 2 to Embolism.

From diseases of the *Respiratory System*, 1,320 deaths were registered, the decennial average being 1,429; 542 of these deaths occurred in children under five years of age. 610 persons died from Bronchitis, and 657 deaths were registered under the heading of Pneumonia.

Diseases of the *Digestive System* account for 1,969 deaths, the average being 1,940·6. Dysentery carried off 1,012 persons, the decennial average being 758·2; whilst 662 died from Diarrhœa, the mean being 729·9. 154 persons died from diseases of the Liver, the average being 119·1; of these, 76 were carried off by Hepatitis, the mean annual number of deaths from this cause during the preceding ten years being 37·9. 35 deaths took place after the formation of an abscess in the Liver, which in 29 instances was not discharged during life. Jaundice accounts for 9 deaths, the mean being 12·9.

50 deaths were registered from diseases of the *Urinary System*, 32 of which were ascribed to Bright's disease of the Kidney, the decennial average being 15·3; of these deaths, 44 were of males and 6 of females.

Diseases of the *Generative System* account for 136 deaths, 5 of which were of males, and 131 were of females after the age of puberty. 5 women died after abortion, and 125 from affections connected with, or consequent on, parturition; 106 of these were carried off by puerperal convulsions, and 8 died suddenly after delivery.

Diseases of the *Organs of Locomotion and Cellular Tissue* caused 52 deaths, 42 of which were of males ; 12 were ascribed to Abscess and 20 to Sloughing, and 6 deaths were registered as having occurred from parasitic disease.

Under diseases of the *Cutaneous System*, 31 deaths were recorded, 25 of which were from Ulcers and Carbuncles, 5 from Gangrene, and 1 from Elephantiasis.

Deaths from diseases not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases.

769 still-born children were registered during the year, the mean for ten years being 506·8.

The deaths of 37 children prematurely born alive were recorded, the average being 43 0. Under the heading of Old Age, 107 deaths were registered—the same number as in the previous year ; and Debility in 682 cases was said to be the cause of death. 481 of these deaths were reported as having occurred in new-born infants before the sixteenth day of life was reached. 138 other children are said to have succumbed from this cause before attaining their second year. The nomenclature according to which we register the causes of death does not contain the heading of Inanition of infancy, or want of breast-milk, under which these deaths would more properly be recorded.

Accident and Violence.

Poisons account for 45 deaths, 35 of which occurred in males and 10 in females.

11 persons committed suicide by taking arsenic ; in 3 instances it was administered with criminal intent. 1 person took by mistake a poisonous dose of opium, and 8 committed suicide by taking this drug. 16 persons died from the effects of excessive drinking. 1 committed suicide by taking a solution of Cyanide of Potassium, and 1 person died from the effects of having by mistake taken an overdose of Syrup of Hydrate of Chloral.

The decennial average number of deaths from poisoning amounts to 31.

1 person died from the effects of snake-bite, the average annual number being 5.

Under General Injuries there were 34 deaths.

15 deaths took place from burns, 7 of which were caused by the clothes of the deceased person having accidentally caught fire. These deaths generally occur among children and old women, who incautiously approach unguarded lights and lighted wood under native fireplaces. 2 poor creatures were burnt to death in the month of March whilst trying to escape from a house on fire.

The total deaths from drowning amounted to 79 against a decennial average of 87.

42 persons were accidentally drowned during the year. 29 committed suicide by jumping into wells and tanks, and in one instance into the sea. 8 bodies were found drowned, but under what circumstances they met their deaths there was no evidence to show. Formerly there was a large number of deaths returned under the unsatisfactory heading of Found Drowned. I am glad to take the opportunity of recording, as one proof of the greater efficiency of the Police in this City, that evidence is now in by far the larger number of cases brought by them, sufficient to allow the Coroner's Jury to say whether the case is one of homicide, suicide, or accident. In 1871, for example, the cases in which the verdict of "found drowned" was returned, were only 7, against a decennial average of 38. In 1872, there were 8 cases against a mean of 33.

The following return shows the places and circumstances in which deaths from drowning occurred :—

	Sea.	Wells.	Quarry Holes.	Tanks.	Drains, &c.	Total.	Mean.
Accidental	10	10	7	15	.....	42	43
Suicidal	1	16	1	11	.....	29	11
Found drowned.....	1	2	.....	5	.....	8	33
Total.....	12	28	8	31	.....	79	87
Mean of 10 years	23	30	10	24	1	87	.....

7 persons committed suicide by hanging themselves, and 2 were hanged for murder.

There were 3 cases of infanticide. In one instance the infant was strangled by a piece of cord round its neck ; in another it was suffocated by a piece of cloth having been tied over its mouth ; and in a third case the child's death was ascribed to exposure.

19 persons lost their lives from accidents connected with vehicles, cattle, and horses ; of whom 9 were run over in the streets, and 1 was killed by being thrown from a horse. 12 persons died from the effects of accidents on board-ship.

41 deaths were the result of falls from houses, cocoanut-trees, and other places. 24 persons lost their lives by the fall of various heavy substances on them, among whom 17 were killed by the fall of houses.

11 persons died from the effects of accidents connected with Railways.

6 persons were murdered, 2 committed suicide by cutting their throats, and 11 lost their lives from various accidents.

In all, 126 persons died from effects of local injuries, the result of accident or violence.

In 9 cases the cause of death was not specified.

Ages.

The mean age at death was 21·10 years, against a decennial average of 23·72. Excluding the deaths below 14 years, the mean age of death was 41·84 years, the average being 39·80.

I had hoped to have been able to have given in this report the rate of mortality at different periods of life, but the ages in the Census returns do not correspond with those in the mortuary tables, and this, therefore, cannot be done until the report for the current year is written. The rate of infant mortality will be found to be very excessive.

1,615 infants died before reaching the sixteenth day after birth ; and 8,679 children, or 45·7 per cent. of the total number of deaths, were registered as having occurred under five years of age.

The following table shows the number of deaths under five years of age, and the total number of deaths, and the ratio the former bear to the latter, in the decade ending the 31st December 1872 :—

Years.	Number of Deaths under 5 years of Age.	Total number of Deaths from all causes.	Percentage of former to latter.
1863	6,901	18,696	36·9
1864	7,221	25,015	29·1
1865	7,489	28,531	26·2
1866	6,317	16,865	37·4
1867	6,428	15,500	41·4
1868	6,606	15,702	42·0
1869	7,843	17,713	44·2
1870	6,182	14,888	41·5
1871	6,908	16,064	43·0
1872	8,679	18,990	45·7

What a terrible statement this is !

Miss Nightingale truly says—" Now, children are, as it is well known, the very touchstone, the live tests of sanitary conditions, or sadly, but too often, the dying and dead tests of insanitary conditions."

I hope those who brought down the Public Health Department in 1871 will ponder on these words. I can well believe that they did not understand the responsibility they incurred in compelling retrenchments in the one Department which ought not only not to have been reduced, but which there was very good cause to increase.

Infants born in portions of the City have a very poor chance of living to reach even childhood.

In the E Division, 1,199 infants succumbed before the sixth month after birth; and in it, between the ages of 7 and 23 months, 1,143 children died.

In the C Division, 1,027 infants died in the first of the above periods, and 970 in the second. Some of our wealthiest merchants, and gentlemen of the highest intelligence and position, live in these Divisions. Will they be content that such wholesale slaughter—for it is nothing more or less—of these poor little ones should continue ? Children are peculiarly susceptible to the evil effects of breathing impure air, and the diseases from which they suffer may frequently be traced to the want of ventilation in, and the proximity of a privy to, the room in which they sleep, or to the imperfect drainage, or neglect in removal of excreta from the house in which they reside, whilst impure, improper, or insufficient food is a very common

cause of illness amongst them. It would assist the Public Health Department very much if some of the gentlemen who really take an interest in the question would form themselves into Health Committees for the wards in which they reside. It would then find support, because it would be very quickly found out how inadequate the establishment, now allotted to a ward, necessarily is, and pressure would be brought to bear on the members of the Corporation representing the locality, to see that aid was given where most required.

Races and Castes.

The following table shows the number of persons who have died during the year in different Races and Castes :—

	Asarcophagous.			Sarcophagous.											
	Boodhist and Jain.	Brahmun.	Lingaet and Bhatia.	Hindoo of other Caste.	Hindoo Outcaste.	Mooslimah.	Parsee.	Jew.	Native Christian.	Indo-European.	European.	Negro-African.	Chinese.	Other and Unknown Race.	All Castes.
Dying in 1872	797	531	322	9,113	1,080	4,715	1,254	63	723	34	212	108	6	30	18,990
Mean of ten years ending 31st December 1871	742	526	316	9,039	1,225	4,500	923	68	582	36	294	164	12	52	18,478

Thus 1,650 persons of the non-flesh-eating races died during the year, of whom 909 were males and 741 females, being in the proportion of 122 males to 100 females.

Among Boodhists and Jains, the ratio of male to female deaths was very high, being 132 per cent. ; whilst among Bhatias the female deaths were in excess of the males, the proportion being only 89 males to 100 females.

Of the races eating flesh, 9,111 males and 8,229 females, being in the proportion of 110 males to 100 females, and making a total of 17,340 persons, died during the year. Omitting the Chinese as altogether exceptional, we find the male deaths exceedingly disproportioned in the following races and castes:—

Negro-Africans	where the ratio	was	217	to 100 females.
Europeans	,,	,,	207	,,
Native Christians	,,	,,	141	,,

Among the Jews, 31 males and 32 females died during the year.

The next table shews the number of persons in each race or caste as given by the Census returns, together with the number of deaths from different causes, and the rate per 1,000 of population from each cause :—

RACES AND CASTES.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-Pox.		Measles.		Cholera.		Fever.		Diseases of Nervous System.		Diseases of Respiratory System.		Diarrhœa.		Dysentery.		Other Causes.		All Causes except Still-born.	
		No.	Annual Rate per 1,000.	No.	Annual Rate per 1,000.	No.	Annual Rate per 1,000.	No.	Annual Rate per 1,000	No.	Annual Rate per 1,000.	No.	Annual Rate per 1,000.	No.	Annual Rate per 1,000.	No.	Annual Rate per 1,000.	No.	Annual Rate per 1,000.	No.	Annual Rate per 1,000.
Boodhists, Jains, &c.	15,121	58	3·83	3	·20	3	·20	404	26·72	98	6·48	15	·99	9	·59	26	1·72	181	11·97	797	52·70
Brahmuns	25,757	49	1·90	7	·27	7	·27	238	9·24	67	2·60	16	·62	10	·39	23	·89	114	4·43	531	20·61
Lingacts	1,242	4	3·22	...	...	...	...	27	21·74	4	3·22	6	4·83	3	2·41	...	...	3	2·41	47	37·84
Bhatias	9,466	24	2·54	1	·10	2	·21	107	11·30	44	4·65	5	·52	2	·21	15	1·59	77	8·13	275	29·05
Hindoos of other Castes	340,868	895	2·63	279	·82	123	·36	4,157	12·20	976	2·86	469	1·38	294	·86	409	1·19	1,511	4·43	9,113	26·73
Hindoo Outcastes	31,347	105	3·35	46	1·47	12	·38	510	16·27	107	3·41	94	3·00	63	2·01	33	1·05	110	3·51	1,080	34·45
Moosulmans	137,644	454	3·30	37	·27	25	·18	1,616	11·74	279	2·03	506	3·67	135	·98	367	2·66	1,296	9·42	4,715	34·25
Parsees	44,091	167	3·79	6	·14	8	·19	190	4·31	144	3·26	99	2·24	47	1·06	75	1·70	518	11·75	1,254	28·44
Jews	2,669	7	2·62	...	....	...	...	8	3·00	3	1·12	14	5·25	7	2·62	8	3·00	16	5·99	63	23·60
Native Christians	25,119	64	2·55	9	·36	7	·28	194	7·72	56	2·23	77	3·07	81	3·22	24	·95	211	8·40	723	28·78
Indo-Europeans	2,352	2	·85	1	·42	...	...	5	2·13	8	3·40	...	...	1	·42	2	·85	15	6·38	34	14·45
Europeans	7,253	8	1·10	5	·69	3	·41	20	2·76	46	6·34	13	1·79	7	·97	17	2·34	93	12·82	212	29·22
Negro Africans	1,171	17	14·51	...	...	...	...	34	29·04	2	1·71	8	6·83	3	2·56	12	10·25	32	27·32	108	92·22
Chinese	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·27	7	22·95	8	26·22
Other and Unknown Castes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	30	...
	644,405	1,854	2·87	394	·61	190	·30	7,512	11·66	1,834	2·84	1,320	2·05	662	1·03	1,012	1·57	4,212	6·53	18,990	29·46

It will be thus seen that, during the year, among all races and castes the deaths from Small-pox were at the rate of 28·7 per 10,000 persons.

Measles	6·1	,,
Cholera	3·0	,,
Fever	116·6	,,
Diseases of Nervous System ...	28·4	,,
Do. Respiratory System..	20·5	,,
Diarrhœa	10·3	,,
Dysentery	15·7	,,
All other causes	65·3	,,

The annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population in Bombay during 1872 was 29·46, whilst in twelve of the large towns in the United Kingdom it was

London.	Bristol.	Birmingham.	Edinburgh.	Dublin.	Bradford.	Sheffield.	Leeds.	Salford.	Manchester.	Glasgow.	Liverpool.
21·4	23·8	24·0	26·0	26·0	26·4	27·5	27·6	27·9	30·9	31·1	31·3

The Negro-African race has suffered most severely, 108 having died out of a population of only 1,171. Of these, 17 died from small-pox, 34 from fever, and 12 from dysentery.

The next highest death-rate was that among Boodhists or Jains, 797 of whom, out of a reported population of 15,121, died, being at the very high rate of 52·70 per 1,000. Of these, 404, equal to an annual rate of 26·72 per 1,000, died from fever.

The annual death-rate among Lingaets was	37·84	per 1,000.
Hindoo Outcastes	34·45	,,
Moosulmans	34·25	,,
Europeans	29·22	,,
Bhatias	29·05	,,
Native Christians	28·78	,,
Parsees	28·44	,,
Hindoos of other Castes	26·73	,,
Chinese	26·22	,,
Jews	23·60	,,
Brahmuns	20·61	,,
Indo-Europeans	14·45	,,

Seasons.

The following number of deaths from Epidemic and all causes took place in each quarter of the year :—

	1872.			Mean of 10 years from Epidemic Causes.	Mean of 10 years from all Causes except Epidemic.	Mean of 10 years from all Causes.
	Epidemic Diseases.	All Causes except Epidemic.	Total of all Causes.			
1st Quarter.....	723	4,204	4,927	879	4,182	5,061
2nd Quarter	1,226	3,832	5,058	1,161	4,033	5,194
3rd Quarter	354	4,310	4,664	412	3,776	4,188
4th Quarter.....	135	4,206	4,341	324	3,739	4,063
Total...	2,438	16,552	18,990	2,776	15,730	18,506

In the first three months of the year, the deaths from epidemic diseases, notwithstanding the great prevalence of small-pox, were below the decennial average ; but those from other causes besides epidemic were in excess of it. But the total number of deaths from all causes was 134 lower than the mean of ten years.

The mortality in the quarter was at the annual rate of 30·5 per 1,000. The mean barometric pressure during the quarter was 29·896 inches, or ·014 more than the average; the mean temperature of air in the shade was 74°·6, the average being 77°. The mean daily range 12°·9, and the mean absolute range 29°·0. The wind during each day of the quarter blew on the average for 15½ hours from the sea and 8½ hours from the land. No rain fell during the three months.

During the 2nd quarter of the year, the mortality was at the very high annual rate of 31·3 per 1,000. 65 deaths from epidemic diseases in excess of the decennial average were registered.

The total deaths in the quarter were 136 below the mean. The mean temperature of the air in the shade was 82°·8. The mean daily range 8°·9, and the mean absolute range 20°·2. The wind blew on an average for 20½ hours from the sea and 3½ hours from the land. 24·49 inches of rain were registered at Colaba as having fallen on 19 days. During the same time, 31·70 inches were recorded at Byculla as having fallen on 17 days.

In the 3rd quarter of the year the annual rate of mortality fell to 28·9 per 1,000. The total number of deaths from all causes was, however, 476 more than

the decennial average. The mean barometric pressure was 29·698. The mean temperature in the shade was 79°·7, and the mean absolute range only 12°1. During the months of July and August, the wind blew on the daily average only ¼ of an hour out of the 24 from the land; but during each day of the month of September, it blew on the average only 18¼ hours from the sea and 5¾ hours from the land. 50·92 inches of rain were registered at Colaba as having fallen on 78 out of the 90 days of the quarter; but at Byculla 55·91 inches were registered as having fallen on 76 days.

During the 4th quarter, the mortality was still falling, being at the annual rate of 26·9 per 1,000. Epidemic disease was much below the average, only 135, against a decennial average of 324 deaths from this cause, having been recorded.

But the total deaths from all causes exceeded the mean of ten years by 278.

The mean barometric pressure rose to 29·859.

The temperature of the air in the shade fell, the mean of the quarter being 78°·5. The wind blew only a mean of 11⅔ hours from the sea and 12⅓ hours from the land. 1·07 inches of rain were registered in one day at Colaba, but none fell at *Byculla*.

The following table, compiled from the returns of the Meteorological Observations supplied by the kindness of C. Chambers, Esq., F.R.S., in charge of the Government Observatory at Colaba, will show the meteorological conditions of the year as compared with the mean of the preceding ten years :—

	Pressure of Air (Barometer 37½ feet above the mean sea level, and reduced to 32° Fahr.) Inches.			Temperature of Air in the shade Degrees Fahr.			Hygrometric State of Air.					Wind.		Rain at Colaba.		Rain at Byculla.	
							Dew Points. Degrees Fahr.			Humidity.		Daily Mean Number of Hours.					
	Mean.	Mean Daily Range	Absolute Range	Mean.	Mean Daily Range	Absolute Range	Mean.	Mean Daily Range.	Absolute Range	Mean.	Range of Daily Mean.	From Sea.	From Land.	Inches	On No. of Days.	Inches	On No. of Days.
1872	29·795	·117	·552	78·9	9·9	32·9	70·3	7·1	45·4	·76	·20	17½	6½	76·48	98	87·61	93
Mean of ten years.	29·810	·113	·559	79·4	10·3	23·0	44·4	6·4	46·0	·77	·20	19	5	68·32	105	77·85	97

Localities.

Police Division A, Sections Colaba..... } Ward No. 1.
Fort, Southern ..... } Ward No. 1.
Fort, Northern ..... } Ward No. 1.
Esplanade ..... } Ward No. 1.

Population of Division, 59,160 persons ... { Annual death-rate of Division, 23·02 per 1,000.

Between the waters of the harbour and Back Bay, and forming the southern horn of the latter, extends a long spit of land, narrow in parts, and which formerly consisted of two islands, until the channel between them was reclaimed. The united islands are now known by the name of *Colaba*, and, under the present system of registration, it is not possible to distinguish the part of Colaba in which a recorded death took place. As, however, that part which is known by the name of Upper Colaba was lately resumed by Government, and is almost exclusively occupied by troops and others under military or naval command, I thought it would be well, in preparing the Census tables, to sub-divide the whole district into three sections—Upper, Middle, and Lower Colaba.

Middle Colaba is chiefly taken up by private residences; but in Lower Colaba are not only the extensive reclamations along the eastern and western foreshores, but it contains the thickly crowded and very insanitary village of Hamalwady, in which, when, as in the current year, the deaths in each district are separately recorded, I am certain the rate of mortality will be found abnormally high.

On the 21st February 1872, the population living in the whole of Colaba amounted to 16,601 persons of all ages and castes, among whom during the year 417 deaths took place, equal to an annual rate of mortality of 25·11 per 1,000.

26 died from small-pox; 24 from measles, equal to 6·1 per cent. of the total number of deaths from this cause; and 23 deaths took place from cholera, equal to 1·38 per 1,000 of population, and 12·1 per cent. of the total number of deaths from cholera. It will be remembered that the nightsoil of all but the barrack population in Colaba is supposed to be deposited on the foreshore. Possibly there may be some connection between the two facts here alluded to; and, if so, I hope the Municipality will provide carts, so that the nightsoil may no longer putrefy on the foreshores, but may be removed to the general place of deposit. The death-rate from cholera has been far higher in Colaba than in any other part of the City, and this fact demands the serious attention of the military authorities. It also

stands fifth in the list of localities where zymotic disease was most prevalent during the year.

180 persons died from fever in Colaba, equal to a rate of 10·84 per 1,000 of population, and to a percentage of 2·4 to the total number of fever deaths. This mortality from fever is very high. Colaba, surrounded on all sides but one by the sea, ought to be one of the healthiest localities in Bombay, but advantages of position are as nothing when there is no adequate provision made to carry away the refuse matters produced by man in his domestic life and trade.

There is no proper system of sewerage, or even drainage, in Colaba.

During the year the Reclamation in Back Bay has blocked the drainage of the dipping well near the Gun-carriage premises, and of some of the houses on the western side of the main road, thereby causing a most offensive pool of sewage to be formed close to the roadside. This nuisance, which has been much complained of, has been brought to the notice of Government, who, however, have not taken any effectual steps to remove it.*

I believe Engineers are of opinion that this district must be provided with its own system of sewerage and drainage, independently of the general scheme for the remainder of the City. As the interests of Government are so largely concerned in the maintenance of health among the European troops stationed in Upper Colaba, I hope the subject may attract its attention, and lead to some practical conclusion. I look forward with grave anxiety to the experiment of wet docks about to be opened in the Sassoon Reclamation; and although I feel confident that sanitary requirements will be attended to as far as possible by the eminent Engineer who has constructed them, yet I confess that I am apprehensive that they will be found unhealthy.

It is a great pity that the dirty village I have before named, Hamalwady, could not have been removed for the necessities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway approach to the harbour. Another location might have been found for its present residents, and a great good, from a sanitary point of view, would have been effected.

In Lower Colaba there is one public necessary.

In the *Southern part of the Fort*, on the night of the 21st February the population was returned at 2,363 persons. Only 4 deaths are said to have taken place during the year among its residents. One was from small-pox, and another from fever. I think it is probable that more deaths may have occurred in this sub-section, and that at the funeral-place the death was returned under the heading

* Whilst this report has been passing through the press, the continuation of the drain to the sea wall has been commenced.

of Fort. If a census could be taken of the southern part of the Fort during the day-time, a very much larger population would be found, as it is the centre where the public offices of Government are situated, and where "merchants most do congregate."

One would have thought that such a place would have been the one first chosen to put in a thoroughly sanitary condition; but I regret to say that it remains in almost the same state as it was in the pre-sanitary era.

The apologies for sewers to be found in it would disgrace the streets of a third-rate French seaport town, and will be a standing reproach to the intelligence and wealth of the City as long as they are allowed to continue. The main drain—for it carries off both the storm water and sullage of the district—was described in my report for the 3rd quarter of 1870. I then brought to notice that Europeans working close to its outlet, at the end of the boatslip in the Dockyard, had been poisoned by the filth brought down by it; and I firmly believe that the emanations from the elongated cesspool in Medow Street which opens into it have been the cause certainly of one death during the year, and probably of many cases of illness.

The whole southern part of the Fort ought to be sewered, in my opinion, on the same plan as lately sanctioned for part of Dhobie Tulao; and, until this action is taken, no one having an office in this district is safe. If, unfortunately, such a one—a merchant, for example—were to contract fatal typhoid fever, his death would not be returned as belonging to this district, because it would be entered under the Section where the death actually occurred, probably Malabar Hill.

Among the 29,732 inhabitants of the *Northern part of the Fort*, 786 deaths took place, equal to an annual rate of mortality of 26·43 per 1,000. 10 deaths from cholera were registered in it, equal to a rate of ·33 per 1,000 of population, and 5·3 per cent. of the total cholera deaths. Fever killed 206 persons in this district, equal to a rate of 6·92 per 1,000 of its population.

There is no public necessary now in the Fort. Formerly there was one which was removed by the reclamation of Mody Bay, and the one put up in its stead on the eastern edge of the reclamation was pulled down by order of Government in 1870.

Only 155 persons died in the *Esplanade* Section during the year. Its population, according to the Census, amounted to 10,464 persons, and the annual rate of mortality was only 14·81 per 1,000. It was the healthiest district in the whole City during the year. 53 persons died from fever, equal to a rate of 5·06 per 1,000.

If it were well drained, which it is not, I believe the death-rate would be still lower; but I am under the impression that the reclamation of the foul foreshore of Mody Bay has tended towards lowering the former high rate of mortality of the Esplanade. There is no public necessary for this Section.

Police Division B, Sections Market, Mandwee, Chukla } Ward No. 2.
Oomburkharee, Dongree } Ward No. 4.

This Division comprises that part of the native Town lying to the east of the Parell Road, and extending from the Bible Society's Depository on the verge of the Esplanade to the Baboolla Tank Road, and from these points down to the harbour.

Population of Division, 190,475 persons... Annual death-rate of Division, 32·45 per 1,000.

Market.—At the time of the Census, 43,198 persons were reported to be living in this Section. During the year, 1,170 deaths took place, equal to an annual rate of mortality of 27·08 per 1,000. 12 deaths from cholera occurred, equal to an annual rate of ·27 per 1,000; but the 491 deaths from fever, equal to an annual rate of 11·36 per 1,000, and 6·5 per cent. of the total fever deaths, speak very forcibly of insanitation somewhere. The Market Section is densely overcrowded, and I believe the condition of the individual houses in this locality promotes this high death-rate, as also the fact that the drains of this district are in many streets most shamefully constructed.

One improvement might well be made in this Section. If Syud Abdool Rahimon Street could be widened, and converted into the line of thoroughfare from the Fort to Pydhonie, much time would be saved by vehicles passing along it, instead of going, as now, by the tortuous route across the Esplanade, down Kalbadevie and Mombadevie Roads, and the street would pass by the future Boree Bunder terminus and the Arthur Crawford Markets, and would be a lasting improvement to the City, besides giving greater space for ventilation in a district where it is so much needed.

I also urge that the site chosen for the Northbrook Gardens, if such are ever formed, should be that space now occupied by the Mombadevie temple enclosure. The following extract from Dr. Leith's report of 1864 refers to the project which I attempted, at the time when the subject was under discussion, to bring forward; and I maintain that it is by far the best site in the Town for such

a purpose, as it would benefit all classes of the native poor—Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Parsees, who live in the neighbourhood :—

" There is, however, a spot of large size in the heart of the Town that it may be found possible to obtain for the public benefit. The Mombadevie Tank, in its present state, is a source of insalubrity to the neighbourhood, owing to its filthy state ; and were the Commissioners to insist, as it is their duty to do, on its foul mud being thoroughly cleared out, and never allowed to accumulate, the expense of its maintenance would be great. But were the greater part of the tank filled in, and were the remainder lined with masonry, it could be more easily cleared out and kept clean ; and were small screens, somewhat like those at the Parell-Tank, built at its side, under the shelter of which those who have the right of access to the water could bathe, while the waste water flowed into the street drain, the water in the tank could be kept clean. This portion might be enclosed with an iron railing, while the rest of the space might be thrown open to the public. If this could not be arranged between the Commissioners and the trustees of the tank, the public might still have the benefit of increased circulation of fresh air, were it arranged that, after diminishing the area of the tank, the whole of the rest of the present enclosure should be kept clean and dry and free from buildings, and be surrounded by an iron railing instead of the present deadwalls and petty traders' stalls. At the north-east end of the tank there is a filthy yard, occupied by bullock-drivers, with their cattle and carts, and a manufactory of oplee. This yard might be added to the proposed square. The whole might be made ornamental, and it would be a fitting place in which to erect any public or civic monument."

Mandwee occupies the eastern basalt ridge on the harbour side. Its population on the night of the Census was reported to be 35,100. During the year, 1,379 residents in it died. The annual death-rate was 39·28 per 1,000. Nearly half of this very large mortality was due to fever, 676 persons, equal to a rate of 19·25 per 1,000 of the population, having died from it.

The sanitary condition of Mandwee has on the harbour side, during the last ten years, been immensely improved by the reclamation of its foreshore by the late Elphinstone Company ; but this high fever-rate points in unmistakeable terms to the necessity for a Building Act, so that the regulation of the sanitary conditions of houses may be enforced.

Land in this Section is extremely valuable. The houses are very high, the streets narrow, and the people overcrowded ; whilst the imperfect drains in the Section are, from being carelessly constructed, too often choked. Most part of

Mandwee stands on a ridge, and affords great facilities for sewerage. The subsoil is rock, and the gradient good.

Only 7 deaths took place in it from cholera.

The connection between the ratio of endemic fever and ochletic causes, and the fact that cholera "is severest in low humid localities, and that it is even more favored by humidity than by the foul air of densely-peopled but drier districts," was long ago pointed out by Dr. Leith, whose writings are to this day, and will be for years to come, the sanitary text-books of Bombay.—(See 11th Mortuary Report and Report on Sanitary State of Bombay, 1864.)

Chukla.—On the night of the Census the population was stated to amount to 36,748. It is the district which lies between Mandwee and the Market, and possesses the same condition as regards imperfect drainage and overcrowding. The annual death-rate was 31·29 per 1,000. The fever death-rate amounted to 13·93 per 1,000; and that from cholera, ·16.

The milch-cattle stables in this Section are a disgrace to the City. One whole street—New Memon Wada—is almost entirely taken up by them, and the owners sit out and sell the milk on the public street.

The faint, hot, sickly atmosphere of one of these dark, ill-ventilated stables has only to be felt once to satisfy any one that the recommendations long ago made by me ought to be carried out.

I have in vain tried to get the Government officials to erect, at intervals on the Government estate from the Fort to Mazagon, proper stables for these milch cattle, after the pattern of those belonging to the Municipality at Boree Bunder, as I am certain that not only would an immense good be gained in a sanitary point of view, and one that I believe would lower the infant death-rate in the Sections along the eastern side of the Island—as pure milk is one of the first necessities of the very young—but I am convinced that the revenue derived would give Government a very good percentage on the cost of erecting chawls for the owners, stables for the cattle, and shops for the sale of milk. But my proposals have not only not been attended to, but I regret to have to record that the Government officers have allowed stables and buildings to be erected on the Government Reclamation, which even exceed in filth and disgusting conditions the private places in the native Town. I wish that I had been allowed to summons them for the flagrant contraventions of many Sections of the Act, as I think it is altogether too bad that Government officers should set such a very bad example to the towns-people, and be allowed with impunity to break the law affecting the public health.

The population of *Oomburkharee* is stated to be 49,873 persons. Its annual rate of mortality was 33 per 1,000. Its fever death-rate 13·69 per 1,000; that from cholera, ·20. The same causes affecting the public health obtain in Oomburkharee as in the other Sections of this Division; whilst in *Dongree*, which, as its name implies, embraces Nowrojee Hill, *par excellence* the quarry of Bombay, 25,556 persons were stated to be living at the time of the Census. Exposed to every wind that blows, Dongree *ought* to be a very healthy locality, but the Hill, I regret to say, is Fazendari property, and the owner has let out plots of ground to persons who build as they please, without any definite plan to ensure breadth of streets and ventilation of houses. The drainage, which from the natural advantages of the Hill ought to be perfect, is most disgraceful. Open, unmade trenches receive the sullage, the smell from which, at all times sickening, and particularly so when they are being cleaned, must pervade the houses built alongside them.

It is the great labour quarter of Bombay. In it, during 1872, 836 deaths took place, and the rate of mortality was 32·71 per 1,000. The cause of more than half the deaths in it was ascribed to fever, 449 persons, equal to a rate of 17·56 per 1,000, having died from this cause.

In the whole of this Division there is not a single public necessary.

Police Division C, Sections	Dhobee Tulao	Ward No. 3.
	Phunuswaree	
	Bhooleshwur	
	Khara Tulao	Part of Ward No. 5.
	Koombharwada	
	Khetwaree	Part of Ward No. 6.
	Girgaum	

Population of Division, 191,987 persons — Annual death-rate of Division, 29·41 per 1,000.

This Division extends from the verge of the Esplanade, along Parell Road, as far as Obelisk Road and Grant Road. The western boundary is formed by the sea in Back Bay, and by Churney Road, Portuguese Church Lane, part of Girgaum Back Road, and Gamdevi Road. The surface rock consists partly of trap, and very largely, in its western half, of porous calcareous sand and littoral concrete.

The *Dhobee Tulao* Section is stated to have had a population of 37,915 persons. 1,125 deaths took place during the year among its residents, equal to an annual death-rate of 29·67 per 1,000. 396 deaths from fever took place in it, equal to a rate of 10·44 per 1,000 of population.

There were 13 deaths from cholera in it, equal to a rate of ·34 per 1,000.

On the western border is situated the great burning ghat of the Hindoos, and along the old line of foreshore skirting Queen's Road are the graveyards of the Mussulman population; whilst the cocoanut trees along the western half of this Section impede the passage of the fresh, pure, westerly breeze, and prevent its freely reaching the crowded districts of Market, Chukla, and Mandwee.

In the heart of Dhobee Tulao is situated the district well described by Dr. Leith as "the dirty, irregular labyrinth of Cavel."

It is much to be wished that the suggestion made by him, and since urged by others and myself, of having broad, wide roads cut through the cocoanut belt from Back Bay to the harbour, could be carried out. The objection always raised is that there are no funds to effect such a work; but whenever similar action has been taken in towns, it has always been found that the sale of street frontages has largely contributed towards the defraying the expense.

Unless a road is made through Cavel, I think it will be extremely difficult to construct sewers for this district, which is now almost entirely undrained. Vehicles can only pass a very short distance into it, and one of the principal thoroughfares to it is through a liquor shop in the Girgaum Road.

The largest public necessary in the City is situated at Sonapore. 300 persons can be accommodated at one time.

Section *Phunuswaree* is one of the great cart districts in this City, and it is one of those which formerly was honeycombed with cesspools, but which, during the last few years, has been partly provided with surface drains by the inhabitants.

The Census returns state the population in it to have amounted to 20,760 persons, and there were only 388 deaths in it during the year, the death-rate being 18·68 per 1,000.

Whenever cholera is epidemic, Phunuswaree suffers more than the urban Sections of the Town. The deaths from fever in it amounted to 164, or a rate of 7·90 per 1,000. It stands in great need of being provided with proper sewers, to convey away the wastage water, the existing channels, some of which are paved, being only open gutters. There is no public necessary in Phunuswaree.

Bhooleshwur contained 36,029 inhabitants, and 1,077 deaths took place among them during the year. The general death-rate was 29·89, and the fever-rate 13·76 per 1,000. It is densely crowded, and, as the streets generally run north and south, there is little perflation of air, as the houses are mostly very lofty, and the streets narrow. No public necessary exists in Bhooleshwur.

The milk-sellers' quarter in Bhooleshwur, known by the name of Ghogaree Moolla, is indescribably filthy. The Municipality could alone assist the people in this quarter by building proper stables for them. It is much to be wished that the present Pinjrapole could be closed, and proper milch-cattle stables erected on its site, with chawls and shops for the owners. A visit to the existing stables would convince members of the Corporation of the necessity of action in this matter, more than reams of foolscap being covered with advice; and I hope that one of the honorable members for Bhooleshwur will take the question up as soon as the new Corporation is established.

Khara Tulao Section joins the Bhooleshwur Section at the north side of Erskine Road, and runs up to the northern boundary of the Division at Obelisk Road, and is bounded on the west by Duncan Road. It had a population of 23,638 persons, of whom, during the year, 988 died, being at the annual rate of 41·79 per 1,000. 368 fever deaths, equal to a rate of 15·56, were recorded.

As stated in my 3rd quarterly report for 1872, I think that the death-rate of *Khara Tulao* should be considered together with that of *Koombharwada*, which joins on to it, and extends as far west as Trimbuck Furushram Street, and is bounded on the north by Grant Road, and on the south by Falkland Road. The two names are frequently used indiscriminately by natives. The population of *Koombharwada* was stated to be 27,594 persons, and 784 deaths were registered as having taken place in it, equal to an annual death-rate of 28·41. If the death-rates of these two Sections are taken together, we find their mean rate would be 35·10, and the mean fever-rate 14·23 per 1,000.

In Khara Tulao there is a nightsoil depôt and a public necessary, but nothing of the kind in Koombharwada. This shamefully neglected district has the most dangerously deep roadside earth trenches, unpaved at bottom, as its main sewers, across which boards, &c., are placed to allow persons to enter their houses. The inhabitants sleep in an atmosphere tainted with sulphuretted Hydrogen in the verandahs abutting these earth trenches.

The high death-rate in Khara Tulao is, in my opinion, due not only to imperfect drainage and sewerage, but also to overcrowding, and the faulty construction of houses. The people are generally poor, and the house-owners portion off the floors of their houses into as many rooms as possible; the general custom being, in a house, say, 24 feet wide, to leave a centre corridor about 3 feet broad, extending down the length of the house, on either side of which are rooms divided from each other by tatty walls. Often there is no other means of communication with the external air, except through this

corridor, the door at either end of which is shut at night. I could conscientiously declare a great number of houses in this district as unfit for human habitation, but what is to become of the poor wretched tenants in the meantime? If only there were an Act to enable us to regulate the construction and ventilation of *new* houses, we could in a few years effect a very decided change in the health of this and other districts.

Khetwaree, formerly fields, is now rapidly becoming built over. It adjoins Girgaum, Bhooleshwur, Koombharwada, Kamatheepoora, and Chaopatee. Its population was said to amount to 24,817 persons; 773 deaths were registered in it; and the annual death-rate was 31·14, whilst the fever-rate was 13·74 per 1,000. It is the lowest lying part of the native Town. During heavy rain, when the main drain under Falkland Road is running full bore and it is high tide, the storm water is ponded up in Khetwaree Back Road, which I have seen covered for a depth of over three feet. The water finds its way over the plinths of the houses, and it is a pitiful sight to see men and women struggling through the streets. The roadside gullies, which alone convey away the sullage, are open and mostly paved channels, the gradients of which are very slight, so that at the least obstruction the sullage ponds back. I am glad to say that the inhabitants lately complained to the Bench of Justices about them, as I believe that the receipt of such well-founded complaints will at last cause the question of sewerage and drainage to be settled. A portion of Khetwaree was some years ago, in spite of my remonstrances, reclaimed by town-sweepings. Chawls are beginning to be built over a portion so reclaimed, but we have no power to prevent them.

There is no public privy accommodation in Khetwaree.

Girgaum adjoins Dhobie Tulao and Khetwaree Sections, as also Chaopatee. Its population amounted to 21,234 persons, its annual death-rate to 24·15, and its fever-rate to 9·65 per 1,000. It is another of the great cart districts. It has no proper drains or a vestige of a sewer; the drains that do exist are very bad ones, and are merely open trenches, in some instances paved, but too often not even that; and these are the only means of carrying off the sullage. In portions of it, such as in Nigdody, there are no drains—only cesspools, the nuisance of which is very loudly complained of by the very respectable inhabitants who reside there.

Major Tulloch proposed to prevent the waters of Back Bay being soiled with sullage, and to improve the sewerage of these districts, by running an intercepting sewer from Dhobie Tulao down Queen's Road up Churney Road, Portuguese Church Road, and through Khetwaree to the main drain; but the Bench would not sanction its construction. A great injustice—if I may venture to describe it as such—has been done to the residents of these districts, whose health continues to

suffer, in consequence of the soakage of the liquid refuse into the soil and wells in the immediate vicinity of their houses.

There is a nightsoil depôt and a public latrine in Girgaum.

Police Division D, Sections Chaopatee ..... } Ward No. 7.
Walkeshwur ..... }
Mahaluxmee ..... }

Population of Division, 19,589 persons... { Annual death-rate of Division, 26·69 per 1,000.

Chaopatee is the Section which lies between Girgaum and the foot of Malabar Hill. Its surface rock is calcareous sand, and it is full of cesspools. And it has been a matter of observation for years, that whenever cholera is epidemic, this Section, like all other cart districts, suffers out of proportion to the more densely-populated parts of the native Town. During the year, 185 deaths were registered as having occurred among its 7,531 inhabitants, equal to an annual death-rate of 24·56 per 1,000. It suffered heavily from fever, 81 persons, equal to a rate of 10·75 per 1,000, having died from it. This is not surprising, considering that there are no drains at all in this Section, and the soil absorbs all the wastage and refuse water. As new houses are springing up, I much fear that there will be, some day or other, a very high death-rate in this Section. Chaopatee is situated in the midst of the dense cocoanut plantation, which begins at the foot of Malabar Hill and extends through Girgaum into Dhobie Tulao Section. Wind avenues *ought* to be cut through it, but there is nothing in the Municipal or any other Act which would authorize the Commissioner to have them made.

There is no public necessary in Chaopatee.

The Police Section *Walkeshwur* is surrounded by the sea, except on the north and east, where the Gowalia Tank Road separates it from Mahaluxmee, and in the east where it adjoins Chaopatee. It is generally known by the name of Malabar Hill, and has an abrupt scarp on its eastern side, but on the western it gradually slopes down to the shore of the Indian Ocean. The extreme height of the Hill is about 150 feet above the sea-level.

The Hill is the principal European quarter of Bombay, although there is a considerable Hindoo population residing around the sacred tank of Walkeshwur.

The population of this district was stated to amount to 7,741, and during the year 236 deaths have taken place in it, equal to an annual rate of 30·48 per 1,000, whilst 87 deaths have been caused by fever, equal to a rate of 11·23 per 1,000.

During the year the chances of living have been better in Dhobie Tulao, Market, Fort (Northern), &c., than on Malabar Hill.

The sanitary condition of the Hill is disgraceful. There is not a single drain on it. The sullage is allowed to run away until it is absorbed into the earth.

It would appear as if the original cattle-tracks straight up and down the Hill had been chosen as roads, and the houses are built over the areas between them, without any order, regularity, or specific design. The houses are not only in very close proximity to each other on parts of the Hill, but the overcrowding in the servants' quarters is something excessive. I have often called attention to this, and have advised gentlemen to go out suddenly some night and visit these places, when I think they will be astonished at the number of friends, relatives, and hangers-on who live on their premises.

All these people must perforce perform the offices of nature, and their ordure contaminates the air. The private sweepers who remove the nightsoil from the privies are ordered by the Police to deposit it at low-water mark into the sea on the western side of the Hill; but too often they empty the contents of their baskets behind any convenient rock or tree in compounds; and even if they carry the nightsoil to the sea-shore, instead of going out to low-water mark, they throw it down among the rocks where it putrefies and taints the breeze.

Years ago, I pointed out the necessity of supplying Malabar Hill with sewers. It possesses, of course, the greatest possible natural advantages; but because the Municipality will not do its duty, and lay down lines of main sewers, the owners have no place into which their sullage can flow. Constant trouble, constant sickness, constant complaints, are the natural results. The European population is the most long-suffering in Bombay. It is content to rest quiet, and to take no action to force the Municipality to do its duty.

It is much to be wished that there were no servants' privies at all attached to houses on Malabar Hill; but before that measure could be taken, it would be necessary to provide public necessaries at convenient sites on different parts of the Hill. In my opinion, such action would tend to lower the very excessive death-rate which shows Malabar Hill to be so unhealthy; as it is, sleeping-rooms are now to be found within a few feet of servants' privies, which are not only the cause of offence but of disease, as I know instances where typhoid fever has been caught from such places.

Immediate action ought, as I have pointed out in a former part of this report, to be taken to provide a depôt where nightsoil carts can stand.

There is a public necessary on the foreshore near the Walkeshwur Tank, but it is very insufficient.

Mahaluxmee adjoining Walkeshwur, Kamatheepoora, and Worlee, extends from the Gowalia Tank Road on the south, to the middle of the Hornby Vallade, whilst the Tardeo Road forms the eastern boundary. It therefore contains Cumballa Hill. Its population was stated to be 4,317 persons, and 102 deaths took place in it, and the annual death-rate was 23·62 per 1,000. The fever-rate, 7·87, was much lower than that of Walkeshwur.

The Breach and Cumballa Hill are chiefly occupied by Europeans, but there is an increasing source of danger to be found in the little village that exists half-way downthe Hill between the flagstaff and Mahaluxmee. There is only one privy here, andthe people turn out on the open ground in the vicinity.

Thesepeople are principally mill hands, and, as labour of this kind is now a most important element in the market, I much wish that a Factory Act was introduced, and one that would not only regulate the ages of the young hands, and their hours of labour, &c., but would insist on the owners of each mill providing sufficient house accommodation for their employés. Sunday labour ought at once to be stopped. At the mills situated about Tardeo, there are about 5,000 hands employed ; and I think if the owners were to join in forming a properly laid out village for them, with bazars, privy accommodation, &c., much good would result. There is land in the immediate neighbourhood between the Tardeo and Falkland Roads, and the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on which such a village might be built. It would be of the greatest advantage to both labourers and employers, and I hope the suggestion now made may be carried out.

Police Division E, Section Mazagon		Ward No. 8.
	Tarwaree	
	Kamatheepoora	Part of Ward No. 5.
	Parell	Part of Ward No. 9.
	Seoree	

Population of Division, 124,317 persons — Annual rate of mortality in Division, 28·96 per 1,000.

Mazagon is a distinct township, cut off from the Fort and native Town by the waste of reclaimed ground of the Elphinstone property, across which no road

has as yet been made to connect it with the main road on the Elphinstone estate. If Government, as is threatened, places the G. I. P. Railway workshops right across the site where the roadway was designed to have come, this great improvement will be rendered impossible, and Municipal interests will suffer.

The population of Mazagon is stated to have been 20,973 persons. 422 deaths took place in it during the year from all causes, of which 139 resulted from fever ; the mortality per 1,000 was 20·12, and the fever-rate 6·62.

The P. and O. Dockyard standing on the site of the old Fort, taken by the Seedee Admiral in 1689, adjoins the Government Basin, known by the name of Kussara Bunder. The outlet of the main drain from the filthy village of Nowghur terminates at the head of the basin, the mud in which is exposed at every low tide. The quarters of the European artizans in the P. and O. Dockyard immediately adjoin this basin. The mud in it itself is fetid enough to cause nausea, but its inherent foulness is made yet more dangerous by the addition of the sullage of the district.

Over and over again I have brought this matter to notice, and, in my opinion, Government ought to fill it in up to low-water mark, and the drain ought to be continued out to the sea wall. If this place was the property of a private individual, the Commissioner could compel this action to be taken, and I am of opinion that he could enforce the measures necessary to prevent public health being injured even against Government. There is no public necessary in Mazagon.

Tarwäree adjoins Oomburkharee on the south, and Parel Road, from Baboolla Tank Road to Mount Road, is its western boundary, whilst Mount Lane separates it from Mazagon. Its population is stated to have amounted to 10,083 persons. 208 deaths took place in it in 1872, equal to an annual death-rate of 20·62 ; its fever-rate was 6·84 per 1,000.

There are no proper drains in Tarwaree—only open earth roadside gutters. One large drain, in part covered over, receives the wastage water from Nesbit Lane, and forms the commencement of what is known by the name of the Mazagon drain, which crosses under the Parel Road near the northern approach to the Byculla Bridge.

There is no public privy in Tarwaree.

The large Section of *Kamatheepoora*, which is stated to have a population of 75,020 persons, extends from the Obelisk and Grant Roads, along the Parell Road, to the junction of the Clerk Road, and from this west to the main drain. It comprises not only Kamatheepoora proper, which lies between Duncan Road, Grant

Road, Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, and Bellasis Road, but it also embraces Byculla to the west of the Parell Road, Sindulpada, Agreepada, Juliepada, &c. In the Census returns this district has been divided into two Sections—Kamatheepoora and Byculla ; and when the next annual report is written, the comparative healthiness of each district can be shewn.

2,525 deaths took place in it during the year, equal to an annual death-rate of 33·65 per 1,000. 1,019 persons died from fever, equal to a rate of 13·58 per 1,000.

The condition of the villages Sindulpada, Agreepada, and Juliepada have frequently been the subject of correspondence and notice. The Mazagon drain ends on the verge of Agreepada, and, as an unmade wide, filthy trench, continues its tortuous serpentine course through Juliepada, until it reaches the fields, when it proceeds in a straight line across the flats to the main drain. Its present condition is a disgrace to the Municipality. It cannot be mended until a proper sewer is constructed for the conveyance of the sullage. Loud and well-grounded complaints are made by the poor residents in the neighbourhood as to the nuisance caused by it.

It is, as I have before pointed out, manifestly unjust for us to compel house-owners to provide paved water-channels if the Municipality does not provide sewers. The number of houses has lately largely increased in these quarters, but the Municipality has done nothing for the convenience of house-owners. From several large chawls in the neighbourhood, the sewage has no other outlet than into an excavated piece of land forming a tank.

There are two miserably insufficient public necessaries in Agreepada—one for men and another for women ; and there are two similar ones in Kamatheepoora.

Parell Section was stated to contain 13,773 inhabitants, of whom 353 died during the year, equal to a rate of 25·62 per 1,000. The fever-rate was 9·94 per 1,000. It contains many hamlets and villages, in none of which are any drains or any public necessaries, except for the village of Parell, in which there is one on Colongee Hill, and the villagers are also allowed to make use of the latrine in the Governor's compound. The workshops of the B. B. and C. I. Railway are situated in this Section, and there are no proper drains to carry away the sullage. This want has often been pointed out and complained of, but nothing has been done, or will be until the general scheme is settled.

Sewree is said to have had 4,460 persons living in it at the time of the Census. 93 deaths took place in it, equal to an annual death-rate of 20·85, whilst the fever-rate was 7·62 per 1,000.

The foreshore of this Section has been vastly improved by the Frere Reclamation; but the detached hamlets near Ghorupdeo and Zackaria Bunder, where labourers and quarrymen reside, are in a very insanitary condition. There is no public privy accommodation in Sewree, and the stench from the ground below Chinchpoogly Hill is oftentimes very great. Under the new Act, by the infliction of a daily penalty on owners who do not provide sufficient privy accommodation for their labourers, a great reform will be possible.

Police Division F, Sections ..... Seo. } Ward No. 9.
Mahim. }
Worlee. }

Population of Division, 35,924 persons... { Annual death-rate of Division, 22·63 per 1,000.

This Division includes all that part of the Island lying north of a line drawn from the middle of Hornby Vallade to Seoree Fort. It is a rural district, but there are many villages scattered over it, and Upper Mahim forms a small town. Seo, or Sion, adjoins Parell, and is bounded on the west by a line running between the two railways to the northern shore at the Dharavee Sluices, on the north by the sea, whilst along its eastern boundary the foreshore is almost entirely taken up with salt pans.

Certain offensive trades are located in it. The fat boilers, some of the indigo-dyers, and, as has before been noticed, the hide trade is chiefly centred at Dharavee. The population of Seo was stated to have amounted to 11,572 persons. During the year 228 deaths took place in it, equal to a death-rate of 19·70 per 1,000, the fever-rate being 6·48. There are no privies in it, or public necessaries. The poor people in the villages round about Matoonga suffer severely from intermittent fever during and after the rains; and I tried to raise by private subscription a sum sufficient for the endowment and maintenance of a dispensary, and for affording medical aid at Matoonga, but I regret to say the project fell through. Such an institution is very much needed, as the nearest points at which this aid is available are Coorla, Upper Mahim, or Parell.

Mahim forms the north-west corner of the Island. It is covered with a thick cocoanut plantation. It had a population of 14,310 persons. 349 deaths were registered in it, equal to an annual death-rate of 24·38, whilst the fever-rate was 5·52 per 1,000.

The calcareous sand, of which its surface rock is formed, receives all the sullage and wastage water; and, as might be expected under these conditions,

whenever the contagion of cholera is introduced into Mahim, its ravages are always severe. There are no sewers, and the drainage is imperfect. There are no public necessaries and but few privies.

The sands along the western bay would form a favorite resort for morning and evening rides, but for the indecencies that are permitted to take place along the line of foreshore. At Upper Mahim the population of the town—men, women, and children—resort to them for natural purposes. I long ago advocated the erection of public necessaries here, but there have never been any funds available for this purpose.

The fishing village of *Worlee* and the rural villages of Sumbho and Mahtarpukadee have a population amounting to 10,042 persons, of whom 236 died during the year, equal to an annual death-rate of 23·50 per 1,000 ; the fever death-rate was 8·76 per 1,000.

There is no public necessary for this district ; the people use the foreshore and the fields.

In the Police Water Division, with its population of 22,953 persons, only 69 deaths took place during the year.

The localities where Zymotic Disease and Fever were most prevalent, will be seen at a glance from the following return :—

Mortality from Zymotic Disease per 1,000.		Mortality from Fever per 1,000.	
Mandwee	6·18	Mandwee	19·25
Dhobee Tulao	5·40	Dongree	17·56
Parell	4·86	Khara Tulao	15·56
Khara Tulao	4·65	Chukla	13·93
Colaba	4·39	Bhooleshwur	13·76
Dongree	4·34	Khetwaree	13·74
Kamatheepoora	4·21	Oomburkharee	13·69
Koombharwada	4·16	Kamatheepoora	13·58
Khetwaree	3·98	Koombharwada	12·90
Tarwaree	3·96	Market	11·36
Fort, Northern	3·93	Walkeshwur	11·23
Oomburkharee	3·84	Colaba	10·84
Girgaum	3·67	Chaopatee	10·75
Chukla	3·56	Dhobee Tulao	10·44
Bhooleshwur	3·46	Parell	9·94
Market	3·28	Girgaum	9·65
Mahaluxmee	3·24	Worlee	8·76

And the subjoined table, calculated on the new figures, shews in order of precedence the localities where the *general* death-rate has been highest in each of the seven years ending 1872 :—

1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Mahaluxmee .....43·31	Dongree .....32·59	Dongree .....34·90	Dongree..... 38·26
Dongree .....40·02	Khara Tulao .....32·36	Esplanade.....33·35	Khara Tulao ...37·98
Khara Tulao .....35·45	Kamatheepoora ...30·08	Khara Tulao.....33·20	Oomburkharee..33·88
Chukla ....34·15	Chukla .....29·87	Kamatheepoora..28·97	Chukla .....33·63
Khetwaree .....32·88	Oomburkharee ...26·80	Oomburkharee...27·57	Kamatheepoora.32·65
Oomburkharee ...32·60	Esplanade .....26·47	Fort, Northern...27·44	Mandwee .....29·37
Walkeshwur .....31·90	Mahim .....24·94	Chukla .....26·55	Chaopatee .....28·68
Kamatheepoora ...30·29	Koombharwada ...24·75	Dhobee Tulao... 24·66	Bhooleshwur ...28·25

1870.	1871.	1872.
Khara Tulao .....34·05	Khara Tulao .....36·21	Khara Tulao .....41·79
Oomburkharee .....28·41	Oomburkharee .....28·63	Mandwee .....39·28
Chukla .....28·14	Kamatheepoora .....29·70	Kamatheepoora .....33·65
Mandwee .....25·95	Mandwee .....28·23	Oomburkharee .....33·00
Kamatheepoora .....25·40	Chukla .....27·75	Dongree .....32·71
Bhooleshwur .....24·70	Dongree .....26·09	Chukla .....31·29
Dongree .....24·65	Bhooleshwur .....25·17	Khetwaree .....31·14
Sewree .....24·21	Dhobee Tulao.....24·87	Walkeshwur .....30·48

"Fever" is the cause to which the largest number of deaths in Bombay is ascribed. The actual rate of mortality from this disease is not really as great as reported, because it must be remembered that, as the majority of persons who die in the City receive no medical attendance whatever, and that no skilled enquiry follows, as it should do, every death to determine its cause, the term fever, although only a symptom of the disease which proved fatal, is used in describing the cause of death; but, as has before been pointed out, it is reasonable to suppose that the ratio of error as to this cause of death would be the same in all the Sections.

The cause of the endemic fever of Bombay is, in my opinion, principally two-fold—one the soaking of the ground in the vicinity of habitations with refuse and polluted water, urine, &c., and the washing into it of all kinds of organic matter in different stages of decomposition, and its arrest in the so-called drains; and the other is the excessive overcrowding in the native Town in badly constructed houses, without any proper ventilation. Dr. Leith has pointed out a third cause—"the vicinity of Salsette with its extensive salt swamps."

As regards the first cause I have indicated, the question of supplying this City with a drainage and sewerage scheme seems no nearer completion than it was ten years ago, when the Commission on Mr. Tracey's drainage report of which I was a member, was appointed.

Since that time the subject has been fully discussed, and some important changes have taken place in the principles that should be adopted, such as the necessity of separating the rainfall from the sewage; but I maintain that Bombay ought no longer to consent to be outrun in the sanitary race by Calcutta, which does not possess nearly as good a situation as we do, but where the death-rate, formerly so high, has now been successfully reduced by the introduction of a drainage scheme and of an abundant purer water-supply.

Major Tulloch's scheme deserves the greatest consideration, and I hope to see it, with the addition of sewers for Malabar and Cumballa Hills, fairly discussed, and, if found to be financially possible, adopted, with such modifications as may be found necessary. The high fever death-rate in the suburban Sections Colaba, Khetwaree, Walkeshwur, Parell, and Worlee are due, in my opinion, chiefly to the want of drainage and sewerage.

The very high death-rate from this cause in the more crowded and densely-populated parts of the town, as in Mandwee 19·25, Dongree 17·56, Khara Tulao 15·56, &c., per 1,000, is principally due to the second cause I have noticed. Government can alone help the City in this matter by the introduction of a Building Act, the necessity for which is urgent, and has been pointed out by me *usque ad nauseam*.

Remarks as to the Registration of Deaths.

In concluding this section of my report I cannot but express my deep regret that the Legislature has not afforded its aid in sanctioning the not unreasonable amendment we proposed regarding the present procedure, and which was submitted in the hopes of thereby securing a less erroneous statement of the *causes* of death. The present and I am sorry to say the new Act also, provides that "infor-

mation of the several particulars required to be registered concerning the death of every person dying in the City, shall be given in writing if the informant can write, otherwise orally, to the policeman or other person appointed to receive it at the place of burial, burning, or exposure, as the case may be, by some of the persons present at the death or in attendance in the last illness, or, in case of disability or default of all such persons, by the undertaker or other person conducting the funeral."

Any one can easily imagine for himself the way in which our local Dogberries go to work to ascertain the cause of the death of the deceased person ; and how inaccurate the returns of the causes of death must be, in spite of the efforts made by the Registrars of Deaths to correct the errors when the reports are brought to them. I acknowledge with thankfulness that these gentlemen have done their best to render more accurate the essentially faulty course prescribed by law, and I can only again repeat my regret that Government has not seen the necessity of improving the method of registration of causes of death in the way the Municipal authorities suggested. It is of course impracticable that a medical registrar of deaths should be always present at each of the 64 places of disposal of dead bodies in this City ; but the difficulty could have been met without imposing any undue hardship on the people by making it, as we desired, imperative that "the medical practitioner or other person present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of any person dying in the City, or the occupier of the house in which such death took place, or, in case of disability or default of all such persons, the undertaker or other person conducting the funeral, or taking part in the same, should attend personally at the office of the Registrar of *the district in which the place for the disposal of the dead is situated, and in which it is proposed to dispose of the body*, and give information to the Registrar, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the particulars required to be registered touching such death, and should sign the register in the presence of the Registrar, when the Registrar should immediately sign a certificate that the act of the registration was completed, and give it to the informant. Provided that, in a case of suspicion, it should be lawful for the Registrar of Deaths to refuse to sign such registration certificate, in which case it should be his duty to inform the nearest policeman, who should immediately cause notice to be given to the Coroner of Bombay."

And we also submitted that the policeman at each funeral-place should have authority not to allow any corpse brought to it to be disposed of until he had received the Registrar's certificate that the death had been properly registered in his office.

Had such a course been legalized by Government, there would have been an *enquiry made by a medical man into the cause of every death*, and our statistical tables would have been immeasurably enhanced in value.

The written reports of deaths, inclusive of still-born, numbered 2,389, or only 12 per cent. of the whole. It too often happens that, even in cases where the deceased person has been attended by a legally qualified medical practitioner, a death report is not filled in by him. And I much wish that more interest were displayed by members of the medical profession in performing this duty, which, I submit, ought to be made, as it is in Scotland, compulsory on them.

I beg to bring to especial notice the very great assistance rendered by the Head Clerk in the Registration Department, Mr. Gunputrao Shreedur Borkur, who has for the last 19 years been engaged in the very onerous work he now performs. His zeal and steady application to his duty is beyond all praise, and deserve my most hearty thanks and acknowledgment.

Retrospect.

I regret to put on record that 1872, like the previous year, was, in regard to the Public Health Department, one of Retrogression, not of Progress. No sanitary improvements were carried out in it. It was the most unhealthy year we have had since the formation of the Department ; and in it one person in every 34 died, in 1870 one in every 43. Why should there be this difference? My belief is that this lamentable fact has been greatly brought about by the injudicious reductions effected in 1871. The deaths from preventible causes afford another illustration of the old story

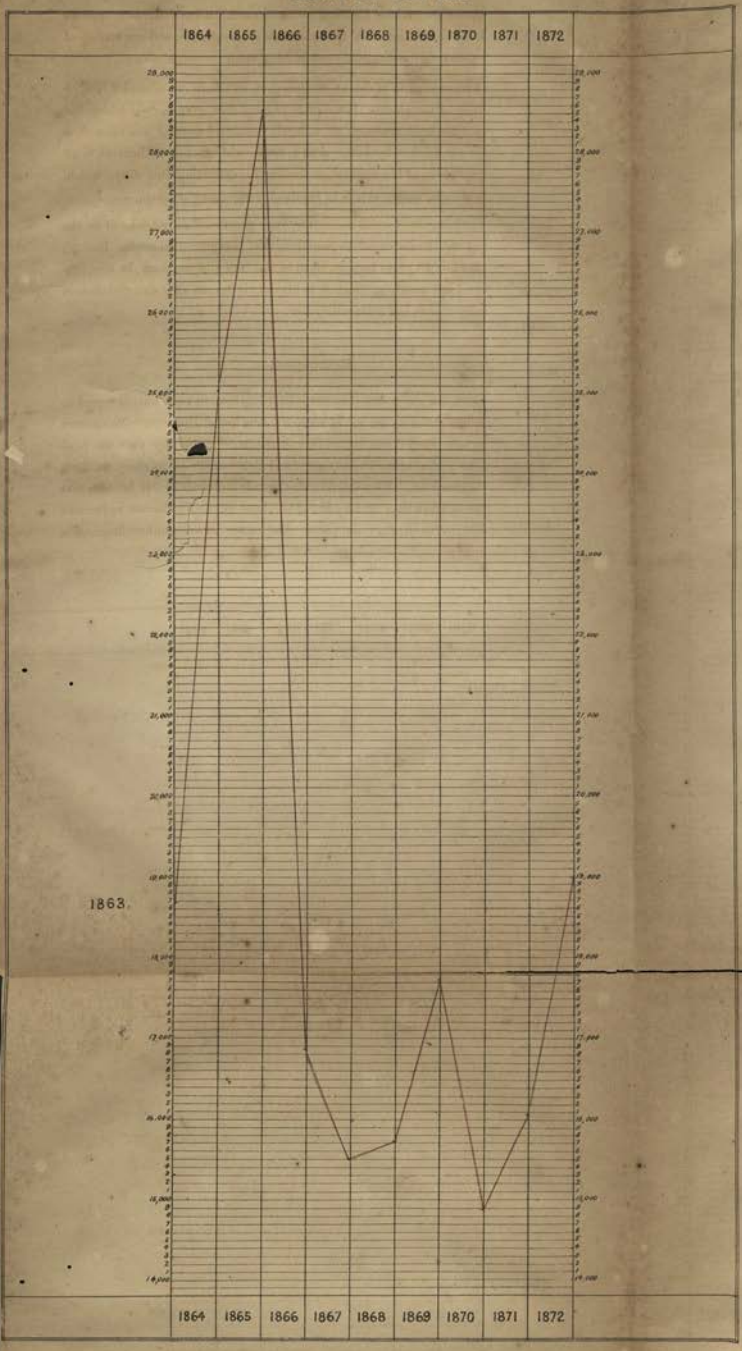
Quidquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.

Mr. Peile, who acted for five months of the year as Municipal Commissioner, saw the necessity for increasing the establishment employed for cleaning the Town ; and I trust that his recommendation to place it on a satisfactory footing will be carried out. I must express my very grateful sense of the support given to the Department by him during his tenure of office.

The completion during the year of the maps of the Bombay Revenue Survey under Colonel Laughton is an event which I must notice as being one from which the Public Health Department derives very great assistance. The maps are, or rather I must say were when brought out, as nearly as possible absolutely correct ; and, as far as my knowledge of the native Town enables me to judge, there was hardly the slightest error to be discovered in any of the sheets, which is

DIAGRAM

SHOWING TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECADE ENDING 31st DECr 1872.



truly surprizing, when we consider the difficulties placed by the prejudices of caste in the way of preventing native draughtsmen from entering sweepers' passages, which are, however, most correctly delineated. I can but express my regret that a permanent staff of surveyors was not retained for the express purpose of noting down all the many alterations that have, since the publication of the sheets, taken place, and which must, in a City like Bombay, be constantly occurring, as it seems a thousand pities that the value of such an admirable undertaking should be allowed to become deteriorated by not adopting such a necessary and common-sense measure.

Among the prominent events of the year, I may mention that in November the inhabitants of the City very generally responded to my appeal to them to limewash their properties before the advent of the Viceroy, whose visit, in a sanitary point of view, effected great good. I have never, in the course of my experience, seen the City present a cleaner appearance than it did during the time His Excellency was in Bombay. I can only hope that their efforts were not confined to the outside of properties, but that the interior of houses shared in the general cleaning.

Conclusion.

I may perhaps be pardoned if, in concluding this report, I attempt to trace some of the causes which have led, in my opinion, to the improvements that have, during the past ten years, taken place in Bombay.

This City must always remain under the deepest obligations to Dr. Leith, who, by bringing forward the facts disclosed in his annual mortuary reports, which he commenced in 1848, proved how fearfully Bombay stood in need of especial laws to protect the public health. His frequent and earnest representations of the havoc which neglect was making among the lives of the citizens, prepared public opinion for the speedy introduction of such laws; and, by a happy conjuncture, there was an officer at the head of the Government who evinced the most earnest interest in sanitary reform.

Sir Bartle Frere, with his usual clear-sightedness, was the first to recognize that the question of public health in this vast Indian City, situated within the Tropics, was a matter not only of local but of imperial importance, and determined that it should no longer remain in the state he found it when he became Governor.

As a preliminary step to the introduction of sanitary reform, Sir Bartle Frere caused a Census Act to be brought before the local Legislative Council. At his instance, too, the ramparts, which shut out the pure westerly breeze from the

narrow lanes of the Fort, were removed. He caused broad roads to be made ; and in forwarding Mr. Tracey's drainage scheme, which had been approved of by a Committee, to the Secretary of State, said that "the necessity for the early disposal of this question will be obvious when it is considered that the rate of mortality in the Town is greatly increased by the total absence of efficient drainage, and that, from the same cause, a large district of otherwise valuable building land is practically uninhabitable."

Under his auspices, also, the reclamations of the foul foreshores on both the eastern and western sides of the Island met with encouragement; and, as I stated in a paper I read before the Public Medicine section of the British Medical Association in 1869, in his endeavours to induce the Bench of Justices to pay greater attention to sanitary reform, and in order to put before it the true facts of the state of the City, he entrusted to Dr. Leith the duty of writing a report on the existing sanitary condition of the Island.

This report, dated the 29th February 1864, was of the most startling kind, showing, in Dr. Leith's own forcible language, the imperfect measures taken to cleanse the Town, the abominable state of the surface drainage, the absence of any other system, the prevalence everywhere of foul matter festering in the immediate vicinity of human habitations, the disgraceful condition of the existing public latrines, and the necessity for the erection of numerous fresh ones, the presence of unwholesome trades in the very centres of the most densely-populated parts of the Town—and in short, as Dr. Leith said, "of the many evils that the inspection of Bombay has disclosed, that what is most prominent, and at the same time most open to immediate remedy, is its filthiness."

After the publication of this report and that of the Census, public opinion readily recognized the necessity for legislation, and the Hon'ble Mr. Cassels brought forward Act II. of 1865, which shortly afterwards was passed by the Government.

It may be that, as a colleague of Mr. Crawford, it would be unbecoming of me to speak of the opinion I have always entertained of his zeal, his energy, his earnest wish to do good, and of his determination, at all hazards to himself, to carry out the measures he knew were for the real well-being of the City ; but I cannot help expressing my belief that, when party spirit has died away, and when a more generous appreciation is felt for the difficulties that he had to contend with, the name of Arthur Crawford will be remembered as the first man who

actually carried out real practical sanitation in this Island. The markets which bear his name will be a lasting testimony to the foresight and enlarged views which determined that Bombay should be ready for the time when she becomes the capital of India, and as he himself has said among other measures that have been effected by way of Municipal progress or improvement :—

"A general trust in the efficacy of sanitation has been created, and a firm belief exists among the masses that disease can be averted by cleanliness, and the prompt adoption of sanitary precautions. However impatient the people may be of Municipal taxation (which is still much lighter than in almost any large city), they will never consent to sanitary neglect in future. Each important district of the City will, year by year, insist more and more upon its right to Municipal improvements of every kind, and the very agency now engaged in fomenting the cry for economy will find itself forced to consent to, or even ask for, additional aggregate expenditure. This change in the feeling of the masses on the all-important question of cleanliness is worth all the money hitherto spent."

I heartily endorse this opinion. Every day proves the truth of it, and the Corporation will learn that the people of Bombay have been taught a lesson that will make the guardians of the public weal, however unwilling they may be, expend larger sums on the establishments for cleaning the Town.

Although I am proud to acknowledge that much has been done towards effecting sanitary reform in this Island during the last ten years, there is still a vast deal more to do before the City can be considered on a satisfactory footing, as I think I have shewn in the previous part of my report; but there are one or two matters which I have not noticed in it, and which I must now bring forward.

We have seen that 18,990 deaths took place during the year, but this affords us no record as to the number of persons who were laid up with sickness during the same period. It has been assumed that, for every death in a given population, there are 28 cases of illness. If this be the rate that obtained in Bombay, then there were 531,720 persons, or 82 out of every 100, who stood in need of medical advice at one time or other during the year. In other words, there were 1,456 persons ill during every day of the year, 55 of whom died.

I think it well to publish the table partly given in my first annual report, to show how deplorably Bombay stands as regards hospital accommodation, and how little even the Goculdass Tejpall Hospital will aid us in this matter.

Names of Towns.	Population.	No. of Hospitals.	No. of Beds.	Annual No. of Patients.	Ratio of Beds to Population 1 to	Remarks.
London	3,015,494	16*	3,860	33,107	781	There are upwards of 24 hospitals in London, including those for special diseases.
Birmingham	327,842	2	361	3,724	908	
Bristol	161,809	2	372	4,225	435	
Hull	103,747	1	147	971	705	†Attached to the J. J. Hospital there are, beside, the following special wards :—
Liverpool	476,368	3	466	4,822	1,022	
Manchester	354,930	1	260	1,905	1,365	
Edinburgh	174,180	1	519	.....	335	Ophthalmic, with 40 beds.
Glasgow	423,723	2	612	4,042	692	Obstetric, with 20 beds.
Dublin	717,666	10	978	9,533	322	Incurable, with 35 beds.
Paris	1,696,141	8	3,882	.....	436	Smallpox, with 15 beds.
Bombay	644,405	†2 { European Genl. Hos., 125 / Sir J. J. Hospital. 325 }	450	{ 1,468 / 5,475 } 6,943	1,432	Cholera, with 15 beds.

I am informed by Dr. Anderson, the House Surgeon, that the Hospital authorities at the J. J. Hospital are, for want of beds, daily obliged to refuse admission to from 15 to 20 persons, who, if there were sufficient accommodation, would be admitted. What are these poor creatures to do? Let any one put himself in their position. How hopeless and how cruel must their fate seem to those who, after having faced I know not how many difficulties, and who after I know not how many anxieties and fears, arrive at the Hospital, seeking shelter, and the rest and medicine which they had fondly hoped would restore them to health, are obliged to be told that there is no room, that they cannot be allowed to crowd those already in the Hospital, and are therefore advised, as the only means of obtaining the relief so earnestly looked for, to attend the dispensary as out-patients.

In Calcutta there are four hospitals, in which during 1870—an exceptionally healthy year—12,204 indoor patients were received.

3,727 of these, or 30 per cent. of the total number, were treated in the Municipal Pauper Hospital, which must afford nearly as much accommodation as the J. J. Hospital, as the daily average number of patients treated in it in 1869 was 311. The expenses of this institution are entirely borne by the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

I think the fact that there are, in a city like Bombay, absolutely only 15 beds devoted to the reception of persons suffering from small-pox, and the same number for cholera patients, is in itself a very startling fact, and sufficient answer to the painful resolution of Government which I quoted in a former part of this report. I would earnestly request the attention of the very many native gentlemen, who know the ravages that disease, unchecked by any medical skill, is allowed to make in this City, to this subject, and ask them to consider whether the poor of this City, who have but comparatively few persons in it to take an interest in their welfare, should be allowed to continue any longer without hospitals being built for their safe accommodation when prostrated with sickness.

I also wish to bring to notice my opinion of the extreme desirability of levying a general rate to cover the expense of cleaning *private or Fazendari properties*. At present these places are not, as a rule, cleaned by us, and, with the reduced establishment, it is not possible for the Public Health Department to attempt this work. Landlords neglect to take any proper measures to clean them, and too frequently only do so after the tedious process required by notice and summons. There are many lanes and streets which are in reality private property, but which are commonly supposed to be public ones, and if these are found in a filthy condition, blame is cast on the Scavengering Department. It would, in my opinion, be a great boon to the people if the Municipality were to undertake *the entire* surface cleaning of the Island. If every tenant knew that it was its duty to clean, for example, the cart in which his house was situated, he would, if it were not done immediately, bring the matter to notice, whereas now he knows it is useless, and is afraid of getting himself into trouble with his landlord. What he does now is to sit down and write an anonymous letter to me, complaining of the nuisance he suffers in consequence of the landlord's neglect.

I have long advocated that a special rate should be annually levied for *sanitary improvement;* and why I do so is because past experience shews if, at the Budget, a certain sum is granted for any particular work, yet that, on a financial crisis occurring during the year, this amount will surely be pounced upon. If such a rate were levied in each year, there would be some absolute definite progress. We will suppose, for example, that it has been determined that a broad road should be made from Queen's Road through Cavel, Market, Chukla, Mandwee, to the Elphinstone estate. The Sanitary Improvement Rate would be spent during the year in buying houses and land up to the amount collected and no more, and next year the same course would be adopted. If this were done, there would be vast improvements effected in ten years, and it is a course which is pursued with great advantage in large cities at home.

It is needless for me to speak in this report of the necessity of providing a larger supply of pure water, the necessity for which is firmly impressed on the public mind, and is a matter which possesses sufficient vitality to force itself on the attention of the Corporation.

But I earnestly wish that power had been given to the Municipal Commissioner in the new Act to order wells in the City to be covered in. The amount of filth that is carried by the air, and is thrown from the upper stories of houses in the native Town into wells, is truly surprising. The adoption of so simple a remedy would prevent many a case of suicide. I have heard that this idea has been objected to, on the score of the expense that it would involve ; but those who urge this objection cannot know much about the native Town, or how narrow the tops of the wells in the back yards or centre of houses usually are. I personally do not think the objection has much weight in it, for the cost of putting a brick dome over most of the wells could not be heavy ; but, even if it were, I still maintain that it is an expense which the owner might very legitimately be called upon to pay, with the view of preserving public health, and of removing one of the greatest temptations to suicide that exists.

Among other measures that are needed, I would venture to point out that, on account of want of funds for the purpose, although I think it as one of the first necessities of good Municipal government, there has never been any system introduced in *numbering houses* in this City.

It may seem a simple matter, but in reality it will entail a great deal of trouble, and it should be undertaken on some certain rules. For example, that in streets running north or east, the even numbers should be placed on the left, and the odd numbers on the right hand. If this course were adopted once for all, we should not be perplexed, as we often are, how to determine what is the number of a house, on which perhaps there are four different numbers painted.

Nothing has ever been done to provide the poor of this City with what they stand so much in need of—I mean, *public baths and wash-houses.*

If accommodation were provided for them in this respect, we should not have the public tanks defiled in the way they are ; and I am certain their establishment would be most gratefully appreciated by the masses, who enjoy a bath when they can get it without too much trouble.

A description of what I consider the most practical kind of bath and washing-place will be found in my report for the 1st quarter of 1870.

I next wish to bring to notice the desirability of erecting artizans' and labourers' dwellings. It is extremely difficult for European mechanics and others to get respectable lodgings at a reasonable rate, and the filthy dens in which the labouring classes of this City live are among the chief causes of the very high death-rate.

The Common Lodging-houses' Act of 1851, the Labouring Classes' Dwelling-houses' Act of 1866, and especially Mr. McCullough Torrens' Act for establishing artizans' and labourers' dwellings passed in 1868, have proved of inestimable benefit in England, in remedying sanitary defects in existing houses, and in compelling owners to demolish those unfit for human habitation, and to provide the labouring classes with proper house accommodation. There is no outlay which would more certainly recoup the Municipality than the erection of such buildings, and as Government has given ground for this express purpose, it ought, I submit, to be devoted to the erection of model lodging-houses. When the New Municipal Act was under consideration, I attempted in vain to have some of the provisions of the above Acts introduced into it.

Compare the following extracts from the Common Lodging-houses, Act, and Bombay Act III. of 1872 :—

Common Lodging-houses' Act.	*Bombay Act III. of* 1872.
Clause XI.	Section CXLIX.
"Every such house shall have an ample supply of water laid into it, in such a manner, and in such quantity, as shall be satisfactory to the medical Officer of Health. The cistern or butt," &c.	"Connection for the supply of water from any water-works belonging to the Corporation shall not be made, excepting—(1) on application of the tenant, or on joint application of all the tenants when there are more than one, with the assent of the owner in either case ; (2) an application by the owner alone, if he undertake to pay the occupiers' water-rate on the assessment of the whole property, so long as the property is occupied in whole or in part."

One section appears to me to wish to preserve public health, the other the pockets of the owner and Corporation. I look upon the latter section as one of the deadliest blows ever struck at sanitary reform in my time, because it is against human nature to suppose that owners of properties will apply to be allowed to pay

other men's rates, and because it will stop the action of this Department in getting Vehar water laid on to places where cholera has broken out.

The necessity for introducing a Factory Act has been previously noticed, but there is also a great want of a section, such as the following, from the Bakehouse Act:—"Every bakehouse, wherever situate, shall be kept in a cleanly state, and shall be provided with proper means of ventilation, and be free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance." And for regulations as to sleeping-places near bakehouses.

I must record with great regret that the Legislative Council struck out of the Bill the sections which we submitted, and which are so essential to the preservation of public health, relative to the necessity of providing—

1. Apparatus for the disinfection of any articles which might be reasonably supposed to have become infected.

2. For the conveyance of any person, suffering from any contagious disease dangerous to life, either to hospital or to his own house.

3. For a penalty for entering a public vehicle when suffering from such a disease.

4. For a penalty for letting a room, vehicle, &c., if it has been occupied by any one suffering from such disease.

I do not know, and cannot imagine, the reasons which influenced Government to omit these sections, the necessity for which has long been recognized in England, and which are terribly wanted in a city like Bombay.

I must also point out, in as strong terms as I can, the great need there is of establishing People's Parks. The Victoria Gardens are too far from the native Town for the masses to frequent them. Rich and well-to-do natives go there, but not in any considerable numbers. What the poor, whose interests ought in this matter to be first of all considered, want is some place *near their residences* in which they can take their children to run about in during the day. The small gardens Mr. Crawford made in Elphinstone Circle and near Bazar Gate and in the Crawford Markets and at Foras Road are very greatly appreciated by the poor. And this is the reason that, as before noticed, I advocate that if, by any means, the scheme is financially possible, the Mombadevie Tank enclosure be chosen for the site of the Northbrook Gardens. If that cannot be

procured, there is another—the triangle formed by the Grant and Falkland Roads with its base at Trimbuck Furushram Street. This would be close to Kamatheepoora, Khara Tulao, and Koombharwada, and would be greatly appreciated. Another might be formed in the heart of Kamatheepoora by filling in the filthy Gunda Tank, and making a garden on it.

In any case, I hope that Government will reserve for the people of this City the reclaimed ground at Back Bay from opposite the Marine Line Station to Chaopatee. It is quite refreshing to see the number of persons who every evening enjoy themselves by promenading on it, and I hope it will remain in perpetuity as one of the lungs of the native Town.

It has been proposed to place the Northbrook Gardens on that piece of ground opposite the Bombay Club, the Mechanics' Institute, and the entrance to the Dockyard. But I hope the project will meet with strenuous opposition from all those who agree with me that it would be contrary to the purpose for which subscriptions were called for. The following extract from the letter of the Private Secretary to my address will show the purpose for which Lord Northbrook gave such a munificent donation:—"Lord Northbrook has learnt that a subscription is being raised for the purpose of commemorating the first official visit of a Viceroy of India to Bombay, by the establishment of a public garden in the native Town, or for some other object which will be of substantial benefit to the native population; and His Excellency has desired me to send you the enclosed cheque for Rs. 5,000, which he begs that you will be so good to apply in aid of this excellent proposition."

I therefore hope, when the subject is taken up, that it will be remembered that the gardens *must be* for the native poor, and not for the rich.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GILLHAM HEWLETT,

Health Officer.

P.S.—The date at the commencement of this report is the date on which the first sheets were sent to press.

June 7th, 1873.

Statement No. I.

RETURNS (VARIOUS) OF WORK performed by the PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT during 1872.

DETAILS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for the Year.	
Wagons to Coorla	1,066	990	1,066	1,028	1,060	1,048	1,088	1,065	1,025	1,071	1,029	1,062	12,598	=by estimate to 88,186 tons.
Carts emptied at Bunders	25,315	23,118	24,150	23,786	25,299	24,147	24,566	24,393	24,390	25,159	24,836	24,296	293,455 / 16,654	Dept. / Private } Total 310,109.
Carts emptied at Burning-places.....	7,070	6,598	5,650	5,707	6,008	5,556	4,926	4,715	4,725	5,210	5,784	5,583	67,532	=by estimate to 19,204 tons.
Carts emptied at Filling-in-places	2,007	2,072	3,149	3,135	3,155	2,996	3,028	2,453	1,533	1,941	1,969	2,161	29,599	
Nightsoil Carts emptied	4,437	4,218	4,479	4,350	4,524	4,367	4,492	4,418	3,924	3,940	3,937	4,490	51,576 / 4,296	Dept. / Private } Total 55,872.
Nightsoil Baskets emptied	37,805	34,961	37,382	36,022	37,874	36,566	37,701	41,243	57,752	64,253	55,155	37,706	514,420	
Covered Drains opened and cleaned	44,602	52,582	50,471	57,171	52,949	50,550	51,721	50,907	45,917	52,901	53,433	55,258	618,462	ft., or 117·1 miles.
Houses Visited and Disinfected after cases of Cholera, Small-pox, Measles, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, or Fever.....	746	716	941	1,103	952	753	817	842	827	738	654	804	9,893	

Statement No. II.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER OF NOTICES servvd under various Sections of Act II. of 1865 during 1872.

Requirements of Sections.	No. of Section.	Complied with.	Not Complied with.	Ordered to stand over.	Cancelled.	Total.
Perform duties of Sweepers...	119	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Pull down huts or sheds ...	127	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Level, metal, pave, &c.....	128	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Cleanse house or land	144	907	1,999	505	243	3,654
Construct and lay down covered drains or pipes...	155	.....	16	2	.....	18
Fill up, clean tank, or low marshy ground, clean wells,	175	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Protect or enclose quarry-holes	185	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Cause a sufficient supply of water to be laid on	194	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Reduce the height of wood-stacks, By-law No. VIII. of Section	202	.....	.....	26	.....	26
Discontinue the use of dangerous trade.....	203	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Total...	.....	911	2,015	559	243	3,728

Statement No. III.

STATEMENT of SUMMONSES under Bombay Act II. of 1865, from 1st January to 31st December 1872.

OFFENCES.	Section of Act.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn, offence having ceased.	Total Cases.	Amount of Fines. Rs. a. p.
Depositing, or permitting servants to deposit, rubbish on Street	115	4	...	1	5	28 0 0
Allowing or causing water or offensive matter to run or be thrown on Street	116	2	...	25	27	18 0 0
Keeping for more than 24 hours filth or noxious and offensive matter on ground attached to the house ...	117	3	...	6	9	15 0 0
Not complying with Notice to cleanse or put in a proper state house or land	144	393	35	1,711	2,139	2,416 4 0
Keeping horned cattle so as to be a nuisance to neighbourhood	148	134	...	113	247	457 8 0
Keeping swine ditto ditto	148	21	...	21	42	38 0 0
Having privies not shut out from view by sufficient roof, wall, or fence	168	...	...	1	1	.....
Constructing privies without the consent of the Municipal Commissioner	170	7	1	3	11	51 0 0
Not complying with Notice to cause a sufficient supply of water to be provided in the Markets	194	...	...	3	3	.....
Using place as yard or depôt for wood without a license.	201	23	1	245	269	223 0 0
Ditto for hay or straw ditto...	201	2	...	31	33	22 0 0
Ditto for coal, charcoal, ditto...	201	4	...	10	14	20 0 0
Ditto for washing and drying wool ditto...	201	...	...	3	3	.....
Ditto for storing kerosine oil ditto...	201	1	...	2	3	5 0 0
Ditto for cleaning and storing hides ditto...	201	13	...	12	25	205 0 0
Ditto for salting and drying hides ditto...	201	2	...	3	5	50 0 0
Ditto for boiling fat ditto...	201	...	...	1	1	.....
Ditto for drying fish ditto...	201	...	...	1	1	.....
Ditto for storing dry fish ditto...	201	...	...	3	3	.....
Ditto for storing and boiling dammer ditto...	201	...	...	1	1	.....
Ditto for boiling and making soap ditto...	201	...	...	3	3	.....
Ditto for storing and cleaning bones ditto...	201	2	...	...	2	145 0 0
Ditto as tannery ditto...	201	7	...	3	10	378 8 0
Ditto as dyeing house ditto...	201	6	...	31	37	36 0 0
Ditto as brick kiln ditto...	201	1	...	9	10	50 0 0
Ditto as pottery kiln ditto...	201	3	...	2	5	15 0 0
Ditto as sulphur manufactory ditto...	201	..	...	1	1	.....
Ditto as gunpowder manufactory ditto...	201	...	...	1	1	.....
Ditto as fireworks manufactory ditto...	201	...	...	1	1	.....
Not complying with Notice to discontinue the use of yard or depôt for hay or straw	203	...	...	1	1	.....
Causing, procuring, or suffering to be buried a corpse in ground other than a registered burial-ground ...	205	2	1	...	3	5 0 0
Total...	...	630	38	2,248	2,916	4,178 4 0

There were 4,350 Summonses issued, including repetitions, witnesses, &c.

Statement No. IV.

RETURN of the NUMBER of HOUSES Visited and Disinfected during 1872 after Deaths from Cholera, Small-pox, Measles, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, or Fever.

MONTHS.	CHOLERA.	SMALL-POX.	MEASLES.	DYSENTERY.	DIARRHŒA.	FEVER.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
JANUARY ...	8	43	13	69	39	574	746	
FEBRUARY...	3	130	25	50	44	464	716	
MARCH ...	3	287	46	47	25	533	941	
APRIL ...	7	363	72	39	32	590	1,103	
MAY ...	3	274	56	33	18	568	952	
JUNE ...	7	192	42	34	33	445	753	
JULY ...	68	98	16	64	28	543	817	
AUGUST ...	71	34	8	68	63	598	842	
SEPTEMBER..	45	25	8	60	59	630	827	
OCTOBER ...	15	26	10	71	43	573	738	
NOVEMBER...	2	13	7	68	42	522	654	
DECEMBER..	18	26	4	82	47	627	804	
TOTAL...	250	1,511	307	685	473	6,667	9,893	

Statement No. V.

APPROXIMATE PRICE CURRENT, showing the Average Rates at which Provisions were sold in the Bombay Markets during the Year 1872.

ARTICLES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
BEEF.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Prime pieces, 1st sort.....per lb.	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 8	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 8	0 3 4	0 3 11
„ „ 2nd „ ..... „	0 3 1	0 3 0	0 3 3	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 3	0 2 11
Briskets and Round, 1st sort ..... „	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 4	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 11	0 2 3
„ „ 2nd „ ..... „	0 1 11	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 2 0
Meat for soup .... „	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 7	0 1 7	0 1 7	0 1 6	0 1 9	0 1 9	0 1 9	0 1 9	0 1 6	0 1 3	0 1 7
Shins, large ..... each.	0 5 1	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 5	0 3 4	0 3 3	0 4 11
„ small ..... „	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 11	0 2 9	0 3 1	0 3 9
Tongues, fresh ..... „	0 3 11	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 11
„ salt ..... „	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 10	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 11
Suet, 1st sort .....per lb.	0 8 1	0 7 5	0 7 7	0 8 0	0 7 7	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 3	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 4 11	0 6 7
„ 2nd „ ..... „	0 4 3	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 5	0 3 0	0 3 10
Beef Steak under part..... „	0 7 10	0 7 9	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 10	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 5 4	0 7 7
„ round ..... „	0 3 8	0 3 10	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 5	0 3 0
Kidney ..... each.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 3	0 1 5
Sweetbread ..... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
Marrowbones ..... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
VEAL (*large or small*).													
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	3 1 9	3 12 9	3 11 8	3 4 2	3 1 4	3 4 0	3 13 9	3 8 2	3 8 6	3 8 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	3 8 1
Fore „ „	2 8 2	2 15 2	2 10 10	2 8 0	2 9 10	2 8 0	2 10 2	2 9 7	2 6 10	2 6 0	2 7 0	2 8 10	2 9 0
Hind „ 2nd sort	2 13 5	2 14 9	2 14 5	2 14 1	2 14 10	3 0 0	3 0 11	3 0 0	2 14 4	2 10 5	2 9 0	2 12 5	2 13 10
Fore „ „	2 7 7	2 3 0	2 0 3	2 4 11	2 3 7	2 4 0	2 4 11	2 4 1	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 2 10
Head ..... each.	1 4 0	1 5 6	1 3 11	1 3 8	1 2 4	1 1 5	1 2 5	1 0 9	1 1 4	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 1 7	1 2 3
Liver and Heart	0 3 4	0 4 0	0 3 3	0 2 0	0 3 1	0 3 0	0 3 2	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 5
Feet.....	0 5 0	0 5 9	0 5 6	0 5 10	0 5 7	0 4 0	0 4 8	0 4 5	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 6	0 4 6	0 5 0
MUTTON (*Gram fed*).													
Saddle.....per lb.	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 1
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck ..... „	0 6 0	0 5 9	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 9
Breast..... „	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0
Head ..... each.	0 4 0	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 2
Suet.....per lb.	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 1

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
MUTTON (*1st sort*).	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Saddle.....per lb.	0 6 0	0 5 1	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 11
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck ..... „	0 5 7	0 4 0	0 5 1	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 6 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 5
Breast..... .... „	0 5 9	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 8
Head ..... each.	0 3 10	0 3 7	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 10
(MUTTON (*2nd sort*).													
Saddle.....per lb.	0 4 10	0 4 0	0 4 5	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 10
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck ..... „	0 4 0	0 3 3	0 3 9	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 11
Liver and Heart, 1st sort ..... each.	0 2 2	0 2 0	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 4
„ „ 2nd „ ..... „	0 1 9	0 1 6	0 1 11	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 11
KID (*small*).													
Hind Quarter, 1st sort.....	1 3 10	1 7 5	1 4 1	1 3 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	1 0 6	1 4 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 3 1
Fore „ „	1 0 3	1 1 11	0 15 7	0 15 0	0 14 9	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 13 5	0 11 7	0 14 6
Hind „ 2nd sort.....	0 13 5	1 3 2	0 15 10	0 15 8	1 0 1	1 2 9	1 4 0	0 14 3	0 11 4	0 12 5	0 12 7	0 11 4	0 15 0
Fore „ „	0 9 0	0 12 4	0 10 7	0 10 8	0 11 2	0 13 0	0 14 5	0 12 3	0 9 4	0 10 0	0 9 11	0 9 2	0 10 11
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart	0 5 11	0 7 2	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 5 5
LAMB (*large*).													
Hind Quarter, 1st sort.....	1 7 10	1 1 4	1 6 3	1 4 1	1 4 4	...	1 11 0	1 7 6	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 3 9	1 3 4	1 5 7
Fore „ „	1 3 5	0 15 10	1 1 10	0 15 4	1 0 0	...	1 4 6	1 3 1	1 0 0	1 3 5	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 1 3
Hind „ 2nd sort.....	1 0 4	0 11 0	1 0 3	0 15 8	1 0 5	1 2 10	1 4 0	0 12 9	0 13 2	0 14 6	0 13 5	0 13 6	0 15 1
Fore „ „	0 11 5	0 8 6	0 12 8	0 12 3	0 12 3	0 13 1	0 14 2	0 10 9	0 10 4	0 10 8	0 10 6	0 11 6	0 11 6
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart	0 6 0	0 6 6	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
PORK (*Fresh and Salt*).													
Pork, fresh.....per lb.	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
„ salt, country ..... „	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Pigs (Roaster) ..... each.	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
„ Head	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Sausages.....per lb.	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4
Bacon .... „	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4

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	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
SUGAR, &c.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sugar candy, 1st sort ..... per lb.	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
„ 2nd „ ..... „	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
Sugar soft, 1st „ ..... „	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
„ 2nd „ ..... „	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
„ brown ..... „	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6
Tea, 1st sort ..... „	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
„ 2nd „ ..... „	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
GHEE.													
Ghee, Surat ..... seer.	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
„ Ghauttee ..... „	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6
„ Jaffrabad ..... „	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
GRAIN.													
Gram, Jambooseer ..... per cdy.	30 0 0	27 6 4	29 2 4	30 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0 0	30 0 0	29 9 5
„ Ghogary ..... „	21 7 2	21 14 2	23 4 1	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	...	...	...	32 0 0	...	...	24 5 11
„ Ghauttee ..... „	24 7 2	24 8 3	25 6 5	26 0 0	27 1 0	28 0 0	26 12 4	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 4 0	28 11 2	26 15 0	26 5 5
Ooreed, Ghogary ..... „	30 0 0	29 10 8	28 14 10	29 0 0	29 0 0	30 11 8	31 13 2	31 0 0	32 0 0	31 2 5	28 13 4	24 12 0	29 11 10
„ Cutch ..... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mutt, Ghauttee ..... „	25 6 2	26 12 8	27 4 1	28 0 0	28 0 0	29 4 9	29 2 7	28 0 0	31 0 0	30 5 5	29 5 4	21 13 0	27 13 10
„ Cutch ..... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badjaree, Ghauttee ..... „	25 12 10	27 11 0	24 3 1	27 6 4	28 0 0	29 4 9	31 0 0	31 0 0	28 12 9	28 0 0	27 5 4	23 11 0	27 10 11
„ Bhownuggur ..... „	...	28 0 0	29 13 5	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 9 1
Rice, Jerasal ..... per phara.	6 2 0	6 5 7	6 2 0	6 8 0	6 9 5	6 12 0	6 8 11	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 3 11
„ Segundee ..... „	5 3 7	5 6 9	5 4 9	5 8 0	5 13 8	6 8 0	6 1 10	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 6 6
„ Common ..... „	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 3 5	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 3
Barley, New ..... per cdy.	15 6 8	12 3 2	11 14 10	13 9 7	13 6 8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	15 3 2	16 0 0	16 0 0	14 1 0	14 10 5
„ Old ..... „	13 10 3	10 8 1	10 2 0	11 9 7	11 6 8	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	13 3 2	14 0 0	14 0 0	12 4 0	12 11 7
Wheat ..... „	30 0 0	32 0 0	31 14 10	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 12 3	34 0 0	33 6 8	32 0 0	32 8 3	33 8 0	33 5 0	32 7 3
VEGETABLES.													
Potatoes, Mahabuleshwar, large ..... seer.	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 2	0 1 2	0 1 3	0 1 2	0 1 0
„ „ small ..... „	0 0 7	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 0 11	0 0 9
„ Poona and Surat, large ..... „	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 7	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 11	0 0 7
„ „ „ small ..... „	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 5
Yams, White ..... „	0 0 8	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 1 0	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 7
„ Red ..... „	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 10	0 0 7	0 0 6

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		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Pomegranate, Muscat	each.	3 5 8	3 2 9	3 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 3 9	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 11
„ Bombay	„	0 12 0	0 12 2	1 1 7	1 0 3	1 2 10	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 15 4	0 14 4
Apple, American	„	1 3 9	0 15 3	0 15 2	1 4 3	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	1 2 10	1 10 8	2 0 9	1 7 7
Mangoes, Afose	„	...	...	9 0 0	6 9 1	4 11 4	3 1 7	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 4
„ Payree	„	...	...	6 0 0	4 2 10	2 11 4	1 8 9	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 6
„ Common	„	...	...	3 9 10	2 3 5	1 10 8	1 0 9	1 5 8	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	1 15 8
Figs, Bombay	„	1 11 2	1 4 9	1 11 9	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	...	...	...	1 11 11
„ Poona	„	0 11 8	0 7 3	0 4 1	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 9	0 7 5
Grapes, Cabool	box.	0 9 6	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 7 4	0 12 0	0 13 8
Peaches	doz.	0 8 10	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 5	0 9 9
Pears, Verona	„	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
FRESH FISH.														
Pomphlet, white, large	pair.	1 1 5	0 15 9	0 14 2	0 15 7	1 2 8	1 7 4	1 10 6	1 12 0	1 5 6	0 11 8	0 13 6	0 13 7	1 2 3
„ „ small	„	0 10 5	0 9 1	0 8 3	0 10 10	0 12 1	0 15 8	1 3 2	1 0 0	0 11 11	0 6 1	0 6 5	0 7 1	0 11 1
„ black, large	„	0 8 0	0 5 5	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 11 9	0 9 8	0 8 6	0 6 10	0 5 3	0 3 3	0 2 5	0 3 4	0 6 8
Surmye, large	each.	0 11 6	0 13 8	0 5 5	1 1 5	1 1 10	2 0 0	2 12 8	1 13 4	0 13 9	0 12 4	0 13 7	0 11 9	1 2 7
„ small	„	0 6 9	0 7 1	0 4 10	0 10 0	0 9 0	1 0 0	1 6 8	1 1 5	0 9 6	0 6 6	0 7 8	0 8 5	0 10 5
Bouie, very large	doz.	3 9 8	5 11 8	5 1 5	8 14 8	18 0 0	10 7 5	11 9 4	11 6 4	10 10 8	...	9 15 4	14 0 0	9 14 11
„ large	„	0 10 8	1 1 4	1 2 0	1 15 5	2 3 1	3 2 9	2 7 2	2 6 0	2 3 0	1 0 8	1 8 1	1 10 9	1 12 6
Ghool, large	each.	1 5 0	1 13 7	1 10 2	1 10 9	1 15 10	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 11 8	2 7 3	2 2 0	2 10 3	3 13 0	2 4 3
„ small	„	0 13 0	1 3 3	1 0 1	1 0 6	1 3 2	1 0 8	1 14 0	1 14 8	1 5 7	1 4 0	1 1 9	1 1 2	1 3 9
Bhing, large	„	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 7	0 4 0	0 4 11	0 5 8	0 7 7	0 7 0	0 5 3	0 3 4	0 3 8	0 3 10	0 5 0
„ small	„	0 3 10	0 3 4	0 3 9	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 4	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 3 5	0 1 8	0 2 2	0 2 6	0 3 4
Baum, large	„	0 7 7	0 7 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 6 5	0 9 9
„ small	„	0 3 3	0 4 0	0 3 0	...	...	...	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	0 4 0	0 5 3
Prawns, large	„	0 13 2	0 12 10	0 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 1	0 7 2	0 7 10	0 12 7	0 10 1
„ small	„	0 2 1	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 2 4	0 4 8	0 4 0	0 3 7	0 3 2	0 2 9	0 1 11	0 2 4	0 3 0	0 2 11
Shrimps	handful.	0 0 6	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 5
Jiptee, large	each.	0 5 3	0 11 0	0 11 7	0 10 0	...	...	...	1 0 0	0 13 0	...	0 12 4	0 15 4	0 11 9
„ small	„	0 4 0	0 6 4	0 6 6	0 6 0	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 2	...	0 6 5	0 8 1	0 6 8
Bumlows	score.	0 1 4	0 1 9	0 1 10	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 9	0 1 2	0 0 11	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 1 2	0 1 5
Oysters	doz.	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 3 4	0 4 0	0 3 6	0 2 11	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 9	0 2 10
DRY FISH.														
Pomphlet, white, large	each.	0 2 0	0 2 3	0 2 1	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	...	...	...	0 2 2	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 4
„ „ small	„	0 1 0	0 1 1	0 1 0	0 1 3	0 1 3	...	...	...	...	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 3
Surmye, large	„	0 15 0	1 6 0	1 3 10	1 1 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 9 6	2 0 0	1 7 8	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 4 5
„ small	„	0 9 11	0 15 2	0 10 10	0 12 10	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 15 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 13 0	0 13 9
Palah, large	„	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 3 3	0 2 6	0 2 6	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 8
„ small	„	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 1 1	0 1 3	0 1 3	...	0 2 6	0 2 0	0 1 10	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 5
Dhomee, large	„	0 1 8	0 1 4	0 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 4
„ small	„	0 0 9	0 0 8	0 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 7
Wagtee, large	doz.	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 8
„ small	„	0 0 4	0 0 6	0 0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 4
Bumlows	„	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6

Statement No. VI.

RETURN OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND MONEY RECEIVED at the Slaughter Houses from December 1871 to December 1872.

Months.	Number of Sheep, Goats, Kids, &c.	No. of Horned Cattle.	No. of Pigs.	Amount received for Sheep, Goats, &c., @ 1 as. each.	Amount received for Horned Cattle @ 8 as. each.	Amount received for Pigs @ 8 as. each.	Amount received for Sheep-dung, &c.	Amount received for Cow-dung, &c.	Amount received for Hides, &c.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
DECEMBER 1871...	1,250	75	4	78 2 0	37 8 0	2 0 0	.....	...	...	117 10 0	
JANUARY 1872...	32,471	2,044	78	2,029 7 0	1,022 0 0	39 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	3,092 7 0	
FEBRUARY „ ...	30,372	2,064	71	1,898 4 0	1,032 0 0	35 8 0	10 0 0	...	...	2,975 12 0	
MARCH „ ...	33,373	2,234	82	2,085 13 0	1,117 0 0	41 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	3,255 13 0	
APRIL „ ...	32,037	1,967	75	2,002 5 0	983 8 0	37 8 0	14 0 0	...	...	3,037 5 0	
MAY „ ...	32,220	2,487	68	2,013 12 0	1,243 8 0	34 0 0	24 0 0	...	...	3,315 4 0	
JUNE „ ...	31,330	1,965	60	1,958 2 0	982 8 0	30 0 0	90 0 0	...	...	3,060 10 0	
JULY „ ...	26,202	1,851	74	1,637 10 0	925 8 0	37 0 0	64 0 0	13 8 0	...	2,677 10 0	
AUGUST „ ...	26,201	1,621	79	1,637 9 0	810 8 0	39 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	2,492 9 0	
SEPTEMBER „ ...	29,381	1,693	77	1,836 5 0	846 8 0	38 8 0	.....	...	1 4 0	2,722 9 0	
OCTOBER „ ...	30,081	1,671	77	1,880 1 0	835 8 0	38 8 0	2 0 0	...	2 0 0	2,758 1 0	
NOVEMBER „ ...	29,828	2,090	70	1,864 4 0	1,045 0 0	35 0 0	2 0 0	...	1 4 0	2,947 8 0	
DECEMBER „ ...	29,495	2,121	97	1,843 7 0	1,060 8 0	48 8 0	18 0 0	...	...	2,970 7 0	
	364,241	23,883	912	22,765 1 0	11,941 8 0	456 0 0	243 0 0	13 8 0	4 8 0	35,423 9 0	

Statement No. VII.

Markets.

RETURN POLICE COURT CASES during 1872.

Offences.	Section of Act.	No. of convictions.	Amount of Fines. Rs. a. p.
For stealing plants from A. C. Market compound	Police Act	*1	.....
„ Do. bread, &c., do.	„	†1	.....
„ Having in possession a false instrument for weighing	„	2	30 0 0
„ Using a place as a Slaughter-house without a license from the Municipal Commissioner	92	1	5 0 0
„ Having in possession a quantity of rice, bajree, &c., unfit for human food	197	‡5	.....
„ Do. of fish do.	197	16	90 0 0
„ Do. of meat do.	197	‖1	.....
„ Do. of fruit do.	197	1	0 2 0
„ Assaulting Market peon in the Esplanade Fish and Mutton Market while on duty	Police Act	§1	10 0 0
„ Having in possession Australian Mutton unfit for human food.	197	‖1	.....
	...	30	135 2 0

* Eight days' imprisonment. † Three months' imprisonment.
‡ Grain confiscated and destroyed.
§ Also bound over in the sum of Rs. 46 to keep the peace for six months.
‖ Destroyed under warrant.

UNWHOLESOME FOOD DESTROYED during the Year 1872.

Description.		Section of Act.	Quantity.	Remarks.
Mutton.....	Destroyed at Bandora.....	By-laws.	24,688	
Beef.....			9,520	
Mutton.....	Do. at Bombay.....	197	8,272	
Beef.....		197	8,668	
Fish.....		197	3,073	
Fruit.....		197	1,597	
Vegetables..		197	1,512	
Corn.....		197	49,400	
Australian Mutton...		197	565½	
			107,295½	= Tons. 47 cwts. 17 qr. 3 lbs. 27½

CAUSES OF DEATH, arranged according to the Nomenclature of Diseases drawn up by the COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

	Number in Nomenclature of Disease.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
General Diseases.	1	Small Pox	63	162	376	431	339	220	113	37	30	28	18	36	1,853
		„ with Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	1
	3	Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	4	Measles	20	28	58	94	72	50	19	12	10	13	9	6	391
		„ with Diarrhœa	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	6	Dengue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	..	1
	8	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	9	Enteric Fever	1	...	2	...	3	1	2	...	1	2	1	...	13
	10	Relapsing Fever	11	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
	11	Simple continued Fever	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	15	Ague	115	59	76	73	102	55	96	75	92	79	76	106	1,004
		„ with Liver, Enlargement of	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		a Quotidian	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	10
		„ „ with Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
A	16	Remittent Fever	548	439	490	547	539	432	441	546	565	507	508	535	6,097
		„ with Bronchitis	31	40	33	21	30	33	22	43	30	25	17	41	366
		„ „ Dysentery	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	3
		„ „ Hepatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
		„ „ Jaundice	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4
		„ „ Pneumonia	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	8
	18	Malignant Cholera	7	1	4	7	6	6	44	50	32	11	2	11	181
		a Choleraic Diarrhœa	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	1	...	9
	19	Diphtheria	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	20	Hooping Cough	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	1	8
		„ „ with Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		„ „ „ Pneumonia	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	30	Erysipelas	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	5
	31	Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	32	Puerperal Fever	5	3	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	3	21
	34	Acute Rheumatism	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	8
	38	Chronic Rheumatism	...	6	5	2	...	...	2	3	2	5	2	4	31
	43	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	4
		B, Secondary	3	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	..	1	1	...	10
		„ and Dysentery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ Myelitis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Syphilitic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		C, Hereditary	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
	44	Cancer	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	6
		„ in the Ear	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ of the Mouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		„ of the Tongue	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
		„ of the Stomach	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ of the Liver	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
B	48	True Leprosy	3	3	3	5	5	2	3	1	1	3	1	3	33
		„ and Diarrhœa	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	49	Scrofula	2	2	2	1	1	...	2	...	3	9	6	2	30
		a, Tubercular Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3
		b, Scrofulous disease of glands	...	1	3	2	2	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	14
		c, Phthisis Pulmonalis	177	211	212	157	149	138	149	187	154	190	153	181	2,058
		d, Tabes Mesenterica	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
		e, Tubercular Peritonitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	52	Diabetes	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	1	...	3
	54	Scurvy	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	9
	55	Anæmia	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	1	...	2	11
	57	General Dropsy	11	9	16	5	12	8	14	12	13	6	11	12	129
	58	Beri-Beri	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2

	Number in Nomenclature of Diseases.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
		Diseases of the Brain and its Membranes.													
	59	Encephalitis	2	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	9
	60	Meningitis	...	...	2	...	1	3	7	4	1	3	...	2	23
	62	Red Softening	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	65	Apoplexy	4	...	2	3	8	11	6	2	1	2	5	1	45
		a, Congestive	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	66	Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
	70	White Softening	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	5
		Diseases of the Nerves.													
	84	Paralysis	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	4	1	2	4	...	19
	85	Hemiplegia	5	4	4	3	9	4	6	8	6	5	5	8	67
	86	Paraplegia	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
	87	Locomotor ataxy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Functional Diseases of the Nervous system.													
Local Diseases. Diseases of the Nervous system.	90	Tetanus	4	6	5	2	5	6	6	7	3	5	5	4	58
		„ Traumatic following Burn	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6
		„ „ from Gangrene	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		„ „ „ Injury to the ankle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ Injury to the finger	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ Injury to the foot	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	7
		„ „ „ Injury to the nose	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		„ „ „ Injury to the eye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		„ „ „ Injury to the toe	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
		„ „ „ Operation for hœmatocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		„ „ „ Operation of deformed finger	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ Wound of head	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
		„ „ „ „ of right temple	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ Fracture of thigh bone	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ Fracture of right arm	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ Fracture compound of left arm	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ Rat bite	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ Cause unknown	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
	91	Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	3	1	2	13
	92	Infantile Convulsions	135	119	136	128	125	125	136	165	111	135	101	111	1,527
	93	Epilepsy	...	1	...	...	5	3	1	...	2	2	...	2	16
	96	Laryngismus Stridulus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Disorders of the Intellect.													
	105	Mania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
		„ with Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	107	Dementia	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
		„ with Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	109	Amentia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1

	Number in Nomenclature of Diseases.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Diseases of the Circulatory system.		*Diseases of the Heart and its Membranes.*													
		Diseases of the Pericardium.													
	217	Pericarditis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
		Diseases of the Endocardium.													
	224	Endocarditis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	225	Valve-disease	9	8	6	8	10	2	3	4	10	4	4	10	78
		" " Mitral Regurgitation and Dropsy	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Diseases of the Muscular Structure of the Heart.													
	233	Fatty degeneration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	235	Aneurism—													
		" of Aorta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	5
	242	Angina Pectoris	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	243	Syncope	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		DISEASES OF THE BLOOD VESSELS.													
		Diseases of the Arteries.													
	248	Occlusion—													
		1 Thrombosis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
		2 Embolism	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Local Diseases.		*Diseases of the Respiratory System not strictly Local.*													
	288	Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
		Diseases of the Larynx.													
	293	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	296	Œdema of the Glottis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Diseases of the Trachea and Bronchi.													
Diseases of the Respiratory system.	306	Bronchitis—													
		a, Acute	10	6	12	9	13	17	14	17	23	15	17	10	163
		b, Chronic	48	41	31	22	29	37	41	37	28	59	36	38	447
	314	Asthma	1	6	3	2	1	2	5	4	1	1	1	1	28
		Diseases of the Lung.													
	315	Pneumonia	70	67	73	49	46	39	51	67	46	48	45	56	657
	318	Passive Congestion	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
	325	Acute Pneumonic Phthisis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
		Diseases of the Pleura.													
	231	Pleurisy	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	5	1	13
		Pleuro Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	335	Hydrothorax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

	Number in Nomenclature of Diseases.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Local Diseases. Diseases of the Digestive system.		*Diseases of the Mouth.*													
	348	Stomatitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4
	353	Cancrum oris	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Diseases, Malformations, and Injuries of the Teeth, Gums, and Alveoli.													
	365	Teething—													
		„ Brain, Congestion of	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ Convulsions	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
		„ Diarrhœa	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	2	7
		„ Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
		Diseases of the Stomach.													
	449	Gastritis	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	9
	452	Perforation	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	460	Dyspepsia	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	7
	463	Vomiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		Diseases of the Intestines.													
	464	Enteritis	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	5	1	1	14
	465	Typhlitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	466	Dysentery	115	78	69	60	66	69	75	100	87	88	88	117	1,012
	468	Perforation, Peritonitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	469	Abscess in the Subperiteneal tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	473	Melæna with Diarrhœa	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	480	Hernia	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	2	...	1	9
	483	Parasitic Disease—													
		„ „ Ascaris Lumbricoides	2	5	3	3	1	4	2	2	5	1	1	4	33
	484	Diarrhœa	56	65	37	49	38	44	55	84	73	55	51	55	662
	486	Colic	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	5
	487	Constipation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Diseases of the Rectum and Anus.													
	490	Fistula in ano	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
	491	Hæmorrhoids	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6
		Diseases of the Liver.													
	501	Hepatitis	9	4	10	5	7	7	4	8	7	3	9	3	76
		„ Gangrene of the Lung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	502	Abscess	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
		„ discharged through Lung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ Abdominal Cavity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		„ „ „ and Peritonitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ not discharged	2	2	1	3	...	3	1	...	5	3	4	5	29
	503	Acute Atrophy	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	504	Simple Enlargement	2	2	4	3	1	1	1	3	4	2	3	...	26
	506	Cirrhosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
		„ with Ascites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	513	Jaundice	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	9
		Diseases of the Spleen.													
	524	Splenitis	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6
		Diseases of the Peritoneum.													
	331	Peritonitis	3	3	1	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	13
	532	Ascites	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	7

	Number in Nomenclature of Diseases.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Diseases of the Urinary system.		*Diseases of the Mesenteric Glands.*													
	534	Inflammation	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Diseases of the Kidney.													
	538	Bright's disease—													
		1 Acute	2	3	3	2	2	5	1	1	2	5	2	1	29
		2 Chronic	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	3
	554	Suppression of Urine	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
		Diseases of the Bladder.													
	557	Cystitis—													
		1 Acute	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
		2 Chronic	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
	570	Calculus	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
		,, after Lithotomy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Diseases of the Male Urethra.													
	526	Stricture	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
	691	Extravasation of Urine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	..	3
Local Diseases.		DISEASES OF THE MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.													
		Diseases of the Scrotum.													
	608	Sloughing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
	610	Elephantiasis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
		FUNCTIONAL DISEASES OF THE FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.													
	694	Menorrhagia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Affections connected with Pregnancy.													
		Disorders of the Digestive system.													
		Diarrhœa	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diseases of the Generative system.		*Disorders of the Generative System.*													
	703	Abortion	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	5
		Affections consequent on Parturition.													
	717	Post partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4
	719	Metro Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	7
	727	Puerperal Convulsions	8	7	5	7	5	8	10	11	11	12	6	16	106
	728	Sudden death after delivery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
		1 Thrombosis	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
		2 Embolism	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3

	Number in Nomenclature of Diseases.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Local Diseases. — Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion and Cellular Tissue.		*Diseases of Bones.*													
	758	Chronic Abscess	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
	759	Caries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
		Diseases of Joints.													
	768	Acute Synovitis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	769	Chronic Synovitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	773	Dropsy of Joints	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		Diseases of the Spine.													
	785	Lumbar Abscess	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Diseases of the Muscular system. Diseases of the Muscles.													
	795	Gangrene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Diseases of the Cellular Tissue.													
	818	Inflammation	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	819	Abscess	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	1	11
	821	Slough	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	4	1	3	20
	825	Parasitic disease— Filaria Medinensis	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	6
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases. — Diseases of the Cutaneous system.	859	Ulcer	1	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	2	11
	862	Carbuncle	...	1	1	...	1	2	4	2	...	1	...	2	14
	866	Gangrene	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	5
	869	Elephantiasis Arabum	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	902	Still-born	64	41	52	71	60	53	75	63	69	77	80	64	769
	903	Premature Birth	6	3	1	1	5	6	2	2	2	5	1	3	37
	904	Old age	12	17	11	15	7	7	4	9	8	8	7	2	107
	905	Debility	43	53	33	47	41	61	68	70	73	77	66	50	682
		Metals and their Salts.													
	906	Arsenic— Suicidal	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	1	2	11
		Homicidal	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
		Vegetable Poisons.													
	936	Opium, accidental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		„ suicidal	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	8
		„ unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	938	Alcohol (excessive drinking)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	4
		„ „ Apoplexy	...	...	1	2	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	11
		„ „ Brain, Congestion of	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	940	Hydrate of Chloral	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	945	Cyanide of Potassium Suicidal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	385	Poison, Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
		Poisoned Wounds.													
	987	By venomous animals— 1 Snakes	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		2 Morbid Secretions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1

	Number in Nomenclature of Diseases.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
		Injuries.													
General Injuries.	992	Burns and scalds, accidental	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ caused by clothes catching fire	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
		„ received during the conflagration of a house	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	6
		„ received whilst distilling Nitric Acid	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	995	Asphyxia—													
		A From drowning in a quarry-hole, accidental	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	7
		„ „ „ suicidal	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ in sea, accidental	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	10
		„ „ „ suicidal	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ found drowned	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ in tank, accidental	...	...	...	1	1	4	3	1	1	2	...	2	15
		„ „ „ suicidal	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	3	11
		„ „ „ found drowned	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	5
		„ „ in well, accidental	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	10
		„ „ „ suicidal	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	2	4	3	2	...	16
		„ „ „ found drowned	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
		B „ Hanging, suicidal	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	7
		„ „ by judicial sentence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
		C „ Strangulation, caused by a cord tied round the neck, homicidal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		D „ Suffocation, by a piece of cloth being tied over the mouth, homicidal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ by falling into mud	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ caused by the accidental fall of earth while working in a quarry	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ caused by the accidental fall of a house	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
	998	Infant exposure	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Injuries of the Head.													
Local Injuries.	1001	Scalp-wound, and inflammation of the membrane of brain, caused by an accidental fall on to the road whilst drunk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		„ and fracture of right fore-arm, by jumping out of a window, suicidal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	1003	Concussion of the brain, by an accidental fall out of a window	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		„ „ the result of an accidental fall from aloft on board-ship	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ caused by an accidental blow on the head by a rope attached to a sail	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ caused by a kick from a horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ the result of an accidental fall into a cistern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
		„ „ by having been accidentally knocked down by a horse	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1004	Fracture of the vault of the skull, the result of an accidental fall from the 2nd story of a house	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ compound, of the vault of the skull, by earth and stones falling on him	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

	Number in Nomenclature of Diseases.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Local Injuries.		*Injuries of the Head*—(continued).													
		Fracture compound of the vault of the skull, by an accidental fall from a height	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
		„ ditto by an accidental fall into the hold of a ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
		„ „ by an accidental fall from a balcony	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		„ „ by an accidental fall out of a window	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1006	Fracture of the base of the skull, by an accidental fall out of a window.	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	5
		„ ditto by an accidental fall out of a window whilst drunk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		„ „ by an accidental fall out of a window, whilst delirious from small-pox	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ by the fall of a house	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	8
		„ „ by jumping from a terrace on the third story of a house during a fit of insanity	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ by an accidental fall down stairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		„ „ by an accidental fall from the second story of a house	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ do. third do.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
		„ „ by an accidental fall from a scaffolding	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ by an accidental fall into the hold of a ship	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
		„ „ by an accidental fall from a mast of a ship	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
		„ „ by having been accidentally knocked down by a horse	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
		„ „ by an accidental fall from a cocoanut tree	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ caused by blows with a stick, homicidal	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ by an accidental fall into a quarry	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		„ „ by having been accidentally run over by a railway train	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ by having been accidentally jammed between the buffers of a railway engine and a wagon	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ occasioned by an accidental explosion of a blast of gunpowder	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ and right arm by the accidental fall of a shed on him	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		„ „ and ribs by an accidental fall from a scaffolding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
		„ „ and thigh bones, &c., the result of an accidental fall from the top of a quarry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	1008	Laceration of brain, by an accidental fall into a tank whilst drunk	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ ditto by an accidental fall from the third story of a house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	1010	Inflammation of the membranes of brain, by accidental fall out of a window	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Injury to the head, by an accidental fall from a ladder	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ to the head, by the fall of a house	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		Wound „ by a fall on to the road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1

	Number in Nomenclature of Diseases.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
		Injuries to the Neck.													
	1042	Wounds, cut throat, suicidal	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		" " homicidal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Injuries to the Chest.													
	1050	Fracture of the ribs, caused by an accidental fall from a scaffolding	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		" having been accidentally knocked down by a horse	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		" by an accidental fall from a tree	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		" and pluro-pneumonia, by being trodden on by a cow	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		" and laceration of lungs by being run over by a buggy	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		" and collar-bones, by the fall of a house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		" and laceration of spleen, cause unknown	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1056	Wound of heart, homicidal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Injuries of the Back.													
	1062	Fracture of spine, by an accidental fall from a tree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		" of spine, by an accidental fall into the hold of a ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	1063	Injury to the spinal cord, caused by having been accidentally crushed by the fall of a boat, paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		" " by the accidental fall of a bag of rice, paraplegia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		Injuries of the Abdomen.													
	1066	Rupture of spleen, caused by a kick from a horse	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		" caused by an accidental fall out of a cart	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		" and liver, the result of an accidental fall into the hold of a ship	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		" and compound fracture of right leg, the result of an accidental fall from the top of a house	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		" caused by an accidental fall on the road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		" the result of blows, homicidal	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1067	Wound of abdomen, suicidal	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		" of spleen, homicidal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Penetrating wound of abdomen, homicidal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Injuries of the Pelvis.													
	1090	Fracture of Pelvis, by the fall of a house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		" by having been accidentally jammed between a Railway wagon and a Station Platform	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1
		Injuries of the Upper Extremities.													
	1101	Fracture of the clavicle, by an accidental fall of an arch, emphysema	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1103	" of humerus, by being run over by a Railway truck	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		" compound comminuted of humerus, by being run over by a Railway wagon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		" of humerus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	1104	" of left arm, by an accidental fall from a tree	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		" of forearm, by an accidental fall from a tree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
		" of forearm, by an accidental fall into the hold of a ship	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		" compound of left arm, by having been accidentally run over by a carriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

Local Injuries.

	Number in Nomenclature of Diseases.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Local Injuries.		*Injuries of the Upper Extremities.*—(con.)													
		Fracture compound of a right forearm, by an accidental fall from a tree, gangrene	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		" compound comminuted of left forearm, by being run over by a Railway wagon, pyæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		" compound comminuted of left forearm, by being run over by a Railway wagon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Injury to the arm and elbow, by an accidental fall from a shigram, pyæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Injuries of the Lower Extremities.													
	1121	Fracture compound comminuted of right leg, by having been accidentally knocked down by a runaway horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		" compound comminuted of leg, by being run over by a Railway wagon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
		" compound comminuted of foot, by being run over by a carriage	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		" compound of leg, by an accidental fall of a bag of rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
		" compound of leg, by being accidentally run over by a cart, gangrene	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		" compound of right femur, by the fall of a house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		" compound of left thigh and ribs, by an accidental fall out of a window	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		" compound of left thigh, by an accidental fall out of a buggy	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		" compound of both bones of leg, by falling between two pieces of wood, pyæmia	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1122	" of thigh and leg, caused by the fall of earth, while working in a quarry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	1123	" of right thigh, by an accidental fall from a height	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		" of left thigh and right leg, by being run over by a bullock-cart	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		" of left thigh, by having been accidentally crushed by the axle of a mortar wheel	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		" of thigh, leg and shoulder, by being run over by a Railway wagon	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		" of right thigh, by an accidental fall into a boat, scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		" of both thigh bones, by the accidental fall of a shed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		" of thigh and ribs, by the accidental fall of a piece of wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		" of leg, by the fall of a stable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		" of thigh, by the accidental fall of an iron plate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Wound lacerated of thigh, by having been accidentally knocked down by a shigram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	1124	Fracture of the cervix intra capsular	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		" " vertebra, by the fall of a house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	1128	Fracture compound of right tibia, the result of blows with a stick, pyæmia	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		" " of tibia and tibula, by jumping out of a Railway train whilst in motion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	1135	" " comminuted of both knees and ribs, by an accidental fall from a height	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
		Unspecified Causes	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	9

II.

CAUSES of DEATH at different Ages among BOODHISTS and JAINS during the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

| | | MALES. | | |

CAUSES of DEATH at different Ages among BRAHMINS during the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

| | | MALES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | PERSONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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IV.

CAUSES of DEATH at different Ages among LINGAETS during the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

		MALES.																FEMALES.														PERSONS.													
		Days.		Months.		Years.											All Ages.	Days.		Months.		Years.									All Ages.	Days		Months.		Years.									All Ages.
		0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.		0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.		0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.	
General Diseases. — A — Fever.	Small-pox	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Simple continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ague	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	5
	Remittent fever	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	11	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	11	..	..	3	6	2	..	1	..	1	2	2	3	1	..	1	22
	Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other diseases classed under Section A of General Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	B — Leprosy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dropsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other diseases classed under Section B of General Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local Diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Nose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Circulatory System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Absorbent system and ductless glands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Respiratory system	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	6
	Digestive System — Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Digestive System — Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Digestive System — All other diseases registered under Digestive System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Diseases of the Urinary system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Generative system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Organs of locomotion and cellular tissue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Cutaneous system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases.	Premature birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Old age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Debility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accident and Violence.	Poisons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	General injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Local injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified causes		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Causes		3	..	2	7	..	2	..	4	1	1	3	2	..	1	26	1	..	3	4	3	..	..	2	3	1	1	..	1	2	21	4	..	5	11	3	..	2	..	6	4	2	4	2	1	3	47
Cholera, Small-pox, and Measles		..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
All other Causes		3	..	1	6	..	2	..	3	1	1	3	2	..	1	23	1	..	3	3	3	..	..	2	3	1	1	..	1	2	20	4	..	4	9	3	..	2	..	5	4	2	4	2	1	3	43

CAUSES of DEATH at different Ages among BHATIAS during the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

		MALES.																		FEMALES.																PERSONS.																
		Days.		Months.		Years.														Days.		Months.		Years.														Days.		Months.		Years.											
		0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.	All Ages.	0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 28	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.	All Ages.	0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 30	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.	All Ages.
General Diseases. A. Fever.	Small-pox	..	..	..	8	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	1	5	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	1	13	6	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	24
	Measles	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Fever: Enteric fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fever: Simple continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fever: Ague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	1	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	2	..	1	2	11
	Fever: Remittent fever	..	..	8	14	2	1	..	2	1	3	2	..	6	2	..	41	..	..	9	15	6	1	..	..	8	2	4	1	2	4	3	55	..	..	17	29	8	2	..	..	10	3	7	3	2	10	5	96
	Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	All other diseases classed under Section A of General Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	B: Leprosy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	B: Dropsy	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	B: All other diseases classed under Section B of General Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	5	2	1	2	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	3	3	4	4	1	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	7	8	6	5	3	46
Local Diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system	12	1	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	23	12	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	24	1	9	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	44
	Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Nose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Circulatory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Diseases of the Absorbent system and ductless glands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Respiratory system	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
	Digestive System: Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	Digestive System: Dysentery	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	2	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	3	2	..	3	15
	Digestive System: All other diseases registered under Digestive System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
	Diseases of the Urinary system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Diseases of the Generative system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	8
	Diseases of the Organs of locomotion and cellular tissue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Diseases of the Cutaneous system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases.	Premature birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Old age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Debility	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Accident and Violence.	Poisons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	General injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Local injuries	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
	Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Unspecified causes		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Causes		13	1	13	27	9	2	2	1	9	8	10	16	6	7	6	130	13	..	16	26	7	3	..	1	24	14	10	6	6	11	8	145	26	1	29	53	16	5	2	2	33	22	20	22	12	18	14	275
Cholera, Small-pox, and Measles		..	..	..	8	6	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	1	5	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	1	13	7	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
All other Causes		13	1	13	19	3	2	..	1	8	8	10	16	6	7	6	113	13	..	15	21	6	2	..	1	22	14	10	6	6	11	8	135	26	1	28	40	9	4	..	2	30	22	20	22	12	18	14	248

VI.

CAUSES of DEATH at different Ages among HINDOOS of OTHER CASTES during the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

		MALES.																	FEMALES.																	PERSONS.																
		Days.		Months.		Years.												All Ages.	Days.		Months.		Years.												All Ages.	Days.		Months.		Years.												All Ages.
		0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.			0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.			0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.	
GENERAL DISEASES.	A Fever. Small-pox	1	3	60	144	119	33	13	6	20	7	2	1	..	..	..	409	1	..	70	215	130	32	17	6	10	4	..	1	..	..	..	486	2	3	130	359	249	65	30	12	30	11	2	2	..	..	..	895
	Measles	..	..	5	54	62	13	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	..	..	13	51	60	7	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	138	..	..	18	105	122	20	5	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	279
	Fever. Enteric fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	7
	Fever. Simple continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fever. Ague	..	..	1	20	25	8	9	6	39	57	53	38	29	11	15	311	..	..	..	14	40	4	10	19	40	62	39	28	33	13	16	318	..	..	1	34	65	12	19	25	79	119	92	66	62	24	31	629
	Fever. Remittent fever	..	2	253	369	237	37	29	34	139	255	179	119	108	36	46	1843	..	5	227	414	276	48	32	37	122	136	105	76	87	41	72	1678	..	7	480	783	513	85	61	71	261	391	284	195	195	77	118	3521
	Cholera	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	7	12	29	12	1	1	..	1	73	..	..	..	1	1	5	3	5	14	9	6	3	3	..	..	50	..	..	..	1	5	6	8	12	26	38	18	4	4	..	1	123
	All other diseases classed under Section A of General Diseases	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	8
	B Leprosy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	1	1	3	..	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	2	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	4	2	5	..	1	21
	B Dropsy	..	..	..	1	15	..	1	2	2	4	2	4	3	..	..	20	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	1	..	5	2	4	1	3	1	23	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	2	2	7	6	6	5	4	3	43
	B All other diseases classed under Section B of General Diseases	..	..	1	7	13	2	4	4	38	95	92	56	38	14	19	383	..	..	..	6	8	4	..	9	98	115	67	59	51	18	23	458	..	..	1	13	21	6	4	13	136	210	159	115	89	32	42	841
LOCAL DISEASES.	Diseases of the Nervous system	360	24	62	32	2	..	4	5	10	18	9	9	5	3	5	548	309	17	54	21	5	..	1	2	5	4	5	..	..	1	4	428	669	41	116	53	7	..	5	7	15	22	14	9	5	4	9	976
	Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Nose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Circulatory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	6	4	2	1	1	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	6	4	2	1	1	23
	Diseases of the Absorbent system and ductless glands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Respiratory system	..	..	29	46	21	8	5	..	14	34	21	22	26	9	24	257	..	1	22	30	24	3	2	5	12	18	14	8	26	18	29	212	..	1	51	76	45	9	7	5	26	52	35	30	52	27	53	469
	Digestive System — Diarrhœa	..	..	13	34	31	2	2	3	6	19	13	10	9	3	7	152	..	..	8	28	36	13	6	1	5	12	8	1	8	8	8	142	..	..	21	62	67	15	8	4	11	31	21	11	17	11	15	294
	Digestive System — Dysentery	..	..	2	6	23	5	1	2	19	55	53	32	26	13	15	252	..	..	2	5	15	7	3	3	15	23	16	18	23	7	20	157	..	..	4	11	38	12	4	5	34	78	69	50	49	20	35	409
	Digestive System — All other diseases registered under Digestive System	..	..	2	10	5	1	..	1	3	15	11	12	1	1	..	62	..	..	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	4	2	1	1	..	..	19	..	..	3	12	6	3	1	3	5	19	13	13	2	1	..	81
	Diseases of the Urinary system	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	4	5	..	2	1	2	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	5	7	..	2	1	2	21
	Diseases of the Generative system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	18	9	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	18	9	..	..	..	..	55
	Diseases of the Organs of locomotion and cellular tissue	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	5	1	5	3	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	7	2	5	3	..	..	23
	Diseases of the Cutaneous system	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	4	..	2	..	..	9
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases.	Premature birth	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Old age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
	Debility	82	7	6	11	8	..	..	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	121	67	4	10	11	3	1	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	102	149	11	16	22	11	1	..	..	1	5	2	5	..	..	..	223
Accident and Violence.	Poisons	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	2	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	3	..	..	..	15
	General injuries	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	..	..	15
	Local injuries	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	2	7	18	13	4	3	1	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	..	14	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	8	21	15	5	4	3	..	68
	Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	11	6	4	1	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	7	14	7	4	1	..	..	39
Unspecified causes		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Causes		448	36	435	738	557	111	81	77	323	648	490	328	268	99	138	4777	381	28	407	800	604	136	79	93	367	425	289	205	239	109	180	4336	829	64	842	1538	1161	241	160	170	690	1073	779	535	507	208	318	9113
Cholera, Small-pox, and Measles		1	3	65	198	185	47	22	15	33	36	14	2	1	..	1	623	1	..	83	267	191	44	21	13	26	15	6	4	3	..	..	674	2	3	148	465	376	91	43	28	59	51	20	6	4	..	1	1297
All other Causes		447	33	370	540	372	64	59	62	290	612	476	326	267	99	137	4154	380	28	324	533	413	86	58	80	341	410	283	201	236	109	180	3662	827	61	694	1073	785	150	117	142	631	1022	759	527	503	208	317	7816

CAUSES of DEATH at different Ages among HINDOO OUT-CASTES during the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

		MALES.																					FEMALES.																	PERSONS.																
		Days.		Months.		Years.												All Ages.	Days.		Months.		Years.												All Ages.	Days.		Months.		Years.												All Ages.
		0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.		0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.		0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.	
GENERAL DISEASES.	A Fever: Small-pox	..	..	11	17	14	5	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	12	23	13	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	23	40	27	7	3	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	105
	Measles	..	..	3	13	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	2	9	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	5	22	13	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	46
	Enteric fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Simple continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Ague	..	..	1	5	1	2	3	4	17	6	5	1	1	2	..	48	..	..	..	6	4	1	..	9	12	5	6	3	1	..	47	..	..	7	9	2	2	3	13	29	11	11	4	2	2	95
	Remittent fever	..	..	49	48	33	7	4	5	11	29	13	9	8	1	2	219	..	..	36	45	44	3	4	2	9	18	13	11	7	3	5	195	..	..	85	93	77	10	8	7	20	42	26	20	15	4	7	414
	Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	12
	All other diseases classed under Section A of General Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	4
	B Leprosy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Dropsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other diseases classed under Section B of General Diseases	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	6	2	1	3	..	20	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	3	2	2	..	1	..	14	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	5	9	8	4	1	4	..	34
LOCAL DISEASES.	Diseases of the Nervous system	52	5	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	65	36	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	88	7	6	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	107
	Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Nose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Circulatory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	4
	Diseases of the Absorbent system and ductless glands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Respiratory system	1	1	2	7	2	1	1	2	10	5	4	3	1	1	46	..	..	..	7	12	4	1	..	4	1	..	4	9	4	1	47	1	1	9	19	6	2	1	..	6	11	5	8	17	5	2	93
	Digestive System — Diarrhœa	..	..	1	5	11	1	..	2	3	4	4	3	..	1	35	..	..	..	2	8	6	..	..	3	2	4	..	2	..	1	28	..	..	3	13	17	1	..	..	5	5	8	4	5	..	2	63
	Digestive System — Dysentery	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	6	1	2	1	1	1	17	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	6	3	..	3	1	..	16	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	5	12	4	2	4	2	1	33
	Digestive System — All other diseases registered under Digestive System	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	12
	Diseases of the Urinary system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Generative system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Organs of locomotion and cellular tissue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Cutaneous system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases.	Premature birth	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Old age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Debility	16	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	11	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	27	3	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Accident and Violence.	Poisons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	General injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Local injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	4
	Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	1	..	7
Unspecified causes		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Causes		70	6	72	96	72	15	13	12	28	82	43	31	24	7	7	578	47	5	65	111	82	11	7	4	32	42	29	25	24	10	8	502	117	11	137	207	154	26	20	16	60	124	72	56	48	17	15	1080
Cholera, Small-pox, and Measles		..	..	14	30	18	5	5	3	1	5	4	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	14	32	22	5	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	28	62	40	10	8	4	1	6	4	..	..	..	..	163
All other Causes		70	6	58	66	54	10	8	9	27	77	39	31	24	7	7	493	47	5	51	79	60	6	4	3	32	41	29	25	24	10	8	424	117	11	109	145	114	16	12	12	59	118	68	56	48	17	15	917

CAUSES of DEATH at different Ages among MOOSULMANS during the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

		MALES.																		FEMALES.																		PERSONS.																	
		Days.		Months.		Years.												All Ages.		Days.		Months.		Years.											All Ages.		Days.		Months.		Years.											All Ages.
		0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.			0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over			0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over	
General Diseases.	Fever. A. Small-pox	1	1	23	63	70	24	19	7	6	12	4	1	..	..	..	231		1	..	18	66	93	21	12	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	223		2	1	41	129	163	45	31	13	10	14	4	1	..	..	..	454
	Measles	..	..	1	4	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14		..	..	2	6	7	5	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	23		..	..	3	10	12	8	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	37
	Fever. A. Enteric fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Fever. A. Simple continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
	Fever. A. Ague	..	..	..	2	10	4	..	..	7	15	12	6	6	7	8	77		..	..	..	2	4	1	..	7	22	15	13	9	10	3	8	94		..	..	..	4	14	5	..	7	29	30	25	15	16	10	16	171
	Fever. A. Remittent fever	..	4	92	159	88	16	7	11	45	82	71	58	59	27	40	759		..	5	90	139	92	18	15	18	67	67	32	37	33	18	52	683		..	9	182	298	180	34	22	29	112	149	103	95	92	45	92	1442
	Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	2	3	2	1	..	..	15		..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	10		..	..	..	..	2	1	1	4	5	4	4	2	1	1	..	25
	All other diseases classed under Section A of General Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	8		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	9
	B. Leprosy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	2	3	..	..	12		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	2	3	..	..	12
	B. Dropsy	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	..	15		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	3	..	1	3	1	1	12		..	..	1	..	3	1	..	3	2	5	2	3	4	2	1	27
	All other diseases classed under Section B of General Diseases	1	..	3	14	13	3	3	6	52	83	61	44	36	8	18	345		..	..	2	18	16	1	4	24	145	150	85	43	30	11	17	546		1	..	5	32	29	4	7	30	197	233	146	87	66	19	35	891
Local Diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system	88	8	19	10	3	..	2	2	9	5	6	4	3	..	1	160		69	6	12	11	3	1	..	..	3	5	2	2	1	1	3	119		157	14	31	21	6	1	2	2	12	10	8	6	4	1	4	279
	Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Nose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Circulatory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	6	5	2	..	..	18		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	5		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7	6	2	1	..	28
	Diseases of the Absorbent system and ductless glands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Respiratory system	7	4	32	44	21	7	3	2	7	27	23	16	33	17	24	267		3	2	37	38	23	5	3	4	13	28	16	13	25	9	20	239		10	6	69	82	44	12	6	6	20	55	39	29	58	26	44	506
	Digestive System .. Diarrhœa	..	..	10	13	5	..	1	..	1	8	6	8	12	3	4	71		..	..	15	11	7	1	..	3	3	6	4	3	4	2	5	64		..	..	25	24	12	1	1	3	4	14	10	11	16	5	9	135
	Digestive System .. Dysentery	..	..	3	10	11	3	6	1	13	36	48	34	25	8	18	216		..	..	4	8	7	2	3	5	15	32	24	19	16	2	14	151		..	..	7	18	18	5	9	6	28	68	72	53	41	10	32	367
	Digestive System .. All other diseases registered under Digestive System	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	3	7	8	4	3	1	2	34		..	..	..	3	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	10		..	..	..	9	1	..	..	2	5	8	8	4	4	1	2	44
	Diseases of the Urinary system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	3	2	..	..	..	10		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	2	..	..	..	11
	Diseases of the Generative system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	11	2	1	..	..	..	30		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	11	3	2	..	..	..	32
	Diseases of the Organs of locomotion and cellular tissue	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	4	..	1		14		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	4		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	4	1	1	18
	Diseases of the Cutaneous system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		2		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	4
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases.	Premature birth	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Old age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	2		12		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	4	..	11		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	6	23
	Debility	69	1	10	8	3	1	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..		97		33	1	3	..	2	..	..	1	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	48		102	2	13	8	5	1	..	1	2	6	3	2	..	..	..	145
Accident and Violence.	Poisons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	6		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	7
	General injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4		..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	6		..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	10
	Local injuries	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	1	..	2	11		..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	1	1	2	..	3	..	..	10		..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	2	3	4	2	2	..	2	21
	Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	9		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	4		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	13
Unspecified causes		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	4
All Causes		168	18	195	383	232	62	43	41	159	302	265	197	196	75	121	2407		107	14	184	302	261	57	42	73	305	336	187	132	131	53	124	2308		275	32	379	635	493	119	85	114	464	638	452	329	327	128	245	4715
Cholera, Small-pox, and Measles		1	1	24	67	75	27	20	10	10	14	7	3	1	..	..	260		1	..	20	72	102	27	13	7	6	6	1	..	1	..	1	256		2	1	44	139	177	54	33	17	16	20	8	3	1	1	..	516
All other Causes		167	17	171	266	157	35	23	31	149	288	258	194	195	75	121	2147		106	14	164	230	159	30	29	66	299	330	186	132	131	52	124	2052		273	31	335	496	316	65	52	97	448	618	444	326	326	127	245	4199

CAUSES of DEATH at different Ages among PARSEES during the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

		MALES.																FEMALES.																PERSONS.															
		Days.		Months.		Years.											All Ages.	Days.		Months.		Years.											All Ages.	Days.		Months.		Years.											All Ages.
		0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.		0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.		0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.	
General Diseases.	A Fever. Small-pox	..	..	8	28	23	11	9	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	4	31	26	13	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	..	12	59	49	24	14	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	167
	Measles	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Fever. Enteric fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Fever. Simple continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fever. Ague	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Fever. Remittent fever	..	2	9	26	17	5	2	2	4	6	5	..	5	6	6	95	..	4	11	20	15	6	2	1	7	5	4	2	5	3	3	88	..	6	20	46	32	11	4	3	11	11	9	2	10	9	9	183
	Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	8
	All other diseases classed under Section A of General Diseases	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	6	7	4	3	..	1	..	..	28
	B Leprosy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	B Dropsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	3	2	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	2	1	12	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	..	1	6	2	2	3	1	22
	B All other diseases classed under Section B of General Diseases	..	..	..	4	3	2	1	..	9	6	7	4	5	..	..	41	..	..	..	8	5	1	2	1	8	6	6	7	4	3	1	47	..	..	..	7	8	3	3	1	17	12	13	11	9	3	1	88
Local Diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system	4	2	9	11	5	2	..	1	3	3	1	5	8	14	5	73	..	3	5	22	10	3	1	..	1	..	2	3	4	9	8	71	4	5	14	33	15	5	1	1	4	3	3	8	12	23	13	144
	Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Nose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Circulatory system	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	3	4	1	..	16
	Diseases of the Absorbent system and ductless glands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Respiratory system	..	..	3	19	13	..	..	1	2	1	2	2	7	2	3	55	..	..	..	4	18	14	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	44	..	..	..	7	37	27	3	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	5	99
	Digestive System .. Diarrhœa	1	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	1	3	..	2	3	4	2	21	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	..	..	1	2	1	2	4	4	3	26	1	..	..	1	8	6	1	..	..	1	3	4	2	6	7	7	47
	Digestive System .. Dysentery	..	..	..	7	2	1	1	..	..	4	3	3	4	3	1	29	..	..	..	..	6	4	2	2	3	2	6	3	1	8	4	5	46	..	..	..	..	13	6	3	3	3	2	10	6	4	12	7	6	75
	Digestive System .. All other diseases registered under Digestive System	..	..	..	6	5	..	2	..	1	3	5	6	4	4	1	37	1	..	..	..	8	9	1	..	1	3	4	3	2	..	3	..	35	1	..	..	..	14	14	1	2	1	4	7	3	8	4	7	1	72
	Diseases of the Urinary system	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	..	7
	Diseases of the Generative system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	1	1	..	11
	Diseases of the Organs of locomotion and cellular tissue	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	6
	Diseases of the Cutaneous system	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	1	3	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	2	1	4	14
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases	Premature birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Old age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	9	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	18	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	17	27	..	51
	Debility	90	6	6	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	108	59	3	3	7	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	149	9	9	10	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	185
Accident and Violence.	Poisons	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	2	..	..	9
	General injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Local injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	6
Unspecified causes		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All Causes	95	10	37	111	78	24	16	14	31	29	37	35	45	44	33	639	60	10	28	122	99	32	14	13	35	34	32	20	34	39	43	615	155	20	65	233	177	56	30	27	66	63	69	55	79	83	76	1254
	Cholera, Small-pox, and Measles	..	..	8	29	26	12	9	2	4	..	1	2	1	..	..	94	..	..	5	32	27	13	5	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	87	..	..	13	61	53	25	14	4	5	..	1	3	1	1	..	181
	All other Causes	95	10	29	82	52	12	7	12	27	29	36	33	44	44	33	545	60	10	28	90	72	19	9	11	34	34	32	19	34	38	43	528	155	20	52	172	124	31	16	23	61	63	65	52	78	82	76	1073

CAUSES of DEATH at different Ages among JEWS during the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

		MALES.																	FEMALES.															PERSONS.														
		Days.		Months.		Years.												All Ages.	Days.		Months.		Years.												All Ages.	Days.		Months.		Years.												All Ages.
		0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.		0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.		0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.	
General Diseases. A Fever	Small-pox	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Simple continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Remittent fever	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	7
	Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other diseases classed under Section A of General Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
B	Leprosy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dropsy	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	All other diseases classed under Section B of General Diseases	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	3	2	..	1	..	1	13
Local Diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
	Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Nose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Circulatory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Disease of the Absorbent system and ductless glands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Respiratory system	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	6	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	3	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	3	14
	Digestive System — Diarrhœa	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4
	Digestive System — Dysentery	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	8
	Digestive System — All other diseases registered under Digestive System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Urinary system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Generative system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Organs of locomotion and cellular tissue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Cutaneous system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases.	Premature birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Old age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Debility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Accident and Violence.	Poisons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	General injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Local injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified causes		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Causes		..	..	4	8	5	..	..	1	2	2	3	2	1	3	31	2	1	2	5	4	1	..	2	1	2	4	1	3	3	1	32	2	1	6	13	9	1	..	2	2	4	6	4	5	4	4	63
Cholera, Small-pox, and Measles		..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
All other Causes		..	..	3	5	5	..	..	1	2	2	3	2	1	3	27	2	1	2	2	4	1	..	2	1	2	4	1	3	3	1	29	2	1	5	7	9	1	..	2	2	4	6	4	5	4	4	56

XI.

CAUSES of DEATH at different Ages among NATIVE CHRISTIANS during the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

		MALES.																							FEMALES.																			PERSONS.																		
		Days.		Months.		Years.																		All Ages.	Days.		Months.		Years.																		All Ages.	Days.		Months.		Years.																		All Ages.
		0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.			0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.			0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.	
GENERAL DISEASES.	A Fever: Small-pox	..	..	3	5	2	2	1	4	10	6	1	1	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	2	8	3	..	..	..	..	5	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	5	13	10	2	1	4	15	9	2	3	..	..	..	64
	Measles	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Enteric fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Simple continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ague	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	5	3	3	1	..	1	..	18	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	4	3	..	1	2	1	1	..	17	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	2	6	8	3	4	3	1	2	35
	Remittent fever	..	4	13	11	5	2	..	2	11	9	11	8	4	..	2	82	..	2	16	11	2	3	1	3	7	7	5	6	2	1	3	..	..	76	..	6	29	22	14	5	1	5	18	16	16	14	6	1	5	158
	Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	7
	All other diseases classed under Section A of General Diseases	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	B Leprosy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Dropsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	2	3	1	1	..	..	15	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	4	3	3	1	3	20
	All other diseases classed under Section B of General Diseases	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	11	5	5	2	1	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	5	7	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	17	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	12	18	7	5	3	1	..	49
LOCAL DISEASES.	Diseases of the Nervous system	17	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	5	3	4	3	1	4	..	41	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	15	22	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	7	4	6	4	1	5	56
	Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Nose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Circulatory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	2	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	3	..	9
	Diseases of the Absorbent system and ductless glands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Respiratory system	..	..	4	3	1	2	..	1	4	7	6	1	8	3	1	41	..	1	5	3	2	..	1	1	3	3	5	3	2	2	5	..	..	36	..	1	9	6	3	2	1	2	7	10	11	4	10	5	6	77
	Digestive System: Diarrhœa	..	..	10	11	5	1	..	..	2	5	4	4	2	2	3	49	..	..	5	2	4	..	..	1	3	3	4	3	5	1	1	..	..	32	..	..	15	13	9	1	..	1	5	8	8	7	7	3	4	81
	Digestive System: Dysentery	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	3	4	4	..	..	..	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	3	2	2	3	4	6	..	..	..	24
	Digestive System: All other diseases registered under Digestive System	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	7	5	3	2	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	2	3	1	2	1	..	9	8	6	2	..	..	..	34
	Diseases of the Urinary system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	4
	Diseases of the Generative system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Diseases of the Organs of locomotion and cellular tissue	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Diseases of the Cutaneous system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases	Premature birth	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Old age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	8
	Debility	18	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	29	18	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	23	36	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	52
Accident and Violence.	Poisons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	8
	General injuries	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Local injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	7
	Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Unspecified causes		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	All Causes	37	9	38	39	24	7	13	40	63	63	40	31	10	13	..	423	25	6	31	29	29	7	3	11	35	33	25	24	19	8	15	..	300	62	15	69	68	53	14	4	19	75	96	88	64	40	18	28	723
	Cholera, Small-pox, and Measles	..	..	3	7	5	2	1	4	11	7	5	2	..	..	..	47	..	..	2	10	10	..	..	5	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	5	17	15	2	1	4	16	10	6	4	..	..	..	80
	All other Causes	37	9	35	32	19	5	..	4	29	56	58	38	31	10	13	376	25	6	29	19	19	7	3	11	30	30	24	22	19	8	15	..	267	62	15	64	51	38	12	3	15	59	86	82	60	50	18	28	643

CAUSES of DEATH at different Ages among INDO-EUROPEANS during the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

		MALES.																				FEMALES.																PERSONS.															
		Days.		Months.		Years.															All Ages.	Days.		Months.		Years.														All Ages.	Days.		Months.		Years.														All Ages.
		0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.		0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.		0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.	
General Diseases.	A Fever. Small-pox	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Measles	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Enteric fever	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Simple continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ague	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Remittent fever	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
	Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other diseases classed under Section A of General Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	B Leprosy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dropsy	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	All other diseases classed under Section B of General Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Local Diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Nose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Circulatory System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3
	Diseases of the Absorbent system and ductless glands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Digestive System — Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Digestive System — Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
	Digestive System — All other diseases registered under Digestive System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	5
	Diseases of the Urinary system	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Diseases of the Generative system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Organs of locomotion and cellular tissue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Cutaneous system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases.	Premature birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Old age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	Debility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Accident and Violence.	Poisons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	General injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Local injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified causes		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Causes		1	..	2	5	1	1	..	..	1	2	1	3	1	..	..	18	1	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	2	2	16	2	..	3	8	2	2	..	..	1	4	3	4	1	2	2	34
Cholera, Small-pox, and Measles		..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
All other Causes		1	..	2	3	1	1	..	..	1	2	1	3	1	..	..	16	1	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	2	2	15	2	..	3	6	1	2	..	..	1	4	3	4	1	2	2	31

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XIII.

CAUSES of DEATH at different Ages among EUROPEANS during the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

		MALES.																	FEMALES.															PERSONS.														
		Days.		Months.		Years.												All Ages.	Days.		Months.		Years.												All Ages.	Days.		Months.		Years.												All Ages.
		0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.			0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.			0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.	
General Diseases. A Fever.	Small-pox	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	8
	Measles	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Fever: Enteric fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Fever: Simple continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fever: Ague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
	Fever: Remittent fever	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	5	2	1	..	..	15
	Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3
	All other diseases classed under Section A of General Diseases	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
B	Leprosy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dropsy	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
	All other diseases classed under Section B of General Diseases	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	2	3	1	..	..	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	2	3	3	4	1	..	17
Local Diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system	3	1	6	4	1	1	..	3	7	8	..	..	1	..	..	35	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	11	3	3	6	6	2	..	1	..	5	7	12	..	..	1	..	46
	Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Nose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Circulatory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	..	7
	Diseases of the Absorbent system and ductless glands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Respiratory system	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	14
	Digestive System: Diarrhœa	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	7
	Digestive System: Dysentery	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	..	4	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	4	..	1	17
	Digestive System: All other diseases registered under Digestive System	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	2	5	5	1	..	1	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	2	8	5	1	1	1	27
	Diseases of the Urinary system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
	Diseases of the Generative system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	Diseases of the Organs of locomotion and cellular tissue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Diseases of the Cutaneous system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases.	Premature birth	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Old age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
	Debility	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	11
Accident and Violence.	Poisons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
	General injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Local injuries	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	5	1	..	..	10
	Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Unspecified causes		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Causes		5	1	10	16	6	2	2	14	37	31	12	4	3	..	..	143	6	2	7	10	9	2	..	..	3	14	8	4	4	..	..	69	11	3	17	26	15	3	2	1	17	51	30	16	8	3	..	212
Cholera, Small-pox, and Measles		..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	1	3	5	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	16
All other Causes		5	1	9	15	5	1	2	1	14	34	29	12	4	3	..	135	6	2	7	8	5	2	..	..	3	12	8	4	4	..	..	61	11	3	16	23	10	3	2	1	17	46	37	16	8	3	..	196

XIV.

CAUSES of DEATH at different Ages among NEGRO-AFRICANS during the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

| | | MALES. | | |

CAUSES of DEATH at different Ages among CHINESE during the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

		MALES.																				FEMALES.																PERSONS.															
		Days.		Months.		Years.															All Ages.	Days.		Months.		Years.														All Ages.	Days.		Months.		Years.														All Ages.
		0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 28	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.		0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 28	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.		0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 28	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.	
General Diseases.	A Fever. Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Simple continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Remittent fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other diseases classed under Section A of General Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	B Leprosy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dropsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other diseases classed under Section B of General Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	6
Local Diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Nose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Diseases of the Circulatory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Absorbent system and ductless glands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Digestive System — Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Digestive System — Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Digestive System — All other diseases registered under Digestive System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Urinary system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Generative system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Organs of locomotion and cellular tissue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Cutaneous system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases.	Premature birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Old age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Debility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accident and Violence.	Poisons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	General injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Local injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified causes		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Causes		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8
Cholera, Small-pox, and Measles		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8
All other Causes		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CAUSES of DEATH at different Ages among OTHER and UNKNOWN RACES during the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

		MALES.																				FEMALES.																PERSONS.															
		Days.		Months.		Years.															All Ages.	Days.		Months.		Years.														All Ages.	Days.		Months.		Years.														All Ages.
		0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.		0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.		0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over.	
General Diseases. A. Fever.	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fever: Enteric fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fever: Simple continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fever: Ague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fever: Remittent fever	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other diseases classed under Section A of General Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	B. Leprosy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dropsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other diseases classed under Section B of General Diseases	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Local Diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Nose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Circulatory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Absorbent system and ductless glands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Digestive System: Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Digestive System: Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Digestive System: All other diseases registered under Digestive System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Urinary system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Generative system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Organs of locomotion and cellular tissue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Cutaneous system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases	Premature birth	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
	Old age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Debility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accident and Violence.	Poisons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	General injuries	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Local injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified causes		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	All Causes	11	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	14	14	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	25	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	30
	Cholera, Small-pox, and Measles	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3
	All other Causes	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12	14	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	24	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	27

CAUSES of DEATH at different Ages among ALL RACES and CASTES during the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

| | | MALES. | | |

XVIII.

DEATHS from Different Causes in different Months, arranged in Quarters, for the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

		MALES.														FEMALES.														PERSONS.														
		1 Quarter.				2 Quarter.				3 Quarter.				4 Quarter.		1 Quarter.				2 Quarter.				3 Quarter.				4 Quarter.				1 Quarter.				2 Quarter.				3 Quarter.				4 Quarter.				
		January.	February.	March.	Total.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	Total.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	Total.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Year.
GENERAL DISEASES.	Small-pox	31	79	171	281	223	169	107	499	53	17	11	81	14	10	18	42	32	83	205	320	208	170	113	491	60	21	19	100	14	8	18	40	63	162	376	601	431	339	220	990	113	38	30	181	28	18	36	82	184
	Measles	13	13	26	52	54	30	21	105	10	7	7	24	4	6	4	14	7	15	35	57	40	42	29	111	9	5	3	17	9	3	2	14	20	28	61	109	94	72	50	216	19	12	10	41	13	9	6	28	39
A Fever.	Enteric Fever	1	..	2	3	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	2	1	..	2	3	..	3	1	4	2	..	1	3	2	1	..	3	13
	Simple continued	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Ague	51	36	40	127	41	44	21	106	43	46	48	137	37	38	54	129	68	27	36	131	33	58	34	125	54	29	44	127	43	38	54	135	119	63	76	258	74	102	55	231	97	75	92	264	80	76	108	264	1017
	Remittent Fever	299	261	294	854	276	292	247	815	222	314	332	868	290	296	321	907	282	221	230	733	294	278	218	790	242	277	265	784	244	229	255	728	581	482	524	1587	570	570	465	1605	464	591	597	1652	534	525	576	1635	6479
	Cholera	5	2	3	10	5	3	3	11	31	32	20	83	6	2	9	17	2	..	1	3	2	3	4	9	15	22	12	49	5	1	2	8	7	2	4	13	7	6	7	20	46	54	32	132	11	3	11	25	190
	All other diseases classed under Section A of General Diseases	4	4	2	10	1	..	1	2	2	2	3	7	1	..	2	3	12	9	..	21	2	3	4	9	1	3	3	7	..	..	4	4	16	13	2	31	3	3	5	11	3	5	6	14	1	0	6	7	63
B	Leprosy	3	3	3	9	3	4	2	9	1	1	..	2	3	1	3	7	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	3	3	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	10	5	5	2	12	4	1	1	6	3	1	3	7	35
	Dropsy	6	4	11	21	2	5	1	8	9	5	5	19	2	5	4	11	5	5	5	15	3	7	7	17	5	7	8	20	4	6	8	18	11	9	16	36	5	12	8	25	14	12	13	39	6	11	12	29	129
	All other diseases classed under Section B of General Diseases	77	104	109	290	87	75	54	216	74	85	75	234	81	63	75	219	111	121	118	350	81	84	88	253	83	114	91	288	128	107	123	358	188	225	227	640	168	159	142	469	157	199	166	522	209	170	198	577	2208
LOCAL DISEASES.	Diseases of the Nervous system	93	85	79	257	90	88	95	273	99	106	81	286	96	75	76	247	63	53	77	193	54	71	62	187	72	90	51	213	66	52	60	178	156	138	156	450	144	159	157	460	171	196	132	499	162	127	136	425	1834
	,, Eye, Ear, and Nose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Circulatory system	10	8	5	23	8	5	3	16	4	4	11	19	7	4	8	19	2	1	2	5	1	5	..	6	..	3	..	3	1	..	2	3	12	9	7	28	9	10	5	22	4	7	11	22	8	4	10	22	94
	,, Absorbent system & ductless glands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Respiratory system	63	65	67	195	42	52	46	140	62	67	55	184	72	57	59	188	68	55	52	175	41	38	50	129	49	60	49	158	54	48	49	151	131	120	119	370	83	90	96	269	111	127	104	342	126	105	108	339	1320
Digestive system	Diarrhœa	34	39	16	89	35	19	25	79	27	43	36	106	25	28	31	84	22	26	21	69	14	19	19	52	28	41	37	106	30	23	24	77	56	65	37	158	49	38	44	131	55	84	73	212	55	51	55	161	662
	Dysentery	72	53	40	165	37	44	41	122	38	56	41	135	49	52	79	180	43	25	29	97	23	22	28	73	37	44	46	127	39	36	38	113	115	78	69	262	60	66	69	195	75	100	87	262	88	88	117	293	1012
	All other diseases registered under Digestive system	17	18	19	54	16	12	18	46	12	20	22	54	12	17	16	45	8	8	8	24	9	8	10	27	4	10	9	23	8	9	5	22	25	26	27	78	25	20	28	73	16	30	31	77	20	26	21	67	295
	Diseases of the Urinary system	3	2	2	7	3	3	6	12	5	4	4	13	8	2	2	12	..	2	1	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	4	3	10	3	3	7	13	6	4	4	14	8	3	2	13	50
	,, Generative system	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	3	9	7	6	22	9	7	13	29	12	16	13	41	13	8	18	39	9	7	6	22	10	7	13	30	12	16	14	42	14	8	20	42	136
	,, Organs of locomotion and cellular tissue	7	1	4	12	3	2	3	8	5	1	5	11	4	3	4	11	1	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	4	8	4	5	17	3	2	3	8	5	1	6	12	5	5	5	15	52
	,, Cutaneous system	1	1	1	3	..	..	3	3	4	2	..	6	1	4	4	9	2	..	1	3	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	3	2	1	..	3	3	1	2	6	..	1	3	4	6	3	..	9	3	5	4	12	31
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases.	Still-born	44	25	28	97	50	33	30	113	48	43	41	132	47	45	41	133	20	16	24	60	21	27	23	71	27	20	28	75	30	35	23	88	64	41	52	157	71	60	53	184	75	63	69	207	77	80	64	221	769
	Premature birth	3	1	..	4	1	2	5	8	1	2	1	4	1	..	..	1	3	2	1	6	..	3	1	4	1	..	1	2	4	1	3	8	6	3	1	10	1	5	6	12	2	2	2	6	5	1	3	9	37
	Old age	5	6	3	14	8	1	2	11	1	4	3	8	5	4	2	11	7	11	8	26	7	6	5	18	3	5	5	13	3	3	..	6	12	17	11	40	15	7	7	29	4	9	8	21	8	7	2	17	107
	Debility	26	33	18	77	25	19	34	78	47	40	50	137	42	27	31	100	17	20	15	52	22	22	27	71	21	30	23	74	35	39	19	93	43	53	33	129	47	41	61	149	68	70	73	211	77	66	50	193	682
Accident and Violence.	Poisons	2	2	1	5	2	6	3	11	5	1	2	8	3	5	3	11	..	1	1	2	1	2	..	3	..	1	1	2	2	..	1	3	2	3	2	7	3	3	3	14	5	2	3	10	5	5	4	14	45
	General injuries	5	..	2	7	1	1	3	5	2	2	..	4	2	2	1	5	5	1	1	7	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	2	1	..	3	10	1	3	14	2	1	3	6	2	3	1	6	4	3	1	8	34
	Local injuries	6	3	7	16	13	10	7	30	6	4	13	23	10	4	10	24	4	3	1	8	3	2	2	7	3	5	5	13	1	4	..	5	10	6	8	24	16	12	9	37	9	9	18	36	11	8	10	29	126
	Drowning	..	5	3	8	4	4	6	14	8	6	7	21	9	1	6	16	..	2	1	3	4	2	..	6	1	2	3	6	2	2	1	5	..	7	4	11	8	6	4	20	9	8	10	27	11	3	7	21	79
Unspecified Causes		..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	2	3	1	..	4	9
Total		881	854	956	2691	1031	925	788	2744	820	914	875	2609	834	752	865	2451	794	717	882	2393	875	885	738	2498	734	807	721	2262	743	658	710	2111	1675	1571	1838	5084	1906	1810	1526	5242	1554	1721	1596	4871	1577	1410	1575	4562	19759
All Causes exclusive of Still-born		837	829	928	2594	981	892	758	2631	772	871	834	2477	787	707	824	2318	774	701	858	2333	854	858	715	2427	707	787	693	2187	713	623	687	2023	1611	1530	1786	4927	1835	1750	1473	5058	1479	1658	1527	4664	1500	1330	1511	4341	18990
Cholera, Small-pox, and Measles		49	94	200	343	282	202	131	615	94	56	38	188	24	18	31	73	41	98	241	380	250	215	146	611	84	48	34	166	28	12	22	62	90	192	441	723	532	417	277	1226	178	104	72	354	52	30	53	135	2438
All Causes not Epidemic		788	735	728	2251	699	690	627	2016	678	815	796	2289	763	689	793	2245	733	603	617	1953	604	643	569	1816	623	739	659	2021	685	611	665	1961	1521	1338	1345	4204	1303	1333	1196	3832	1301	1554	1455	4310	1448	1300	1458	4206	16552

XIX.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES, IN DIFFERENT QUARTERS, for the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

	Causes of Death.	Quarter 1st.						Quarter 2nd.						Quarter 3rd.						Quarter 4th.						Year ending 31st December 1872.					
		Males.		Females.		Persons.		Males.		Females.		Persons.		Males.		Females.		Persons.		Males.		Females.		Persons.		Males.		Females.		Persons.	
		No.	Prop	No.	Prop	No.	Prop	No.	Prop	No.	Prop	No.	Prop	No.	Prop	No.	Prop	No.	Prop	No.	Prop	No.	Prop	No.	Prop	No.	Prop	No.	Prop	No.	Prop
General Diseases. A	Small-pox	281	10·4	320	13·4	601	11·8	499	18·2	491	19·7	990	18·9	81	3·1	100	4·4	181	3·7	42	1·7	40	1·9	82	1·8	903	8·6	951	10·3	1854	9·4
	Measles	52	1·9	57	2·4	109	2·1	105	3·8	111	4·4	216	4·1	24	·9	17	·8	41	·8	14	·6	14	·7	28	·6	195	1·9	199	2·1	394	2·0
	Fever. Enteric fever	3	·1	...	...	3	·1	2	·1	2	·1	4	·1	1	...	2	·1	3	·1	1	...	2	·1	3	·1	7	·1	6	·1	13	·1
	Fever. Simple continued	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...
	Fever. Ague	127	4·7	131	5·5	258	5·1	106	3·9	125	5·0	231	4·4	137	5·2	127	5·6	264	5·4	129	5·2	135	6·4	264	5·8	499	4·8	518	5·6	1017	5·4
	Fever. Remittent fever	854	31·7	733	30·6	1587	31·2	815	29·7	790	31·6	1605	30·6	868	33·3	784	34·7	1652	33·9	907	37·0	728	34·5	1635	35·9	3444	32·8	3035	32·8	6479	32·8
	Cholera	10	·4	3	·1	13	·3	11	·4	9	·4	20	·4	83	3·2	49	2·2	132	2·7	17	·7	8	·4	25	·6	121	1·2	69	·7	190	1·0
	All other diseases classed under Section A of General Diseases	10	·4	21	·9	31	·6	2	·1	9	·4	11	·2	7	·3	7	·3	14	·3	3	·1	4	·2	7	·2	22	·2	41	·4	63	·3
	B Leprosy	9	·3	1	...	10	·2	9	·3	3	·1	12	·2	2	·1	4	2	6	·1	7	·3	...	...	7	·2	27	·3	8	·1	35	·2
	B Dropsy	21	·8	15	·6	36	·7	8	·3	17	·7	25	·5	19	·7	20	·9	39	·8	11	·5	18	·9	29	·6	59	·6	70	·8	129	·6
	All other diseases classed under Section B of General Diseases	290	10·8	350	14·6	640	12·6	216	7·9	253	10·1	469	8·9	234	9·0	288	12·7	522	10·7	219	8·9	358	17·0	577	12·7	959	9·1	1249	13·5	2208	11·2
Local Diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system	257	9·6	193	8·1	450	8·9	273	10·0	187	7·5	460	8·8	286	11·0	213	9·4	499	10·2	247	10·1	178	8·4	425	9·3	1063	10·1	771	8·3	1834	9·3
	Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Nose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Circulatory system	23	·9	5	·2	28	·6	16	·6	6	·2	22	·4	19	·7	3	·1	22	·5	19	·8	3	·1	22	·5	77	·7	17	·2	94	·5
	Absorbent system and ductless glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Respiratory system	195	7·2	175	7·3	370	7·3	140	5·1	129	5·2	269	5·1	184	7·0	158	7·0	342	7·0	188	7·7	151	7·2	339	7·4	707	6·7	613	6·6	1320	6·7
	Digestive System: Diarrhœa	89	3·3	69	2·9	158	3·1	79	2·9	52	2·1	131	2·5	106	4·1	106	4·7	212	4·4	84	3·4	77	3·7	161	3·8	358	3·4	304	3·3	662	3·3
	Digestive System: Dysentery	165	6·1	97	4·1	262	5·2	122	4·4	73	2·9	195	3·7	135	5·2	127	5·6	262	5·4	180	7·3	113	5·4	293	6·4	602	5·7	410	4·4	1012	5·1
	Digestive System: All other diseases registered under Digestive System	54	2·0	24	1·0	78	1·5	46	1·7	27	1·1	73	1·4	54	2·1	23	1·0	77	1·6	45	1·8	22	1·0	67	1·5	199	1·9	96	1·0	295	·15
	Diseases of the Urinary system	7	·3	3	·1	10	·2	12	·4	1	...	13	·3	13	·5	1	...	14	·3	12	·5	1	...	13	·3	44	·4	6	·1	50	·3
	Diseases of the Generative system	...	...	22	1·0	22	·4	1	...	29	1·2	30	·6	1	...	41	1·8	42	·9	3	·1	39	1·8	42	·9	5	·1	131	1·4	136	·7
	Diseases of the Organs of locomotion and cellular tissue	12	·4	5	·2	17	·3	8	·3	...	...	8	·2	11	·4	1	...	12	·3	11	·5	4	·2	15	·3	42	·4	10	·1	52	·3
	Diseases of the Cutaneous system	3	·1	3	·1	6	·1	3	·1	1	...	4	·1	6	·2	3	·1	9	·2	9	·4	3	·1	12	·3	21	·2	10	·1	31	·2
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases.	Still-born	97	3·6	60	2·5	157	3·1	113	4·1	71	2·9	184	3·5	132	5·1	75	3·3	207	4·3	133	5·4	88	4·2	221	4·8	475	4·5	294	3·2	769	3·9
	Premature birth	4	·2	6	·3	10	·2	8	·3	4	·2	12	·2	4	·2	2	·1	6	·1	1	...	8	·4	9	·2	417	·2	20	·2	437	·2
	Old age	14	·5	26	1·1	40	·8	11	·4	18	·7	29	·6	8	·3	13	·6	21	·4	11	·5	6	·3	17	·4	44	·4	63	·7	107	·5
	Debility	77	2·9	52	2·2	129	2·5	78	2·8	71	2·9	149	2·8	137	5·2	74	3·3	211	4·3	100	4·1	93	4·4	193	4·2	392	3·7	290	3·1	682	3·4
Accident and Violence.	Poisons	5	·2	2	·1	7	·1	11	·4	3	·1	14	·3	8	·3	2	·1	10	·2	11	·5	3	·1	14	·3	35	·3	10	·1	45	·2
	General injuries	7	·3	7	·3	14	·3	5	·2	1	...	6	·1	4	·2	2	·1	6	·1	5	·2	3	·1	8	·2	21	·2	13	·1	34	·2
	Local injuries	16	·6	8	·3	24	·5	30	1·1	7	·3	37	·7	23	·9	13	·6	36	·7	24	1·0	5	·2	29	·6	93	·9	33	·4	126	·6
	Drowning	8	·3	3	·1	11	·2	14	·5	6	·2	20	·4	21	·8	6	·3	27	·6	16	·6	5	·2	21	·5	59	·6	20	·2	79	·4
Unspecified Causes		1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	·1	2	·1	4	·1	4	...	5	·1	9	...
	Total	2691	100·0	2393	100·0	5084	100·0	2744	100·0	2498	100·0	5242	100·0	2609	100·0	2262	100·0	4871	100·0	2451	100·0	2111	100·0	4562	100·0	10495	100·0	9264	100·0	19759	100·0
	Cholera, Small-pox, and Measles	343	13·2	380	16·3	723	14·7	615	23·4	611	25·2	1226	24·2	188	7·6	166	7·6	354	7·6	73	3·1	62	3·1	135	3·1	1219	12·2	1219	13·6	2438	12·8
	All other Causes not Epidemic	2251	86·8	1953	83·7	4204	85·3	2016	76·6	1816	14·8	3832	75·8	2289	92·4	2021	92·4	4310	92·4	2245	96·9	1961	96·9	4206	96·9	8801	87·8	7751	86·4	16552	87·2
	All Causes exclusive of Still-born	2594	100·0	2333	100·0	4927	100·0	2631	100·0	2427	100·0	5058	100·0	2477	100·0	2187	100·0	4664	100·0	2318	100·0	2028	100·0	4341	100·0	10020	100·0	8970	100·0	18990	100·0

XX.

NUMBER and PROPORTION of DEATHS from EPIDEMIC and from Ordinary Causes in the several Months and Quarters for the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

Causes of Deaths.	Quarter 1st.								Quarter 2nd.								Quarter 3rd.								Quarter 4th.							
	January.		February.		March.		Quarter.		April.		May.		June.		Quarter.		July.		August.		September.		Quarter.		October.		November.		December.		Quarter.	
	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.
Small-pox	63	70·0	162	84·4	376	85·3	601	83·1	431	81·0	339	81·3	220	79·4	990	80·8	113	63·5	38	36·6	30	41·7	181	51·1	28	53·8	18	60·0	36	67·9	82	60·8
Measles	20	22·2	28	14·6	61	13·8	109	15·1	94	17·7	72	17·3	50	18·1	216	17·6	19	10·7	12	11·5	10	13·9	41	11·6	13	25·0	9	30·0	6	11·3	28	20·7
Cholera	7	7·8	2	1·0	4	·9	13	1·8	7	1·3	6	1·4	7	2·5	20	1·6	46	25·8	54	51·9	32	44·4	132	37·3	11	21·2	3	10·0	11	20·8	25	18·5
Epidemic Causes	90	100·0	192	100·0	441	100·0	723	100·0	532	100·0	417	100·0	277	100·0	1226	100·0	178	100·0	104	100·0	72	100·0	354	100·0	52	100·0	30	100·0	53	100·0	135	100·0
Fever	701	46·1	545	40·7	603	44·8	1849	44·0	644	49·4	677	50·8	521	43·6	1842	48·1	563	43·3	666	42·9	690	47·4	1919	44·5	616	42·5	602	46·3	684	46·9	1902	45·2
Diseases of the Nervous system	156	10·2	138	10·3	156	11·6	450	10·7	144	11·0	159	11·9	157	13·1	460	12·0	171	13·1	196	12·6	132	9·1	499	11·6	162	11·2	127	9·8	136	9·3	425	10·1
Do. Respiratory do.	131	8·6	120	9·0	119	8·9	370	8·8	83	6·4	90	6·8	96	8·0	269	7·0	111	8·5	127	8·2	104	7·1	342	7·9	126	8·7	105	8·1	108	7·4	339	8·1
Diarrhœa	56	3·7	65	4·9	37	2·8	158	3·8	49	3·8	38	2·8	44	3·7	131	3·4	55	4·2	84	5·4	73	5·0	212	4·9	55	3·8	51	3·9	55	3·8	161	3·8
Dysentery	115	7·6	78	5·8	69	5·1	262	6·2	60	4·6	66	5·0	69	5·8	195	5·1	75	5·8	100	6·4	87	6·0	262	6·1	88	6·1	88	6·8	117	8·0	293	7·0
Other Causes not Epidemic	362	23·8	392	29·3	361	26·8	1115	26·5	323	24 8	303	22 7	309	25·8	935	24·4	326	25·1	381	24·5	369	25·4	1076	25·0	401	27·7	327	25·1	358	24·6	1086	25·8
All Causes except Epidemic	1521	100·0	1338	100·0	1345	100·0	4204	100·0	1363	100·0	1333	100·0	1196	100·0	3832	100·0	1301	100·0	1554	100·0	1455	100·0	4310	100·0	1448	100·0	1300	100·0	1458	100·0	4206	100·0
Epidemic Causes	90	5·6	192	12·5	441	24·7	723	14·7	532	29·0	417	23·8	277	18·8	1226	24·2	178	12·0	104	6·3	72	4·7	354	7·6	52	3·5	30	2·3	53	3·5	135	3·1
All other Causes	1521	94·4	1338	87·5	1345	75·3	4204	85·3	1363	71·0	1333	76·2	1196	81·2	3832	75·8	1301	88·0	1554	93·7	1455	95·3	4310	92·4	1448	96·5	1300	97·7	1458	96·5	4206	96·9
All Causes except Still-born	1611	100·0	1530	100·0	1786	100·0	4927	100·0	1835	100·0	1750	100·0	1473	100·0	5058	100·0	1479	100·0	1658	100·0	1527	100·0	4664	100·0	1500	100·0	1330	100·0	1511	100·0	4341	100·0

PROPORTION of MALE to FEMALE DEATHS from different Causes in different Quarters for the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

		Quarter 1st.			Quarter 2nd.			Quarter 3rd.			Quarter 4th.			Year ending 31st December 1872.		
		Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.
General Diseases — A	Small-pox	281	320	87·8	499	491	101·6	81	100	81·0	42	40	105·0	903	951	94·9
	Measles	52	57	91·2	105	111	94·5	24	17	141·1	14	14	100·0	195	199	97·9
	Fever — Enteric fever	3	...	...	2	2	100·0	1	2	50·0	1	2	50·0	7	6	116·6
	Fever — Simple continued	...	1	...	1	1	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	50·0
	Fever — Ague	127	131	96·9	106	125	84·8	137	127	107·8	129	135	95·5	499	518	96·3
	Fever — Remittent fever	854	733	116·5	815	790	103·1	868	784	110·7	907	728	124·5	3,444	3,035	113·4
	Cholera	10	3	333·3	11	9	122·2	83	49	169·3	17	8	212·5	121	69	175·3
	All other diseases classed under Section A of General Diseases	10	21	47·6	2	9	22·2	7	7	100·0	3	4	75·0	22	41	53·6
General Diseases — B	Leprosy	9	1	900·0	9	3	300·0	2	4	50·0	7	...	...	27	8	337·5
	Dropsy	21	15	140·0	8	17	47·0	19	20	95·0	11	18	61·1	59	70	84·2
	All other diseases classed under Section B of General Diseases	290	350	82·8	216	253	85·3	234	288	81·2	219	358	61·1	959	1,249	76·7
Local Diseases	Diseases of the Nervous system	257	193	133·1	273	187	145·9	286	213	134·2	247	178	13·8	1,063	771	137·8
	,, Eye, Ear, and Nose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Circulatory system	23	5	460·0	16	6	266·6	19	3	633·3	19	3	633·3	77	17	452·9
	,, Absorbent system and ductless glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Respiratory system	195	176	111·4	140	129	108·5	184	158	116·4	188	151	124·5	707	613	115·3
	Digestive system — Diarrhœa	89	69	128·9	79	52	151·9	106	106	100·0	84	77	109·0	358	304	117·7
	Digestive system — Dysentery	165	97	170·1	122	73	167·1	135	127	106·2	180	113	159·2	602	410	146·8
	Digestive system — All other diseases registered under Digestive System	54	24	225·0	46	27	170·3	54	23	234·7	45	22	204·5	199	96	207·2
	Diseases of the Urinary system	7	3	233·3	12	1	1,200·0	13	1	1,300·0	12	1	1,200·0	44	6	733·3
	,, Generative system	...	22	...	1	29	3·4	1	41	2·4	3	39	7·6	5	131	3·8
	,, Organs of locomotion and cellular tissue	12	5	240·0	8	...	...	11	1	1,100·0	11	4	275·0	42	10	420·0
	,, Cutaneous system	3	3	100·0	3	1	300·0	6	3	200·0	9	3	300·0	21	10	210·0
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases	Still-born	97	60	161·6	113	71	159·1	132	75	176·0	133	88	151·1	475	294	161·5
	Premature birth	4	6	66·6	8	4	200·0	4	2	200·0	1	8	12·5	17	20	85·0
	Old age	14	26	53·8	11	18	61·1	8	13	61·5	11	6	183·3	44	63	69·8
	Debility	77	52	148·0	78	71	109·8	137	74	185·1	100	93	107·5	392	290	135·1
Accident and Violence	Poisons	5	2	250·0	11	3	366·6	8	2	400·0	11	3	366·6	35	10	350·0
	General injuries	7	7	100·0	5	1	500·0	4	2	200·0	5	3	166·6	21	13	161·5
	Local injuries	16	8	200·0	30	7	428·5	23	13	176·9	24	5	480·0	93	33	281·8
	Drowning	8	3	266·6	14	6	233·3	21	6	350·0	16	5	320·0	59	20	295·0
Unspecified Causes		1	1	100·0	...	1	...	1	1	100·0	2	2	100·0	4	5	80·0
Total		2,691	2,393	112·4	2,744	2,498	109·8	2,669	2,262	115·3	2,451	2,111	116·1	10,495	9,264	113·2
Cholera, Small-pox, and Measles		343	380	90·2	615	611	100·6	188	166	113·2	73	62	117·7	1,219	1,219	100·0
All other Causes not Epidemic		2,251	1,953	115·2	2,016	1,816	111·0	2,289	2,021	113·2	2,245	1,961	114·4	8,801	7,751	113·5
All Causes exclusive of Still-born		2,594	2,333	111·1	2,631	2,427	108·4	2,477	2,187	113·2	2,318	2,023	114·5	10,020	8,970	111·7

NUMBER and PROPORTION of DEATHS in different Months from different Causes for the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

	Small-pox.		Measles.		Cholera.		Small-pox, Measles and Cholera.		Fever.		Diseases of Nervous System.		Diseases of Respiratory System.		Diarrhœa.		Dysentery.		Other Causes not Epidemic.		All Causes except Epidemic.		All Causes except Still-born.	
	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.
JANUARY	63	3·4	20	5·1	7	3·7	90	3·7	701	9·3	156	8·5	131	9·9	56	8·5	115	11·4	362	8·6	1,521	9·2	1,611	8·5
FEBRUARY	162	8·7	28	7·1	2	1·1	192	7·9	545	7·3	138	7·5	120	9·1	65	9·8	78	7·7	392	9·3	1,338	8·1	1,530	8·1
MARCH	376	20·3	61	15·5	4	2·1	441	18·1	603	8·0	156	8·5	119	9·0	37	5·6	69	6·8	361	8·6	1,345	8·1	1,786	9·4
APRIL	431	23·2	94	23·9	7	3·7	532	21·8	644	8 6	144	7·9	83	6·3	49	7·4	60	5·9	323	7·7	1,303	7·9	1,835	9·7
MAY	339	18·3	72	18·3	6	3·2	417	17·1	677	9·0	159	8·7	90	6·8	38	5·7	66	6·5	303	7·2	1,333	8·0	1,750	9·2
JUNE	220	11·9	50	12·7	7	3·7	277	11·4	521	6·9	157	8·6	96	7·3	44	6·7	69	6·8	309	7·3	1,196	7·2	1,473	7·7
JULY	113	6·1	19	4·8	46	24 2	178	7·3	563	7·5	171	9·3	111	8·4	55	8·3	75	7·4	326	7·7	1,301	7·9	1,479	7·8
AUGUST	38	2·1	12	3·0	54	28·4	104	4·3	666	8 9	196	10·7	127	9·6	84	12·7	100	9·9	381	9·0	1,554	9·4	1,658	8 7
SEPTEMBER	30	1·6	10	2·5	32	16·8	72	2 9	690	9·2	132	7·2	104	7·9	73	11.0	87	8·6	369	8·8	1,455	8·8	1,527	8·0
OCTOBER	28	1·5	13	3·3	11	5·8	52	2·1	616	8·2	162	8·8	126	9·5	55	8·3	88	8·7	401	9·5	1,448	8·7	1,500	7·9
NOVEMBER	18	1·0	9	2·3	3	1·5	30	1·2	602	8·0	127	6·9	105	8·0	51	7·7	88	8·7	327	7·8	1,300	7·9	1.330	7 0
DECEMBER	36	1·9	6	1·5	11	5·8	53	2·2	684	9·1	136	7·4	108	8·2	55	8·3	117	11·6	358	8·5	1,458	8·8	1,511	8·0
Year	1,854	100·0	394	100·0	190	100·0	2,438	100·0	7,512	100·0	1,834	100·0	1,320	100·0	662	100·0	1,012	100·0	4,212	100·0	16,552	100·0	18,990	100·0

XXIII.

DEATHS in different RACES and CASTES, in different Months, arranged in Quarters, for the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

	Boodhist, Jain, &c.	Brahmun.	Lingaet.	Bhatia.	Hindoo of other Caste.	Hindoo Outcaste.	Mooslman.	Pársee.	Jew.	Native Christian.	Indo-European.	European.	Negro African.	Chinese.	Other and Unknown Caste.	All Castes and Races.	Asarcophagous Castes.	Sarcophagous Castes and Races.	Still-born.	Total.
MALES.																				
January	41	21	3	7	370	53	217	64	2	36	...	17	4	1	1	837	72	765	44	881
February	43	23	1	17	370	49	202	49	1	44	2	12	11	4	1	829	84	745	25	854
March	45	34	3	19	457	54	219	33	2	37	1	16	7	0	1	928	101	827	28	956
Quarter 1st	129	78	7	43	1,197	156	638	146	5	117	3	45	22	5	3	2,594	257	2,337	97	2,691
April	44	31	...	10	462	55	248	66	3	50	1	5	5	...	1	981	85	896	50	1,031
May	42	22	1	10	423	52	222	61	4	34	2	10	8	...	1	892	75	817	33	925
June	29	19	2	16	343	42	159	83	3	35	4	17	5	...	1	758	66	692	30	788
Quarter 2nd	115	72	3	36	1,228	149	629	210	10	119	7	32	18	...	3	2,631	226	2,405	113	2,744
July	37	22	1	7	370	38	167	70	7	27	2	15	8	..	1	772	67	705	48	820
August	36	25	1	12	413	65	203	56	3	40	0	10	4	...	3	871	74	797	43	914
September	36	21	6	8	421	41	207	54	0	27	3	6	3	...	1	834	71	763	41	875
Quarter 3rd	109	68	8	27	1,204	144	577	180	10	94	5	31	15	...	5	2,477	212	2,265	132	2,609
October	24	27	2	13	393	40	201	36	0	31	...	14	4	1	1	787	66	721	47	834
November	44	20	5	7	344	42	165	37	2	26	2	5	6	1	1	707	76	631	45	752
December	33	34	1	4	411	47	197	30	4	36	1	16	9	0	1	824	72	752	41	865
Quarter 4th	101	81	8	24	1,148	129	563	103	6	93	3	35	19	2	3	2,318	214	2,104	133	2,451
FEMALES.																				
January	29	21	1	16	362	46	196	51	4	39	1	9	2	0	3	774	61	713	20	794
February	22	19	3	18	337	41	176	53	0	25	0	4	1	1	1	701	62	639	16	717
March	26	21	2	16	412	45	235	49	6	25	1	10	10	0	0	858	65	793	24	882
Quarter 1st	77	61	6	44	1,111	132	607	153	10	89	2	23	13	1	4	2,333	188	2,145	60	2,393
April	36	25	...	12	435	73	192	51	1	22	1	5	1	...	...	854	73	781	21	875
May	40	20	2	7	418	44	213	71	5	25	2	6	3	...	2	858	69	789	27	885
June	25	16	...	11	355	47	158	75	1	16	1	7	2	...	1	715	52	663	23	738
Quarter 2nd	101	61	2	30	1,208	164	563	197	7	63	4	18	6	...	3	2,427	194	2,233	71	2,498
July	27	15	2	17	350	33	166	57	5	24	2	7	1	...	1	707	61	646	27	734
August	39	21	2	12	379	37	210	50	3	25	2	5	1	...	1	787	74	713	20	807
September	19	17	3	8	325	41	205	44	3	19	2	6	1	...	...	693	47	646	28	721
Quarter 3rd	85	53	7	37	1,054	111	581	151	11	68	6	18	3	...	2	2,187	182	2,005	75	2,262
October	23	22	2	11	349	33	185	46	...	27	1	4	5	...	5	713	58	655	30	743
November	29	19	1	13	288	29	168	41	...	26	1	2	4	...	2	623	62	561	35	658
December	28	16	3	10	326	33	204	27	4	27	2	4	3	...	...	687	57	630	23	710
Quarter 4th	80	57	6	34	963	95	557	114	4	80	4	10	12	...	7	2,023	177	1,846	88	2,111
PERSONS.																				
January	70	42	4	17	732	99	413	115	6	75	1	26	6	1	4	1,611	133	1,478	64	1,675
February	65	42	4	35	707	90	378	102	1	69	2	16	12	5	2	1,530	146	1,384	41	1,571
March	71	55	5	35	869	99	454	82	8	62	2	26	17	...	1	1,786	166	1,620	52	1,838
Quarter 1st	206	139	13	87	2,308	288	1,245	299	15	206	5	68	35	6	7	4,927	445	4,482	157	5,084
April	80	56	...	22	897	128	440	117	4	72	2	10	6	...	1	1,835	158	1,677	71	1,906
May	82	42	3	17	841	96	435	132	9	59	4	16	11	...	3	1,750	144	1,606	60	1,810
June	54	35	2	27	698	89	317	158	4	51	5	24	7	..	2	1,473	118	1,355	53	1,526
Quarter 2nd	216	133	5	66	2,436	313	1,192	407	17	182	11	50	24	...	6	5,058	420	4,638	184	5,242
July	64	37	3	24	720	71	333	127	12	51	4	22	9	...	2	1,479	128	1,351	75	1,554
August	75	46	3	24	792	102	413	106	6	65	2	15	5	...	4	1,658	148	1,510	63	1,721
September	55	38	9	16	746	82	412	98	3	46	5	12	4	...	1	1,527	118	1,409	69	1,596
Quarter 3rd	194	121	15	64	2,258	255	1,158	331	21	162	11	49	18	...	7	4,664	394	4,270	207	4,871
October	47	49	4	24	742	73	386	82	...	58	1	18	9	1	6	1,500	124	1,376	77	1,577
November	73	39	6	20	632	71	333	78	2	52	3	7	10	1	3	1,330	138	1,192	80	1,410
December	61	50	4	14	737	80	401	57	8	63	3	20	12	...	1	1,511	129	1,382	64	1,575
Quarter 4th	181	138	14	58	2,111	224	1,120	217	10	173	7	45	31	2	10	4,341	391	3,950	221	4,562
Year	797	531	47	275	9,113	1,080	4,715	1,254	63	723	34	212	108	8	30	18,990	1,650	17,340	769	19,759

XXIV.

NUMBER and PROPORTION of DEATHS from Different Causes in different RACES and CASTES for the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

	Races and Castes.	Small-pox.		Measles.		Cholera.		Small-pox, Measles, and Cholera.		Fever.		Diseases of Nervous System		Diseases of Respiratory System.		Diarrhœa.		Dysentery.		Other Causes not Epidemic.		All Causes except Epidemic.		All Causes except Still-born.	
		No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.
Asarcophagous	Boodhists, Jains, &c.	58	3·1	3	·8	3	1·6	64	2·6	404	5·4	98	5·3	15	1·1	9	1·3	26	2·6	181	4·3	733	4·4	797	4·2
	Brahmuns	49	2·6	7	1·8	7	3·7	63	2·6	238	3·2	67	3·7	16	1·2	10	1·5	23	2·3	114	2·7	468	2·8	531	2·8
	Lingaets	4	·2	...	...	...	...	4	·2	27	·4	4	·2	6	·5	3	·5	...	...	3	·1	43	·3	47	·2
	Bhatias	24	1·3	1	·2	2	1·0	27	1·1	107	1·4	44	2·4	3	·2	2	·3	15	1·5	77	1·8	248	1·5	275	1·5
Sarcophagous	Hindoo of other Castes.	895	48·3	279	70·8	123	64·7	1,297	53·2	4,157	55·3	976	53·2	469	35·5	294	44·4	409	40·4	1,511	35·9	7,816	47·2	9,113	48·0
	Hindoo Out-Castes	105	5·7	46	11·7	12	6·3	163	6·7	510	6·8	107	5·8	93	7·1	63	9·5	33	3·2	111	2·6	917	5·5	1,080	5·7
	Moosulmans	454	24 5	37	9·4	25	13·2	516	21·2	1,616	21·5	279	15·2	506	38·3	135	20·4	367	36·2	1,296	30·8	4,199	25·4	4,715	24·8
	Parsees	167	9·0	6	1·5	8	4·2	181	7·4	190	2·5	144	7·9	99	7·5	47	7·1	75	7·4	518	12·3	1,073	6·5	1,254	6·6
	Jews	7	·4	...	...	...	...	7	·3	8	·1	3	·2	14	1·1	7	1·1	8	·8	16	·4	56	·3	63	·3
	Native Christians	64	3·5	9	2·3	7	3·7	80	3·3	194	2·6	56	3·1	77	5·8	81	12·2	24	2·4	211	5·0	643	3·9	723	3·8
	Indo-Europeans	2	·1	1	0·2	...	...	3	·1	5	·1	8	·4	...	...	1	·1	2	·2	15	·3	31	·2	34	·2
	Europeans	8	·4	5	1·3	3	1·6	16	·6	20	·3	46	2·5	14	1·1	7	1·1	17	1·7	92	2·2	196	1·2	212	1·1
	Negro-Africans	17	·9	...	...	...	...	17	·7	34	·4	2	·1	8	·6	3	·5	12	1·2	32	·7	91	·6	108	·6
	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·1	·7	·2	8	...	8	...
	Other and Unknown Castes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	·7	30	·2	30	·2
	All Races and Castes	1,854	100·0	394	100·0	190	100·0	2,438	100·0	7,512	100·0	1,834	100·0	1,320	100·0	662	100·0	1,012	100·0	4,212	100·0	16,552	100·0	18,990	100·0
	Asarcophagous	135	7·3	11	2·8	12	6·3	158	6·5	776	10·3	213	11·6	40	3·0	24	3·6	64	6·3	375	8·9	1,492	9·0	1,650	8·7
	Sarcophagous	1,719	92·7	383	97·2	178	93·7	2,280	93·5	6,736	89·7	1,621	88·4	1,280	97·0	638	96·4	948	93·7	3,837	91·1	15,060	91·0	17,340	91·3

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE DEATHS in different RACES and CASTES, in different QUARTERS, for the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

	Races and Castes.	Quarter 1st.			Quarter 2nd.			Quarter 3rd.			Quarter 4th.			Year ending 31st Dec. 1872.		
		Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females
Asarcophagous.	Boodhists, Jains, &c.	129	77	167·5	115	101	113·8	109	85	128·2	101	80	126·2	454	343	132·3
	Brahmuns	78	61	127·8	72	61	118·0	68	53	128·3	81	57	142·1	299	232	128·8
	Lingaets	7	6	116·6	3	2	150·0	8	7	114·2	8	6	133·3	26	21	123·8
	Bhatias	43	44	97·7	36	30	120·0	27	37	77·1	24	34	70·5	130	145	89·6
Sarcophagous.	Hindoo of other Castes	1,197	1,111	107·7	1,228	1,208	101·6	1,204	1,054	114·2	1,148	963	119·2	4,777	4,336	110·1
	Hindoo Outcastes	156	132	118·1	149	164	90·8	144	111	129·7	129	95	135·7	578	502	115·1
	Moosulmans	638	607	105·1	629	563	111·7	577	581	99·3	563	557	101·0	2,407	2,308	104·2
	Parsees	146	153	95·4	210	197	106·5	180	151	119·2	103	114	90·3	639	615	103·9
	Jews	5	10	50·0	10	7	142·8	10	11	90·9	6	4	150·0	31	32	96·8
	Native Christians	117	89	131·4	119	63	188·8	94	68	138.2	93	80	116·2	423	300	141·0
	Indo-Europeans	3	2	150·0	7	4	175·0	5	6	83·3	3	4	75·0	18	16	112·5
	Europeans	45	23	195·6	32	18	233·3	31	18	172·2	35	10	350·0	143	69	207·2
	Negro-Africans	22	13	169·2	18	6	300·0	15	3	500·0	19	12	158·3	74	34	217·6
	Chinese	5	1	500·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	7	1	700·0
	Other and Unknown Castes	3	4	75·0	3	3	100·0	5	2	250·0	3	7	42·8	14	16	87·5
	All Races and Castes	2,594	2,333	111·1	2,631	2,427	108·4	2,477	2,187	113·2	2,318	2,023	114·5	10,020	8,970	111·7
	Asarcophagous	257	188	136·7	226	194	116·4	212	182	116·4	214	177	120·9	909	741	122·7
	Sarcophagous	2,337	2,145	108·9	2,405	2,233	107·7	2,265	2,005	112·9	2,104	1,846	113·9	9,111	8,229	110·6

XXVI.

DEATHS at different AGES in different Months, arranged in Quarters, for the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

MONTHS.	AGES.																	
	Days.		Months.		Years.											All Ages exclusive of Still-born.	Still-born.	Total.
	0 to 15	16 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 23	2 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over			
MALES.																		
January	68	9	69	98	78	13	11	15	53	141	94	69	55	24	40	837	44	881
February	55	9	65	111	79	19	12	11	68	109	96	70	70	26	29	829	25	854
March	56	7	73	166	115	27	17	15	68	116	88	63	56	30	31	928	28	956
Quarter 1st	179	25	207	375	272	59	40	41	189	366	278	202	181	80	100	2,594	97	2,691
April	66	7	88	203	148	39	18	17	61	91	87	66	46	19	25	981	50	1,031
May	66	6	90	164	134	30	14	12	72	95	61	54	53	21	20	892	33	925
June	74	8	67	138	95	34	15	16	60	76	64	40	34	18	19	758	30	788
Quarter 2nd	206	21	245	505	377	103	47	45	193	262	212	160	133	58	64	2,631	113	2,744
July	105	6	62	125	72	17	18	17	39	85	72	57	44	22	31	772	48	820
August	89	7	95	162	76	18	9	15	47	119	81	51	40	27	35	871	43	914
September	101	5	88	102	70	15	19	12	59	115	95	60	44	23	26	834	41	875
Quarter 3rd	295	18	245	389	218	50	46	44	145	319	248	168	128	72	92	2,477	132	2,609
October	102	7	78	92	50	11	9	14	64	99	93	63	52	22	31	787	47	834
November	69	7	37	71	59	9	11	9	56	125	92	60	45	24	33	707	45	752
December	66	9	58	79	60	17	12	14	54	121	109	83	90	23	29	824	41	865
Quarter 4th	237	23	173	242	169	37	32	37	174	345	294	206	187	69	93	2,318	133	2,451
FEMALES.																		
January	53	6	65	96	90	24	13	22	80	81	66	52	43	26	57	774	20	794
February	49	3	56	96	106	24	11	13	66	74	50	33	55	19	46	701	16	717
March	52	4	94	193	137	26	11	16	68	76	39	36	48	29	29	858	24	882
Quarter 1st	154	13	215	385	333	74	35	51	214	231	155	121	146	74	132	2,333	60	2,393
April	51	6	88	188	139	35	19	19	57	84	48	31	41	16	32	854	21	875
May	59	3	77	185	144	21	20	15	79	87	42	27	45	20	34	858	27	885
June	53	9	62	148	105	28	12	17	49	64	43	36	34	23	32	715	23	738
Quarter 2nd	163	18	227	521	388	84	51	51	185	235	133	94	120	59	98	2,427	71	2,498
July	67	3	59	125	84	23	5	17	75	70	50	46	31	17	35	707	27	734
August	79	8	82	129	94	17	16	27	84	82	51	41	33	23	21	787	20	807
September	55	2	62	108	67	15	12	22	80	86	53	34	47	16	34	693	28	721
Quarter 3rd	201	13	203	362	245	55	33	66	239	238	154	121	111	56	90	2,187	75	2,262
October	61	10	53	112	74	18	9	17	94	84	62	34	41	21	23	713	30	743
November	67	6	44	66	60	15	10	11	80	94	59	27	37	20	27	623	35	658
December	52	10	61	84	57	13	14	15	80	98	66	45	41	21	30	687	23	710
Quarter 4th	180	26	158	262	191	46	33	43	254	276	187	106	119	62	80	2,023	88	2,111
PERSONS.																		
January	121	15	134	194	168	37	24	37	133	222	160	121	98	50	97	1,611	64	1,675
February	104	12	121	207	185	43	23	24	134	183	146	103	125	45	75	1,530	41	1,571
March	108	11	167	359	252	53	28	31	136	192	127	99	104	59	60	1,786	52	1,838
Quarter 1st	333	38	422	760	605	133	75	92	403	597	433	323	327	154	232	4,927	157	5,084
April	117	13	176	391	287	74	37	36	118	175	135	97	87	35	57	1,835	71	1,906
May	125	9	167	349	278	51	34	27	151	182	103	81	98	41	54	1,750	60	1,810
June	127	17	129	286	200	62	27	33	109	140	107	76	68	41	51	1,473	53	1,526
Quarter 2nd	369	39	472	1,026	765	187	98	96	378	497	345	254	253	117	162	5,058	184	5,242
July	172	9	121	250	156	40	23	34	114	155	122	103	75	39	66	1,479	75	1,554
August	168	15	177	291	170	35	25	42	131	201	132	92	73	50	56	1,658	63	1,721
September	156	7	150	210	137	30	31	34	139	201	148	94	91	39	60	1,527	69	1,596
Quarter 3rd	496	31	448	751	463	105	79	110	384	557	402	289	239	128	182	4,664	207	4,871
October	163	17	131	204	124	29	18	31	158	183	155	97	93	43	54	1,500	77	1,577
November	136	13	81	137	119	24	21	20	136	219	151	87	82	44	60	1,330	80	1,410
December	118	19	119	163	117	30	26	29	134	219	175	128	131	44	59	1,511	64	15,75
Quarter 4th	417	49	331	504	360	83	65	80	428	621	481	312	306	131	173	4,341	221	4,562
Year	1,615	157	1,673	3,041	2,193	508	317	378	1,593	2,272	1,661	1,178	1,125	530	749	18,990	769	19,759

XXVII.

NUMBER and PROPORTION of DEATHS at different Ages from different Causes for the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

AGES.	Small-pox.		Measles.		Cholera.		Small-pox, Measles, and Cholera.		Fever.		Diseases of Nervous System.		Diseases of Respiratory System.		Diarrhœa.		Dysentery.		Other Causes not Epidemic.		All Causes except Epidemic.		All Causes except Still-born.	
	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No	Prop.	No.	Prop.
Days ....0 to 15...	4	·2	...	...	...	...	4	·2	...	...	1,067	58·1	14	1·0	2	·3	...	...	523	12·6	1,611	9·7	1,615	8·5
„ ...16 to 30...	4	·2	...	...	...	...	4	·2	32	·4	77	4·2	9	·7	...	...	...	...	35	·8	153	·9	157	·8
Months 1 to 6...	229	12·4	30	7·6	...	...	259	10·6	880	11·7	218	11·9	153	11·7	72	10·9	16	1·6	75	1·8	1,414	8·5	1,673	8·8
„ ... 7 to 23...	676	36·5	147	37·3	3	1·6	826	33·9	1,480	19·7	146	8·0	233	17·6	127	19·1	46	4·5	183	4·3	2,215	13·4	3,041	16·0
Years ... 2 to 4...	538	29·0	164	41·6	8	4·2	710	29·1	972	12·9	33	1·8	133	10·1	117	17·7	77	7·6	151	3·6	1,483	9·0	2,193	11·6
„ ... 5 to 6...	157	8·5	31	7·9	8	4·2	196	8·0	189	2·5	7	·4	30	2·2	20	3·0	21	2·1	45	1·1	312	1·9	508	2·7
„ ... 7 to 9...	82	4·4	8	2·0	12	6·3	102	4·2	128	1·7	10	·5	18	1·4	10	1·5	17	1·7	32	·8	215	1·3	317	1·7
„ ...10 to 13...	37	2·0	4	1·0	20	10·5	61	2·5	170	2·3	12	·7	14	1·1	8	1·2	18	1·8	95	2·3	317	1·9	378	2·0
„ ...14 to 24...	69	3·7	5	1·3	34	17·9	108	4·4	661	8·8	47	2·6	63	4·8	28	4·2	77	7·6	609	14·4	1,485	9·0	1,593	8·4
„ ...25 to 34...	44	2·4	4	1·0	51	26·8	99	4·1	891	11·9	52	2·8	138	10·4	69	10·4	194	19·2	829	19·7	2,173	13·1	2,272	12·0
„ ...35 to 44...	8	·4	1	·3	34	17·9	43	1·8	650	8·7	44	2·4	98	7·4	52	7·9	170	16·8	604	14·3	1,618	9·8	1,661	8·7
„ ...45 to 54...	6	·3	...	...	10	5·3	16	·6	473	6·3	33	1·8	78	5·9	39	5·9	130	12·8	409	9·7	1,162	7·0	1,178	6·2
„ ...55 to 64...	...	...	...	...	7	3·7	7	·3	454	6·1	26	1·4	153	11·6	52	7·9	122	12·1	311	7·4	1,118	6·8	1,125	5·9
„ ...65 to 74...	...	...	...	...	2	1·1	2	·1	211	2·8	31	1·7	70	5·3	27	4·1	45	4·4	144	3·4	528	3·2	530	2·8
„ ...75 and above...	...	...	...	...	1	·5	1	...	321	4·2	31	1·7	116	8·8	39	5·9	79	7·8	162	3·8	748	4·5	749	3·9
All Ages...	1,854	100·0	394	100·0	190	100·0	2,438	100·0	7,512	100·0	1,834	100·0	1,320	100·0	662	100·0	1,012	100·0	4,212	100·0	16,552	100·0	18,990	100·0

XXVIII.

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE DEATHS, at different AGES, in different QUARTERS, for the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

Ages.		Quarter 1st.			Quarter 2nd.			Quarter 3rd.			Quarter 4th.			Year ending 31st Dec. 1872.		
		Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 100. Females.
Days	0 to 15	179	154	116·2	206	163	126·3	295	201	146·7	237	180	131·6	917	698	131·3
,,	16 to 30	25	13	192·3	21	18	116·6	18	13	138·4	23	26	88·4	87	70	124·2
Months	1 to 6	207	215	96·2	245	227	107·9	245	203	120·6	173	158	109·4	870	803	108·3
,,	7 to 23	375	385	97·4	505	521	96·9	389	362	107·4	242	262	92·3	1,511	1,530	98·7
Years	2 to 4	272	333	81·6	377	388	97·1	218	245	88·9	169	191	88·4	1,036	1,157	89·5
,,	5 to 6	59	74	79·7	103	84	122·6	50	55	90·9	37	46	80·4	249	259	96·1
,,	7 to 9	40	35	114·2	47	51	92·1	46	33	139.3	32	33	96·9	165	152	108·5
,,	10 to 13	41	51	80·3	45	51	88·2	44	66	66·6	37	43	86·0	167	211	79·1
,,	14 to 24	189	214	88·3	193	185	104·3	145	239	60·6	174	254	68·5	701	892	78·5
,,	25 to 34	366	231	158·4	262	235	111·4	319	238	134·0	345	276	125·0	1,292	980	131·8
,,	35 to 44	278	155	179·3	212	133	159·3	248	154	161·0	294	187	157·2	1,032	629	164·0
,,	45 to 54	202	121	166·9	160	94	170·2	168	121	138·8	206	106	194·3	736	442	166·5
,,	55 to 64	181	146	123·9	133	120	110·8	128	111	115·3	187	119	157·1	629	496	126·8
,,	65 to 74	80	74	108·1	58	59	98·3	72	56	128·5	69	62	111,2	279	251	111·1
,,	75 and above	100	132	75·7	64	98	65·3	92	90	102·2	93	80	116.2	349	400	87·2
	All Ages	2,594	2,333	111·1	2,631	2,427	108·4	2,477	2,187	113·2	2,318	2,023	114.5	10,020	8,970	111.7

XXIX.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF DEATHS in different Localities from different Causes for the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

Division.	LOCALITIES. Section or District.		Small-pox.		Measles.		Cholera.		Small-pox, Measles, and Cholera.		Fever.		Disease of Nervous system.		Disease of Respiratory system.		Diarrhœa.		Dysentery.		Other Causes not Epidemic.		All Causes except Epidemic.		All Causes except Still-born.	
			No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.
A	Colaba	1st	26	1·4	24	6·1	23	12·1	73	3·0	180	2·4	64	3·5	15	1·1	13	2·0	10	1·0	62	1·5	344	2·1	417	2·2
	Fort, Southern	2nd	1	·1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...
	Fort, Northern	2nd	102	5·5	5	1·3	10	5·3	117	4·8	206	2·7	110	6·0	38	2·9	30	4·5	36	3·5	249	5·9	669	4·0	786	4·1
	Esplanade	3rd	6	·3	2	·5	2	1·0	10	·4	53	·7	10	·5	23	1·7	6	·9	9	·9	44	1·1	145	·9	155	·8
B	Market	1st	115	6·2	15	3·8	12	6·3	142	5·8	491	6·5	136	7·4	38	2·9	18	2·7	57	5·6	288	6·8	1028	6·2	1170	6·2
	Mandwee	2nd	185	10·0	25	6·3	7	3·7	217	8·9	676	9·0	170	9·3	42	3·2	18	2·7	37	3·7	219	5·2	1162	7·0	1379	7·3
	Chukla	2nd	119	6·4	6	1·5	6	3·2	131	5·4	512	6·8	110	6·0	68	5·2	13	2·0	49	4·8	267	6·3	1019	6·2	1150	6·1
	Oomburkharee	3rd	156	8·4	26	6·6	10	5·3	192	7·9	683	3·1	134	7·3	116	8·8	36	5·4	107	10·6	378	9·0	1454	8·8	1646	8·7
	Dongree	3rd	79	4·3	28	7·1	4	2·1	111	4·6	449	6·0	79	4.3	46	3·5	27	4·1	27	2·7	97	2·3	725	4·4	836	4·4
C	Dhobee Tulao	1st	147	7·9	45	11·4	13	6·8	205	8·4	396	5·3	162	8·8	49	3·7	26	3·9	46	4·5	241	5·7	920	5·6	1125	5·9
	Phunuswaree	1st	30	1·6	13	3·3	13	6·8	56	2·3	164	2·2	60	3·3	6	·5	5	·7	18	1·8	79	1·9	332	2·0	388	2·0
	Bhooleshwur	2nd	104	5·6	6	1·5	15	7·9	125	5·1	496	6·6	101	5·5	33	2·5	21	3·2	56	5·5	245	5·8	952	5·8	1077	5·7
	Khara Tulao	3rd	94	5·1	16	4·1	1	·6	111	4·6	368	4·9	65	3·5	105	8·0	33	5·0	60	5·9	246	5·8	877	5·3	988	5·2
	Koombharwara	3rd	84	4·5	28	7·1	3	1·6	115	4·7	356	4·7	77	4·2	45	3·4	28	4·2	45	4·4	118	2·8	669	4·0	784	4·1
	Khetwaree	4th	72	3·9	24	6·1	3	1·6	99	4·1	341	4·5	77	4·2	56	4·2	35	5 3	36	3·5	129	3·1	674	4·1	773	4·1
	Girgaum	4th	55	3·0	18	4·6	5	2·6	78	3·2	205	2·7	71	3·9	13	1·0	11	1·7	18	1·8	117	2·8	435	2·6	513	2·8
D	Chaopatee	1st	14	·8	5	1·3	3	1·6	22	·9	81	1·1	25	1·4	3	·2	11	1·7	5	·5	38	·9	163	1·0	185	1·0
	Walkeshwur	2nd	7	·4	6	1·5	5	2·6	18	·7	87	1·2	22	1·2	10	·8	11	1·7	12	1·2	76	1·8	218	1·3	236	1·2
	Mahaluxmee	3rd	11	·6	1	·2	2	1·0	14	·6	34	·5	14	·8	2	·1	10	1·5	5	·5	23	·6	88	·5	102	·5
E	Mazagon	1st	51	2·7	2	·5	5	2·6	58	2·4	139	1·8	25	1·4	57	4·3	11	1·7	20	2·0	112	2·7	364	2·2	422	2·2
	Tarwaree	2nd	24	1·3	6	1·5	10	5·3	40	1·6	69	·9	8	·4	20	1·5	5	·7	8	·8	58	1·4	168	1·0	208	1·1
	Kamatheepoora	3rd	251	13·5	57	14·5	8	4·2	316	13·0	1019	13·6	186	10·1	310	23·5	90	13·6	170	16·8	434	10·3	2209	13·4	2525	13·3
	Parell	4th	54	2·9	9	2·3	4	2.1	67	2·7	137	1·8	18	1·0	32	2·4	18	2·7	13	1·3	68	1·6	286	1·7	353	1.9
	Seoree	5th	4	·2	...	...	2	1·0	6	·2	34	·5	7	·4	7	·5	10	1·5	3	·3	26	·6	87	·5	93	·5
F	Seo	1st	4	·2	9	2·3	...	...	13	·5	75	1·0	9	·5	24	1·8	53	8·0	12	1·2	42	1·0	215	1·3	228	1·2
	Mahim	2nd	24	1·3	6	1·5	11	5·8	41	1·7	79	1 1	13	·7	49	3·7	56	8·5	15	1·5	96	2 3	308	1·9	349	1·8
	Worlee	3rd	9	·5	9	2·3	3	1·6	21	·9	88	1·2	12	·6	29	2·2	17	2·6	17	1·7	52	1·2	215	1·3	236	1·2
	Water Division	...	1	·1	3	·8	7	3·7	11	·5	25	·3	7	·4	...	...	...	...	2	·2	22	·5	56	·3	67	·3
Non-Resident and Unknown			25	1·3	...	...	3	1·6	28	1·1	68	·9	61	3·3	84	6·4	50	7·5	119	11·8	385	9·1	767	4·6	795	4·2
	BOMBAY		1854	100·0	394	100·0	190	100·0	2438	100·0	7512	100·0	1834	100·0	1320	100·0	662	100·0	1012	100·0	4212	100·0	16552	100·0	18,990	100·0

DEATHS at different AGES, in different Localities, during the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

MALES.	A				B				C						D				E						F						
	Colaba.	Fort, Southern.	Fort, Northern.	Esplanade.	Total.	Market.	Mandwee.	Chukla.	Oomburkharee.	Dongree.	Total.	Dhobee Talao.	Paunuswaree.	Bhoolcshwur.	Khara Talao.	Koombharwada.	Khetwaree.	Girgaum.	Total.	Chaopatee.	Walkeshwur.	Mahaluxmee.	Total.	Mazagon.	Tarwaree.	Kamatheepoora.	Parell.	Seoree.	Total.	Seo.	Mahim.	Worlee.	Total.	Water Division.	Non-Resident and Unknown.	BOMBAY.
Ages.	1	2		3	Total.	1	2		3		Total.	1		2	3		4		Total.	1	2	3	Total.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	1	2	3	Total.			
Days 0 to 15	20	...	45	10	75	56	66	58	79	49	308	76	18	39	40	34	37	27	271	12	24	6	42	14	10	113	11	11	159	15	12	18	45	2	15	917
„ 16 to 30	...	...	6	...	6	11	4	6	8	1	30	5	...	3	3	5	2	3	21	1	2	1	4	2	1	12	2	...	17	3	2	4	9	...	...	87
Months 1 to 6	18	...	42	5	65	53	86	56	76	58	329	34	15	40	42	47	41	24	243	13	9	5	27	24	13	117	16	4	174	9	8	11	28	1	3	870
„ 7 to 23	32	...	75	14	121	104	129	107	133	63	536	101	29	83	80	90	72	31	486	13	18	12	43	24	15	195	28	8	270	15	15	19	49	2	4	1,511
Years 2 to 4	29	...	40	9	78	57	92	68	82	61	360	66	26	46	53	51	43	22	307	9	10	4	23	30	12	136	24	8	210	11	20	18	49	1	8	1,036
„ 5 to 6	3	...	14	1	18	17	16	12	29	7	81	20	4	12	12	7	17	12	84	3	5	1	9	8	2	37	4	...	51	2	1	3	6	...	...	249
„ 7 to 9	7	...	8	3	18	5	8	9	16	4	42	14	4	10	6	9	8	3	54	1	3	1	5	3	2	27	2	1	35	1	7	...	8	...	3	165
„ 10 to 13	3	...	4	...	7	7	9	16	16	7	55	14	1	5	5	4	3	3	35	1	4	1	6	2	7	23	12	...	44	3	3	3	9	...	11	167
„ 14 to 24	14	...	18	2	34	50	29	27	63	27	196	45	14	42	28	17	20	29	195	4	9	5	18	19	10	79	17	6	131	10	12	8	30	15	82	701
„ 25 to 34	30	1	26	15	72	75	56	52	97	55	335	64	23	65	57	45	45	35	334	20	18	12	50	26	17	154	24	3	224	13	19	12	44	13	220	1,299
„ 35 to 44	23	2	37	9	71	57	63	48	73	35	276	52	18	57	46	44	34	28	279	5	13	9	27	28	10	120	17	6	181	19	17	8	44	12	142	1,032
„ 45 to 54	15	...	25	9	49	39	39	35	51	28	192	39	17	49	41	33	18	21	218	10	8	3	21	20	12	92	10	1	135	12	25	5	42	8	71	732
„ 55 to 64	20	...	25	3	48	29	33	48	42	15	167	24	10	41	41	24	25	15	180	8	5	1	14	8	5	94	10	4	121	9	18	14	41	3	55	626
„ 65 to 74	3	1	18	1	23	22	15	21	27	5	90	25	4	20	8	12	11	5	85	2	9	1	12	8	1	31	2	...	42	3	5	5	13	2	12	279
„ 75 and above...	4	...	24	1	29	16	18	27	41	15	117	24	9	28	15	6	12	5	99	2	3	2	7	8	2	39	8	4	61	4	12	13	29	...	7	349
All Ages...	221	4	407	82	714	598	663	590	833	430	3,114	603	192	540	477	428	388	263	2,891	104	140	64	308	224	119	1,269	187	56	1,855	129	176	141	446	59	633	10,020

DEATHS at different AGES, in different Localities, during the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

FEMALES.	A					B					C						D				E						F								
	Colaba.	Fort, Southern.	Fort, Northern.	Esplanade.	Total.	Market.	Mandwee.	Chukla.	Oomburkharee.	Dongree.	Total.	Dhobee Tulao.	Pinnuswaree.	Bhoolesh war.	Khara Tulao.	Koombharwada.	Total.	Khetwaree.	Girgaum.	Total.	Chaupatee.	Walkeshwur.	Mahaluxmee.	Total.	Mazagon.	Tarwaree.	Kamatheepoora.	Parell.	Sewree.	Total.	Sion.	Mahim.	Worlee.	Total.	Water Division.	Non-Resident and Unknown.	BOMBAY.
Ages.	1	2	3			1	2		3			1	2	3				4			1	2	3		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3				
Days 0 to 15	23	...	31	7	61	52	53	28	54	31	218	43	22	30	38	27	42	26	228	6	8	6	20	11	8	78	16	9	122	7	12	12	31	...	18	698
„ 16 to 30	3	...	6	3	12	6	2	1	9	2	20	4	2	4	3	2	4	2	21	1	...	...	1	1	...	7	1	...	9	3	1	1	5	...	2	70
Months 1 to 6	21	...	22	11	54	50	88	52	59	45	294	51	25	47	48	27	31	14	243	9	9	4	22	27	9	123	13	2	174	7	5	3	15	1	...	803
„ 7 to 23	45	...	75	12	132	102	159	137	121	88	607	107	33	72	82	65	71	54	484	10	16	4	30	31	18	161	35	3	248	12	7	5	24	2	3	1530
Years 2 to 4	26	...	46	11	83	74	85	65	100	62	386	74	15	63	62	50	67	32	363	13	15	4	32	22	11	179	21	4	237	10	31	10	51	2	3	1157
„ 5 to 6	3	...	20	...	23	9	25	9	18	12	73	20	4	20	9	13	10	5	81	1	2	1	4	6	2	43	6	6	63	1	10	3	14	...	1	259
„ 7 to 9	3	...	9	...	12	10	9	13	14	9	55	14	1	7	2	4	7	1	36	1	1	...	2	3	1	28	4	...	36	4	7	...	11	...	...	152
„ 10 to 13	2	...	4	4	10	14	18	13	26	6	77	12	5	18	9	10	9	1	64	1	5	1	7	6	2	26	8	1	43	2	5	1	8	...	2	211
„ 14 to 24	16	...	28	5	49	59	77	55	118	29	338	35	24	79	64	29	20	28	279	7	15	2	24	17	9	109	7	4	146	7	15	9	31	1	24	892
„ 25 to 34	19	...	29	7	55	48	60	64	86	42	300	47	17	59	66	38	38	25	290	11	12	6	29	21	9	163	19	2	214	16	24	8	48	...	44	980
„ 35 to 44	12	...	21	...	33	44	42	30	68	20	204	18	14	24	44	27	34	10	171	7	7	3	17	14	7	110	8	3	142	3	12	13	28	...	34	629
„ 45 to 54	8	...	20	4	32	24	31	28	39	16	138	28	7	27	22	21	11	13	129	3	1	3	7	7	2	77	8	...	94	8	11	9	28	...	14	442
„ 55 to 64	5	...	22	7	34	39	33	21	43	22	158	25	11	39	28	15	15	17	150	7	1	1	9	10	5	79	8	2	104	8	13	7	28	...	13	496
„ 65 to 74	4	...	24	1	29	13	6	17	20	12	68	19	10	15	11	12	10	5	82	...	...	1	1	6	3	31	5	1	46	4	10	6	20	2	3	251
„ 75 and above	6	...	22	1	29	28	28	27	38	10	131	25	6	33	23	16	16	17	136	4	4	2	10	16	3	42	7	...	68	7	10	8	25	...	1	400
All Ages	196	...	279	73	648	572	716	560	813	406	3067	522	196	537	511	356	385	250	2757	81	96	38	215	198	89	1256	166	37	1746	99	173	95	367	8	162	8970

DEATHS at different AGES, in different Localities, during the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

Persons.	A					B						C							D				E						F				Water Division.	Non-Resident and Unknown:	Bombay.
	Colaba.	Fort, Southern.	Fort, Northern.	Esplanade.	Total.	Market.	Mandwee.	Chukla.	Comburkhanee.	Dongree.	Total.	Dhobee Talao.	Phanswaree.	Bhooleshwur.	Khara Talao.	Koombharwada.	Khetwaree.	Girgaum.	Total.	Chaopatee.	Walkeshwur.	Mahalukmee.	Total.	Mazagon.	Tarwaree.	Kamatheepoora.	Parell.	Seoree.	Total.	Seo.	Mahim.	Worlee.	Total.			
Ages.	1	2	3		Total.	1	2		3		Total.	1	2	3	4			Total.	1	2	3	Total.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	1	2	3	Total.			
Days 0 to 15	43	76	17	136	108	119	86	133	80	526	119	40	69	78	61	79	53	499	18	32	12	62	25	18	191	27	20	281	22	24	30	76	2	33	1,615
„ 16 to 30	3	12	3	18	17	6	7	17	3	50	9	2	7	6	7	6	5	42	2	2	1	5	3	1	19	3	...	26	6	3	5	14	...	2	157
Months 1 to 6	39	64	16	119	103	174	108	135	103	623	85	40	87	90	74	72	38	486	22	18	9	49	51	22	240	29	6	348	16	13	14	43	2	3	1,673
„ 7 to 23	77	150	26	253	206	288	244	254	151	1,143	208	62	155	162	155	143	85	970	23	34	16	73	55	33	356	63	11	518	27	22	24	73	4	7	3,041
Years 2 to 4	55	86	20	161	131	177	133	182	123	746	140	41	109	115	101	110	54	670	22	25	8	55	52	23	315	45	12	447	21	51	28	100	3	11	2,193
„ 5 to 6	6	34	1	41	26	41	21	47	19	154	40	8	32	21	20	27	17	165	4	7	2	13	14	4	80	10	6	114	3	11	6	20	...	1	508
„ 7 to 9	10	17	3	30	15	17	22	30	13	97	28	5	17	8	13	15	4	90	2	4	1	7	6	3	55	6	1	71	5	14	...	19	...	3	317
„ 10 to 13	5	8	4	17	21	27	29	42	13	132	26	6	23	14	14	12	4	99	2	9	2	13	8	9	49	20	1	87	5	8	4	17	...	13	378
„ 14 to 24	30	46	7	83	109	106	82	181	56	534	80	38	121	92	46	40	57	474	11	24	7	42	36	19	188	24	10	277	17	27	17	61	16	106	1,593
„ 25 to 34	49	1	55	22	127	123	116	116	183	97	635	111	40	124	123	83	83	60	624	31	30	18	79	47	26	317	43	5	438	29	43	20	92	13	264	2,272
„ 35 to 44	35	2	58	9	104	101	105	78	141	55	480	70	32	81	90	71	68	38	450	12	20	12	44	42	17	230	25	9	323	22	29	21	72	12	176	1,661
„ 45 to 54	23	45	13	81	63	70	63	90	44	330	67	24	76	63	54	29	34	347	13	9	6	28	27	14	169	18	1	229	20	36	14	70	8	85	1,178
„ 55 to 64	25	47	10	82	68	66	69	85	37	325	49	21	80	69	39	40	32	330	15	6	2	23	18	10	173	18	6	225	17	31	21	69	3	68	1,125
„ 65 to 74	7	1	42	2	52	35	21	38	47	17	158	44	14	35	19	24	21	10	167	2	9	2	13	14	4	62	7	1	88	7	15	11	33	4	15	530
„ 75 and above	10	46	2	58	44	46	54	79	25	248	49	15	61	38	22	28	22	235	6	7	4	17	24	5	81	15	4	129	11	22	21	54	...	8	749
All Ages	417	4 786	155	1,362	1,170	1,379	1,150	1,646	836	6,181	1,125	388	1,077	988	784	773	513	5,648	185	236	102	523	422	208	2,525	353	93	3,601	228	349	236	813	67	795	18,990

XXXIII.

DEATHS in different LOCALITIES, in different Months, arranged in Quarters, for the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

MALES.	A					B						C								D				E						F				Water Division.	Non-Resident and Unknown.	BOMBAY.	Still-born.	Total, exclusive of Still-born.
	Colaba.	Fort, Southern.	Fort, Northern.	Esplanade.	Total.	Market.	Mandwee.	Chukla.	Oomburkharee.	Dougree.	Total.	Dhobee Talao.	Phunuswaree.	Bhooleshwur.	Khara Talao.	Koombharwada.	Khetwaree.	Girgaum.	Total.	Chaopatee.	Walkeshwur.	Malabarmee.	Total.	Mazagon.	Tarwaree.	Kamatheepoore.	Pareil.	Seoree.	Total.	Sec.	Mahim.	Worlee.	Total.					
	1	2		3		1	2		3			1	2	3		4				1	2	3		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3						
January	13	...	25	5	43	39	57	46	78	32	252	39	28	48	39	28	37	11	230	3	26	9	38	26	13	138	18	5	200	12	23	12	47	11	60	881	44	837
February	26	...	33	6	65	53	55	42	80	32	262	50	17	38	45	47	27	22	246	9	8	6	23	20	15	107	14	3	159	17	11	8	36	6	57	854	25	829
March	20	1	34	9	64	52	81	64	82	43	322	51	22	52	37	44	35	22	263	2	11	3	16	17	5	131	23	6	182	9	15	16	40	9	60	956	28	928
Quarter 1st	59	1	92	20	172	144	193	152	240	107	836	140	67	138	121	119	99	55	739	14	45	18	77	63	33	376	55	14	541	38	49	36	123	26	177	2,691	97	2,594
April	31	...	51	7	89	68	74	65	56	54	317	60	20	60	45	55	41	22	303	15	5	6	26	12	16	130	22	3	183	9	25	8	42	5	66	031	50	981
May	22	2	41	9	74	57	50	67	79	37	290	58	19	48	44	44	33	24	270	6	7	4	17	25	9	120	13	5	172	20	13	12	45	5	52	925	33	892
June	21	...	44	1	66	57	53	37	59	50	236	66	14	39	44	24	33	34	254	2	11	7	20	16	6	101	19	3	145	8	6	9	23	2	42	788	30	758
Quarter 2nd	74	2	136	17	229	182	177	169	194	121	843	184	53	147	133	123	107	80	827	23	23	17	63	53	31	351	54	11	500	37	44	29	110	12	160	2,744	113	2,631
July	15	...	40	8	63	58	49	49	73	36	265	63	14	43	41	23	33	27	244	11	12	3	26	19	9	97	11	7	143	10	18	13	41	5	33	820	48	772
August	25	...	44	7	76	53	52	57	78	45	285	39	14	45	35	47	33	23	236	14	19	11	44	16	14	101	17	6	154	10	22	19	51	5	63	914	43	871
September	11	1	37	12	61	49	60	46	75	46	276	60	16	49	42	25	42	20	254	7	17	5	29	21	12	110	15	5	163	8	15	13	36	...	56	875	41	834
Quarter 3rd	51	1	121	27	200	160	161	152	226	127	826	162	44	137	118	95	108	70	734	32	48	19	99	56	35	308	43	18	460	28	55	45	128	10	152	2,609	132	2,477
October	23	...	24	9	56	39	57	58	62	30	246	49	14	52	39	33	31	22	240	11	11	6	28	19	10	109	11	4	153	14	14	12	40	3	68	834	47	787
November	12	...	18	6	36	52	44	44	73	32	245	41	9	42	46	36	29	30	233	9	9	3	21	11	6	90	19	5	131	7	14	9	30	4	52	752	45	707
December	12	...	24	7	43	48	52	45	68	36	249	50	18	50	52	35	29	24	258	16	9	4	29	30	11	123	18	5	187	17	21	19	57	4	38	865	41	824
Quarter 4th	47	...	66	22	135	139	153	147	203	98	740	140	41	144	137	104	89	76	731	36	29	13	78	60	27	322	48	14	471	38	49	40	127	11	158	2,451	133	2,318
Year	231	4	415	86	736	625	684	620	863	453	3,245	626	205	566	509	441	403	281	3,031	105	145	67	317	232	126	1,357	200	57	1,972	141	197	150	488	59	647	10,495	...	...
Still-born	10	...	8	4	22	27	21	30	30	23	131	23	13	26	32	13	15	18	140	1	5	3	9	8	7	88	13	1	117	12	21	9	42	...	14	....	475	...
Total, exclusive of Still-born	221	4	407	82	714	598	663	590	833	430	3,114	603	192	540	477	428	388	263	2,891	104	140	64	308	224	119	1,269	187	56	1,855	129	176	141	446	59	633	...	...	10,020

XXXIV.

DEATHS in different LOCALITIES, in different Months, arranged in Quarters, for the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

FEMALES.	A					B						C								D				E						F											
	Colabá.	Fort, Southern.	Fort, Northern.	Esplanade.	Total.	Market.	Mandwee.	Chuklá.	Oomburkharee.	Dongree.	Total.	Dhobee Tulao.	Phund-waree.	Bhooleshwur.	Khara Tulao.	Koombhatwara.	Khetwaree.	Girgaum.	Total.	Champatee.	Walkeshwur.	Mahalukshmee.	Total.	Mazagon.	Tarwaree.	Kamatheepoora.	Parell.	Seoree.	Total.	Seo.	Mahim.	Worlee.	Total.	Water Division.	Non-Resident and Unknown.	BOMBAY.	Still-born.	Total, exclusive of Still-born.
	1	2		3	Total.	1	2		3		Total.	1	2	3	4				Total.	1	2	3	Total.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	1	2	3	Total.								
January	19	...	19	3	41	51	57	48	62	29	247	40	14	50	47	30	37	19	237	10	18	2	30	21	7	137	12	4	181	11	20	9	40	1	17	794	20	774
February.....	15	...	37	6	58	35	55	47	78	26	241	41	26	33	30	34	32	10	206	5	9	6	20	22	9	92	17	3	143	14	15	6	35	1	13	717	16	701
March	29	...	32	8	69	49	70	58	90	35	302	46	21	58	57	36	34	25	277	11	5	2	18	17	10	122	11	4	164	11	16	12	39	4	9	882	24	858
Quarter 1st.....	63	...	88	17	168	135	182	153	230	90	790	127	61	141	134	100	103	54	720	26	32	10	68	60	26	351	40	11	488	36	51	27	114	6	39	2,393	60	2,333
April	19	...	24	11	54	67	92	47	69	50	325	52	15	46	46	37	37	27	260	6	6	3	15	12	9	146	15	4	186	8	7	11	26	...	9	875	21	854
May.....	21	...	52	8	81	59	68	57	70	39	293	71	21	44	53	35	40	25	289	5	7	2	14	21	12	113	15	1	162	9	14	10	33	...	13	885	27	858
June	15	...	38	6	59	46	53	46	43	31	219	74	22	37	35	28	29	30	255	5	11	4	20	13	8	105	14	3	143	4	17	5	26	...	16	738	23	715
Quarter 2nd ...	55	...	114	25	194	172	213	150	182	120	837	197	58	127	134	100	106	82	804	16	24	9	49	46	29	364	44	8	491	21	38	26	85	...	38	2,498	71	2,427
July	14	...	42	10	66	53	52	34	69	33	241	46	13	50	40	29	31	24	233	11	14	3	28	14	13	82	16	4	129	4	11	10	25	...	12	734	27	707
August	28	...	38	8	74	51	67	47	82	41	288	48	14	55	37	23	31	25	233	9	9	3	21	16	6	93	17	4	136	7	24	8	39	...	16	807	20	787
September	6	...	27	4	37	41	55	48	71	36	251	37	10	38	51	25	44	18	223	10	3	3	16	16	7	105	15	2	145	5	16	12	33	...	16	721	28	693
Quarter 3rd ...	48	...	107	22	177	145	174	129	222	110	780	131	37	143	128	77	106	67	689	30	26	9	65	46	26	280	48	10	410	16	51	30	97	...	44	2,262	75	2,187
October	11	...	34	3	48	47	56	51	90	34	278	35	13	44	44	31	24	23	214	7	7	3	17	11	5	104	13	4	137	8	13	5	26	...	23	743	30	713
November	13	...	19	7	39	46	42	50	54	37	229	20	17	46	43	30	29	18	203	3	5	4	12	11	4	98	14	2	129	13	14	6	33	1	12	658	35	623
December	14	...	23	3	40	49	71	47	49	27	243	23	12	51	42	31	31	16	206	4	5	3	12	25	5	117	12	3	162	12	13	10	35	1	11	710	23	687
Quarter 4th.....	38	...	76	13	127	142	169	148	193	98	750	78	42	141	129	92	84	57	623	14	17	10	41	47	14	319	39	9	428	33	40	21	94	2	46	2,111	88	2,023
Year.....	204	...	385	77	666	594	738	580	827	418	3,157	533	198	552	525	369	399	260	2,836	86	99	38	223	199	95	1,314	171	38	1,817	106	180	104	390	8	167	9,264	...	.....
Still-born	8	...	6	4	18	22	22	20	14	12	90	11	2	15	14	13	14	10	79	5	3	...	8	1	6	58	5	1	71	7	7	9	23	...	5	.....	294	.....
Total, exclusive of Still-born .	196	...	379	73	648	572	716	560	813	406	3,067	522	196	537	511	356	385	250	2,757	81	96	38	215	198	89	1,256	166	37	1,746	99	173	95	367	8	162	.....	...	8,970

XXXV.

DEATHS in different LOCALITIES, in different Months, arranged in Quarters, for the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

Persons.	A					B						C								D				E						F				Water Division.	Non-Resident and Unknown.	Bombay.	Still-born.	Total, exclusive of Still-born.
	Colaba.	Fort, Southern.	Fort, Northern.	Esplanade.	Total.	Market.	Mandvee.	Chukla.	Oomburkharee.	Dongree.	Total.	Dhobee Talao.	Phunuswaree.	Bhooleshwur.	Khara Talao.	Kemballawara.	Khetwaree.	Girgaum.	Total.	Chaopatee.	Walkeshwur.	Mahaluxmee.	Total.	Mazagon.	Tarwatee.	Kamatheepoora.	Parell.	Seoree.	Total.	Sion.	Mahim.	Worlee.	Total.					
	1	2		3		1	2		3			1	2	3		4				1	2	3		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3						
January	32	...	44	8	84	90	114	94	140	61	499	79	42	98	86	58	74	30	467	13	44	11	68	47	20	275	30	9	381	23	43	21	87	12	77	1,675	64	1,611
February	41	...	70	12	123	88	110	89	158	58	503	91	43	71	75	81	59	32	452	14	17	12	43	42	24	199	31	6	302	31	26	14	71	7	70	1,571	41	1,530
March	49	1	66	17	133	101	151	122	172	78	624	97	43	119	94	80	69	47	540	13	16	5	34	34	15	253	34	10	346	20	31	28	79	13	69	1,838	52	1,786
Quarter 1st	122	1	180	37	340	279	375	305	470	197	1,626	267	128	279	255	219	202	109	1,459	40	77	28	145	123	59	727	95	25	1,029	74	100	63	237	32	216	5,084	157	4,927
April	50	...	75	18	143	135	166	112	125	104	642	112	35	106	91	92	78	49	563	21	11	9	41	24	25	276	37	7	369	17	32	19	68	5	75	1,906	71	1,835
May	43	2	93	17	155	116	118	124	149	76	583	129	40	92	97	79	73	49	559	11	14	6	31	46	21	233	28	6	334	29	27	22	78	5	65	1,810	60	1,750
June	36	...	82	7	125	103	106	83	102	61	455	140	36	76	79	52	62	64	509	7	22	11	40	29	14	206	33	6	288	12	23	14	49	2	58	1,526	53	1,473
Quarter 2nd	129	2	250	42	423	354	390	319	376	241	1,680	381	111	274	267	223	213	162	1,631	39	47	26	112	99	60	715	98	19	991	58	82	55	195	12	198	5,242	184	5,058
July	29	...	82	18	129	111	101	83	142	69	506	109	27	93	81	52	64	51	477	22	26	6	54	33	22	179	27	11	272	14	29	23	66	5	45	1,554	75	1,479
August	53	...	82	15	150	104	119	104	160	86	573	87	28	100	72	70	64	48	469	23	28	14	65	32	20	194	34	10	290	17	46	27	90	5	79	1,721	63	1,658
September	17	1	64	16	98	90	115	94	146	82	527	97	26	87	93	50	86	38	477	17	20	8	45	37	19	215	30	7	308	13	31	25	69	...	72	1,596	69	1,527
Quarter 3rd	99	1	228	49	377	305	335	281	448	237	1,606	293	81	280	246	172	214	137	1,423	62	74	28	164	102	61	588	91	28	870	44	106	75	225	10	196	4,871	207	4,664
October	34	...	58	12	104	86	113	109	152	64	524	84	27	96	83	64	55	45	454	18	18	9	45	30	15	213	24	8	290	22	27	17	66	3	91	1,577	77	1,500
November	25	...	37	13	75	98	86	94	127	69	474	61	26	88	89	66	58	48	436	12	14	7	33	22	10	188	33	7	260	20	28	15	63	5	64	1,410	80	1,330
December	26	...	47	10	83	97	123	92	117	63	492	73	30	101	94	66	60	40	464	20	14	7	41	55	16	240	30	8	349	29	34	29	92	5	49	1,575	64	1,511
Quarter 4th	85	...	142	35	262	281	322	295	396	196	1,490	218	83	285	266	196	173	133	1,354	50	46	23	119	107	41	641	87	23	899	71	89	61	221	13	204	4,562	221	4,341
Year	435	4	800	163	1,402	1,219	1,422	1,200	1,690	871	6,402	1,159	403	1,118	1,034	810	802	541	5,867	191	244	105	540	431	221	2,671	371	95	3,789	247	377	254	878	67	814	19,759	...	...
Still-born	18	...	14	8	40	49	43	50	44	35	221	34	15	41	46	26	29	28	219	6	8	3	17	9	13	146	18	2	188	19	28	18	65	...	19	...	769	...
Total, exclusive of Still-born	417	4	786	155	1,362	1,170	1,379	1,150	1,646	836	6,181	1,125	388	1,077	988	784	773	513	5,648	185	236	102	523	422	208	2,525	353	93	3,601	228	349	236	813	67	795	...	...	18,990

XXXVI.

DEATHS in different LOCALITIES, in different RACES and CASTES, in the CITY of BOMBAY during the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

Races and Castes.	A					B						C								D				E						F				Water Division.	Non-Resident and Unknown.	Bombay.	Still-born.	Total, exclusive of Still-born.
	Colabe.	Fort, Southern.	Fort, Northern.	Esplanade.	Total.	Market.	Mandvee.	Chukla.	Oomburkharee.	Dongree.	Total.	Phobee Tulao.	Phunduwaree.	Bhooleshwur.	Khara Tulao.	Koombharwara.	Khetwaree.	Girgaum.	Total.	Chaupatee.	Walkeshwur.	Mahaluxmee.	Total.	Mazagon.	Tarwaree.	Kamathepoora.	Parell.	Sewree.	Total.	Seo.	Mahim.	Worlee.	Total.					
	1	2		3		1	2			3		1	2	3		4			1	2	3		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3						
Boodhists, Jains, &c...	4	...	58	2	64	139	164	82	24	6	415	19	13	233	22	8	2	8	305	1	3	1	5	3	2	22	6	...	33	2	5	2	9	...	1	832	35	797
Brahmins	2	...	18	2	22	92	71	12	7	1	183	27	47	78	8	7	13	63	243	10	17	9	36	3	1	38	5	...	47	2	10	3	15	...	2	548	17	531
Lingaets.....	3	...	...	...	3	9	...	...	1	1	11	2	1	2	10	5	7	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	2	47
Bhatias	...	...	84	4	88	61	88	8	3	...	160	33	...	5	...	...	...	1	39	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	14	275
Hindoos of other Castes	264	1	109	35	409	608	862	286	410	756	2,922	596	318	307	277	603	461	401	2,963	132	102	66	300	212	145	1,322	267	84	2,030	153	226	183	562	12	281	9,479	366	9,113
Hindoo Out-castes ...	72	...	21	86	179	12	54	36	28	24	154	66	1	21	86	53	98	11	336	4	28	2	34	27	4	348	23	...	402	7	10	24	41	...	4	1,150	70	1,080
Moosulmans	26	...	26	20	72	190	149	703	1,087	73	2,202	38	9	463	570	110	95	14	1,299	6	3	2	11	48	41	786	36	3	914	20	45	5	70	26	324	4,918	203	4,715
Parsees	10	...	456	1	467	82	1	63	30	...	176	264	10	2	26	1	100	9	412	15	76	21	112	37	6	11	12	1	67	1	2	1	4	1	18	1,257	3	1,254
Jews	1	...	...	4	5	...	19	2	26	2	49	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	....	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	6	63
Native Christians	20	...	4	4	28	24	11	...	26	2	63	101	3	...	11	15	22	28	180	20	6	3	29	76	16	84	12	3	191	62	77	36	175	...	95	761	38	723
Indo-Europeans.....	4	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	1	4	2	1	12	1	...	...	1	3	...	8	2	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	5	38	4	34
Europeans	26	3	22	5	56	1	...	...	...	...	1	9	1	...	...	1	2	5	18	2	8	1	11	20	6	23	8	1	58	...	2	...	2	25	48	219	7	212
Negro Africans	3	...	...	...	3	1	3	8	46	5	63	...	...	6	18	2	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	3	6	111	3	108
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
Other and Unknown Castes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	31	1	30
All Races ..	435	4	800	163	1,402	1,219	1,422	1,200	1,690	871	6,402	1,159	403	1,118	1,034	810	802	541	5,867	191	244	105	540	431	221	2,671	371	95	3,789	247	377	254	878	67	814	19,759	..	...
Still-born...	18	...	14	8	40	49	43	50	44	35	221	34	15	41	46	26	29	28	219	6	8	3	17	9	13	146	18	2	188	19	28	18	65	...	19	...	769	...
Total, exclusive of Still-born	417	4	786	155	1,362	1,170	1,379	1,150	1,646	836	6,181	1,125	388	1,077	988	784	773	513	5,648	185	236	102	523	422	208	2,525	353	93	3,601	228	349	236	813	67	795	...	...	18,990

XXXVII.

DEATHS in different OCCUPATIONS from different CAUSES in the City of BOMBAY, for the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

Occupation or Trade of Family.	General Diseases. A: Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever: Enteric Fever.	Fever: Simple continued.	Fever: Ague.	Fever: Remittent Fever.	Cholera.	All other Diseases classed under Section A of General Diseases.	B: Leprosy.	Dropsy.	All other Diseases classed under Section B of General Diseases.	Local Diseases. Nervous System.	Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Nose.	Circulatory System.	Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System: Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	All other Diseases registered under Digestive System.	Urinary System.	Generative System.	Organs of Locomotion & Cellular Tissue.	Cutaneous System.	Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases: Still-born.	Premature Birth.	Old Age and Debility.	Accident and Violence: Poison.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Drowning.	Unspecified Causes.	Total.
Annuitant, Independent	1	...	...	...	2	27	...	...	...	...	11	13	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	70
Auctioneer	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6
Baker	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Beggar, Vagrant, Pauper	44	10	...	...	58	275	4	...	8	8	142	41	...	2	...	74	45	103	...	7	3	4	9	...	19	1	23	2	...	5	4	1	892
Bracelet-maker, dealer	1	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Bullock-driver, Dairyman	51	17	...	...	31	215	6	1	...	4	41	52	...	3	...	34	14	30	...	6	...	4	...	...	18	2	14	...	1	2	2	...	548
Butcher	8	1	...	...	7	39	...	...	...	...	19	10	...	...	...	4	1	11	...	2	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	108
Cane-worker, Palm-leaf-worker	4	1	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	52
Charcoal-dealer	4	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	24
Clothier, Draper, Mercer	30	1	...	...	10	128	3	2	...	...	63	43	...	1	...	16	3	11	...	3	...	3	...	1	13	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	338
Cook	34	5	...	...	8	48	3	2	...	2	15	16	...	2	...	27	13	4	11	1	1	2	1	12	...	14	2	1	1	1	...	226
Confectioner or Sweetmeat-maker	4	...	1	...	2	19	...	...	...	...	6	7	...	1	...	4	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	57
Contractor	6	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	...	...	3	...	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	54
Coppersmith, Brazier	10	1	...	...	8	43	1	...	1	...	16	20	...	...	...	2	3	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	117
Cotton-worker or Retailer	5	...	...	...	...	15	1	1	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	37
Crockery, Glass-dealer	5	...	...	...	2	15	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	40
Domestic Servant, Barber	67	30	...	...	38	249	7	3	1	3	108	59	...	3	...	44	26	41	9	1	4	1	1	38	...	23	2	1	5	6	...	770
Druggist, Perfumer	3	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	13
Dyer	33	...	...	...	18	82	1	...	...	...	30	16	...	...	...	10	10	7	1	...	2	...	...	...	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	224
Engraver	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Engineer, Civil	4	1	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	1	5	12	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	47
Engine-driver, Stoker-maker	3	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	1	8	2	...	2	...	7	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	43
Fisherman, Fishmonger	13	...	...	...	25	65	2	...	1	2	17	12	...	...	...	40	22	15	3	...	...	...	...	10	...	22	...	1	2	1	...	...	253
Gardener, Greengrocer, Agriculturist, Hay and Straw-dealer	35	13	...	...	32	164	4	1	...	6	59	40	...	1	...	45	44	23	10	3	2	4	3	24	1	29	1	2	9	2	...	557
Gold, Silver-smith, Jeweller	26	2	1	...	15	92	2	1	...	1	51	39	...	...	...	12	5	14	2	1	2	...	...	14	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	287
Grain-dealer, or Grinder	16	1	...	...	5	82	...	...	...	...	17	18	...	...	...	1	1	6	2	...	3	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Grain-parcher	6	...	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Grocer	19	2	...	...	9	83	1	2	...	...	17	18	...	1	...	8	...	14	1	...	7	...	1	10	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	199
Hawker	5	...	...	...	3	23	...	...	...	...	16	3	...	...	...	7	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	78
Hemp,-Coir-worker, or dealer	6	1	1	...	2	42	1	...	...	2	14	11	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hooka-pipe maker, dealer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Horse-driver, dealer, Farrier, Groom	37	6	...	...	17	146	7	...	...	1	27	38	...	1	...	31	10	17	9	...	2	1	1	15	...	13	...	...	2	1	...	...	382
Iron-worker, or dealer	19	2	...	...	9	75	1	2	...	...	32	23	...	...	...	7	7	5	3	1	3	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	198
Labourer	531	173	1	...	367	1958	50	5	7	19	251	497	...	10	...	282	174	186	19	6	12	6	2	207	1	119	1	4	33	20	...	4941
Lawyer, & Covenanted Civil Servant of Govt.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Leather-maker, worker, or dealer	22	17	...	...	26	120	2	...	...	2	23	17	...	...	...	22	8	8	2	...	...	...	...	14	1	9	...	...	2	1	...	...	296
Liquor-seller, Distiller, Palm-wine-drawer	25	9	...	...	12	57	7	...	...	4	27	28	...	1	...	16	15	10	7	2	2	1	...	11	...	24	1	...	4	...	...	...	263
Marine-Stores dealer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Maritime-man, Boatman	49	3	...	1	8	141	10	2	...	4	65	24	...	7	...	29	19	50	5	2	3	2	...	17	...	14	...	1	9	3	...	...	468

Occupation or Trade of Family.	General Diseases. A: Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever: Enteric Fever.	Fever: Simple continued.	Fever: Ague.	Fever: Remittent Fever.	Cholera.	All other Diseases classed under Section A of General Diseases.	B: Leprosy.	Dropsy.	All other Diseases classed under Section B of General Diseases.	Local Diseases. Nervous System.	Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Nose.	Circulatory System.	Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System: Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	All other Diseases registered under Digestive System.	Urinary System.	Generative System.	Organs of Locomotion & Cellular Tissue.	Cutaneous System.	Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases. Still-born.	Premature Birth.	Old Age and Debility.	Accident and Violence. Poison.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Drowning.	Unspecified Causes.	Total.
Mason, Quarry-man, Lime-Stone-worker, or dealer	19	2	...	...	28	129	1	...	...	2	50	19	...	1	...	27	10	22	1	2	6	...	...	16	2	15	1	...	1	...	...	354
Medical-man	4	...	...	...	3	16	1	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	48
Merchant, Banker, Broker	93	8	...	...	33	264	5	4	...	15	120	93	...	8	...	55	18	41	14	2	14	1	2	44	...	47	3	3	5	4	...	896
Military-man or Pensioner	3	5	1	1	17	56	5	2	...	2	24	22	...	4	...	29	13	15	14	...	1	1	1	6	2	28	...	...	1	...	...	253
Money-changer, Assayer	8	4	...	...	3	26	1	...	...	2	11	4	...	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	77
Musician	3	...	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	1	14	2	...	1	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	51
Oil-drawer or dealer, Soap-maker, Candle-maker	7	2	...	...	2	30	...	...	...	...	13	7	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Painter	2	...	...	...	2	10	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	26
Photographer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pitch, Tar, Rosin-dealer	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Plumber	9	...	...	...	...	11	1	1	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	6	2	1	2	...	1	1	...	3	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	56
Policeman, Watchman, Messenger, Tax-gatherer	51	13	...	...	14	137	6	1	...	1	73	49	...	3	...	41	14	23	8	2	6	1	...	29	1	14	5	1	4	...	...	497
Porter, Palkee-bearer	2	...	...	...	2	8	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	26
Potter, Brick, Tile-maker, or dealer	12	...	...	...	4	21	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	7	2	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	61
Poulterer	5	1	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	33
Priest	17	1	...	...	1	32	...	2	...	...	15	16	...	1	...	7	2	6	3	...	1	1	3	3	...	10	1	...	...	1	...	123
Printer, Stationer, Book-binder, dealer	13	4	...	...	3	46	1	...	...	1	25	12	...	...	...	6	1	3	2	1	2	...	...	5	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	134
Prostitute	3	1	...	...	4	14	3	...	...	...	15	2	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	59
Purveyor, Bumboatman	7	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	28
Salt-maker, dealer	5	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Scavenger, Sweeper	7	...	...	...	12	23	1	2	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	13	15	10	1	...	...	2	...	5	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	106
School-master, Teacher	5	...	...	...	2	23	2	...	...	1	17	16	...	1	...	5	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	89
Silk-worker, dealer	6	...	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	15	5	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	62
Shepherd	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	13
Tailor, Sempster, Embroiderer, Tent-maker	51	11	...	...	25	168	3	...	1	2	70	43	...	1	...	31	12	20	3	...	3	1	1	16	...	12	...	...	2	1	...	477
Tavern, Coffee, Boarding-house-keeper	3	1	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	35
Tin, Tin-plate-worker, Glazier	5	1	...	...	2	15	...	...	...	1	14	5	...	1	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	53
Tobacco, Betel, Opium, Ganja-dealer	7	1	...	...	4	32	2	...	...	1	15	6	...	...	...	4	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	83
Toy-maker, dealer	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Umbrella-maker, dealer	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Washerman	27	5	...	...	20	87	7	...	...	2	23	30	...	...	...	18	9	7	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	7	...	...	3	2	...	260
Watchmaker	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Water-carrier	9	1	...	...	3	16	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	55
Weaver	58	1	...	1	23	135	4	3	2	3	122	25	...	1	...	100	23	59	1	...	4	1	...	39	...	27	...	1	3	1	...	637
Wood-worker, or dealer	100	11	...	..	27	289	8	...	1	8	118	72	...	3	...	61	15	39	23	...	4	2	3	29	...	54	4	2	5	2	...	880
Wool-worker, or dealer	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Writer, Accountant	126	18	8	...	33	320	9	7	...	8	153	182	...	11	...	52	24	38	45	3	12	2	3	32	4	107	5	2	1	2	...	1207
Unknown occupation	54	5	..	...	18	180	14	19	11	14	129	93	...	17	...	78	54	94	42	13	10	11	3	23	20	64	6	9	15	16	7	1019
Total	1854	394	13	3	1017	6479	190	63	35	129	2208	1834	...	94	...	1320	662	1012	295	50	136	52	31	769	37	789	45	34	126	79	9	19759

XXXVIII.

DEATHS in Different OCCUPATIONS, in different QUARTERS in the CITY of BOMBAY during the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

Occupation or Trade of Family.	Quarter 1st.				Quarter 2nd.				Quarter 3rd.				Quarter 4th.				Total, including Still-born.	Still-born.	Total, exclusive of Still-born.
	January.	February.	March.	Total.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			
Annuitant, Independent	8	4	8	20	5	4	3	12	6	7	6	19	4	7	8	19	70	3	67
Auctioneer	1	...	2	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	6	1	5
Baker	1	1	1	3	...	1	5	6	2	2	2	6	2	...	...	2	17	1	16
Beggar, Vagrant, Pauper	96	74	66	236	79	74	63	216	69	65	71	205	84	77	74	235	892	19	873
Bracelet-maker, dealer	2	5	...	7	2	2	2	6	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	16	1	15
Bullock-driver, Dairyman	38	62	65	165	74	63	36	173	42	38	34	114	39	20	37	96	548	18	530
Butcher	19	4	8	31	13	10	9	32	7	5	15	27	6	2	10	18	108	4	104
Cane-worker, Palm-leaf-worker	2	4	5	11	3	4	8	15	4	5	2	11	4	7	4	15	52	...	52
Charcoal-dealer	...	...	3	3	...	4	2	6	3	3	3	9	3	1	2	6	24	2	22
Clothier, Draper, Mercer	27	29	28	84	24	29	34	87	30	26	27	83	30	24	30	84	338	13	325
Cook	10	20	19	49	28	20	24	72	15	20	22	57	19	13	16	48	226	12	214
Confectioner or Sweetmeat-maker	5	1	5	11	6	5	2	13	5	4	6	15	7	4	7	18	57	2	55
Contractor	4	3	4	11	2	6	6	14	4	7	3	14	3	9	3	15	54	3	51
Coppersmith, Brazier	13	9	11	33	11	10	9	30	7	13	7	27	9	10	8	27	117	5	112
Cotton-worker, or retailer	...	2	...	2	3	5	5	13	2	4	2	8	5	4	5	14	37	2	35
Crockery, Glass-dealer	2	5	3	10	1	4	2	7	1	4	5	10	6	3	4	13	40	...	40
Domestic servant, Barber	82	54	87	223	79	60	45	184	49	77	66	192	58	57	56	171	770	38	732
Druggist, Perfumer	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	5	1	2	2	5	...	1	2	3	13	...	13
Dyer	24	13	29	66	25	23	6	54	21	20	13	54	21	16	13	50	224	10	214
Engraver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Engineer (Civil)	3	5	4	12	3	5	7	15	1	3	7	11	4	1	4	9	47	2	45
Engine-driver, Stoker-maker	6	2	9	17	5	3	3	11	3	3	2	8	3	3	6	12	48	6	42
Fisherman, Fishmonger	31	26	21	78	17	27	16	60	18	20	16	54	21	21	19	61	253	10	243
Gardener, Greengrocer, Agriculturist, Hay and Straw-dealer	63	32	57	152	51	49	43	143	41	56	29	126	46	49	41	136	557	24	533
Gold, Silver-smith, Jeweller	28	17	18	63	27	32	17	76	33	26	26	85	20	21	22	63	287	14	273
Grain-dealer, or grinder	7	8	12	27	18	13	12	43	13	15	18	46	10	12	22	44	160	7	153
Grain-parcher	2	...	4	6	3	1	7	11	...	2	2	4	5	3	...	8	29	1	28
Grocer	11	12	26	49	28	22	15	65	19	8	10	37	17	14	17	48	199	10	189
Hawker	6	9	10	25	5	3	4	12	11	8	6	25	1	3	7	11	73	2	71
Hemp, Coir-worker, or dealer	6	10	8	24	12	14	8	34	5	7	7	19	7	10	6	23	100	1	99
Hooka, Pipe-maker, dealer	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	...	3
Horse-driver, dealer, Farrier, Groom	33	32	44	109	39	36	31	106	29	29	23	81	34	21	31	86	382	15	367
Iron-worker, or dealer	11	17	16	44	16	19	8	43	20	22	21	63	19	15	14	48	198	3	195
Labourer	390	374	458	1222	519	454	400	1373	333	451	435	1219	395	334	398	1127	4941	207	4734
Lawyer, and Covenanted Civil Servant of Government	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	4	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
Leather-maker, worker, or dealer	31	28	26	85	28	31	18	77	25	28	24	77	15	20	22	57	296	14	282
Liquor-seller, Distiller, Palm-wine-drawer	22	10	22	54	19	16	23	58	28	23	26	77	26	19	29	74	263	11	252
Marine-stores dealer	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Maritime-man, Boatman	44	42	52	138	42	34	28	104	34	35	33	102	37	33	54	124	468	17	451
Mason, Quarry-man, Lime, Stone-worker, or dealer	31	32	16	79	37	30	26	93	32	24	26	82	30	37	33	100	354	16	338
Medical-man	6	1	5	12	3	4	4	11	8	2	5	15	2	3	5	10	48	3	45
Merchant, Banker, Broker	65	94	92	251	87	66	84	237	70	85	71	226	53	65	64	182	896	44	852
Military-man or Pensioner	24	18	40	82	23	25	12	60	22	21	17	60	21	19	11	51	253	6	247
Money-changer, Assayer	3	4	9	16	9	8	4	21	4	8	7	19	8	6	7	21	77	3	74
Musician	2	3	2	7	8	5	1	14	5	4	4	13	6	5	6	17	51	1	50
Oil-drawer or dealer, Soap-maker, Candle-maker	10	7	4	21	5	2	3	10	4	3	12	19	6	6	9	21	71	3	68
Painter	2	3	...	5	3	2	...	5	2	1	2	5	3	6	2	11	26	...	26
Photographer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pitch, Tar, Rosin-dealer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	2	2	5	...	5
Plumber	4	3	3	10	6	5	5	16	10	6	2	18	1	3	8	12	56	3	53
Policeman, Watchman, Messenger, Tax-gatherer	32	42	47	121	42	42	31	115	48	50	44	142	42	37	40	119	497	29	468
Porter, Palkee-bearer	3	3	2	8	3	2	3	8	3	3	...	6	1	1	2	4	26	...	26
Potter, Brick, Tile-maker, or dealer	6	4	8	18	6	3	4	13	8	5	7	20	5	3	2	10	61	1	60
Poulterer	1	2	4	7	1	4	4	9	4	4	3	11	1	2	3	6	33	1	32
Priest	10	7	17	34	7	11	18	36	12	13	6	31	10	4	8	22	123	3	120
Printer, Stationer, Book-binder, dealer	10	9	15	34	11	12	15	38	11	14	16	41	4	9	8	21	134	5	129
Prostitute	4	4	5	13	7	4	9	20	3	4	7	14	4	6	2	12	59	...	59
Purveyor, Bumboatman	4	1	1	6	2	7	3	12	4	1	2	7	2	...	1	3	28	...	28
Salt-maker, dealer	1	2	1	4	4	1	2	7	3	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
Scavenger, Sweeper	9	11	14	34	13	4	11	28	4	8	5	17	6	8	13	27	106	5	101
School-master, Teacher	4	5	5	14	7	1	13	21	13	4	10	27	9	8	10	27	89	2	87
Silk-worker, dealer	7	3	4	14	5	4	1	10	2	7	6	15	8	7	8	23	62	3	59
Shepherd	2	2	...	4	1	5	1	7	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
Tailor, Sempster, Embroiderer, Tent-maker	28	39	44	111	54	45	35	134	36	44	31	111	47	35	39	121	477	16	461
Tavern, Coffee, Boarding-house-keeper	4	3	3	10	1	4	2	7	3	3	5	11	6	...	1	7	35	2	33
Tin, Tin-plate-worker, Glazier	5	7	7	19	8	2	3	13	3	1	3	7	4	6	4	14	53	2	51
Tobacco, Betel, Opium, Ganja-dealer	4	9	7	20	7	12	6	25	4	11	7	22	5	6	5	16	83	2	81
Toy-maker, dealer	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	2	6	...	6
Umbrella-maker, dealer	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	3	...	1	4	7	...	7
Washerman	25	17	20	62	17	20	24	61	25	19	34	78	18	19	22	59	260	12	248
Watchmaker	4	1	1	6	...	1	3	4	3	3	1	7	1	...	1	2	19	3	16
Water-carrier	8	5	4	17	4	2	5	11	4	4	2	10	5	6	6	17	55	3	52
Weaver	52	53	52	157	53	67	41	161	45	55	63	163	46	50	60	156	637	39	598
Wood-worker, or dealer	75	75	86	236	67	81	67	215	83	88	54	225	74	65	65	204	880	29	851
Wool-worker, or dealer	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	5	7	...	7
Writer, Accountant	96	93	93	282	116	140	119	375	119	106	82	307	88	74	81	243	1207	32	1175
Unknown occupation	105	94	95	294	98	97	61	256	68	75	83	226	95	74	74	243	1019	23	996
Total	1675	1571	1838	5084	1906	1810	1526	5242	1554	1721	1596	4871	1577	1410	1575	4562	19759	769	18990

XXXIX.

DEATHS in Different OCCUPATIONS, in different LOCALITIES, in the CITY of BOMBAY, for the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

Occupation or Trade of Family.	A				B				C								D			E					F			Water Division.	Non-Resident and Unknown.	Total.	Still-born.	Total, exclusive of Still-born.
	Colaba.	Fort, Southern.	Fort, Northern.	Esplanade.	Market.	Mandvee.	Chukla.	Oomburkharee.	Dongree.	Dhobee Talao.	Phunuswaree.	Bhooleshwur.	Khara Talao.	Koombharwara.	Khetwaree.	Girgaum.	Chaopatee.	Walkeshwur.	Mahaluxmee.	Mazagon.	Tarwaree.	Kamatheepoora.	Parell.	Seoree.	Sion.	Mahim.	Worlee.					
	1	2	3		1	2		3		1	2	3		4			1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3					
Annuitant, Independent	...	...	2	...	9	3	10	7	...	6	4	19	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	3	67
Auctioneer	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	5
Baker	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	1	16
Beggar, Vagrant, Pauper	6	...	9	3	47	38	59	111	14	23	13	93	68	43	39	22	8	20	17	5	1	127	5	2	6	20	...	2	91	892	19	873
Bracelet-maker, dealer	0	...	...	...	1	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	15
Bullock-driver, Dairyman	47	...	10	...	32	35	29	36	31	48	20	18	16	28	38	8	3	6	...	9	5	96	9	1	2	5	5	...	11	548	18	530
Butcher	...	...	1	...	1	23	24	39	...	...	...	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	108	4	104
Cane-worker, Palm-leaf-worker	4	...	...	...	8	2	8	12	2	2	...	3	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	52	...	52
Charcoal-dealer	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	22
Clothier, Draper, Mercer	...	...	11	...	121	12	54	39	2	27	5	31	16	10	3	2	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	13	325
Cook	10	...	21	...	16	6	1	10	1	44	1	1	1	5	20	7	7	4	3	12	2	19	1	...	1	2	1	...	30	226	12	214
Confectioner or Sweetmeat-maker	...	...	5	...	5	8	2	3	...	1	1	13	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	57	2	55
Contractor	2	...	11	...	2	1	2	5	1	4	4	2	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	54	3	51
Coppersmith, Brazier	...	...	...	...	4	3	23	10	...	1	5	9	3	36	4	1	...	...	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	117	5	112
Croton-worker, or retailer	1	...	3	...	6	7	2	9	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	2	35
Crockery, Glass-dealer	1	...	2	...	9	1	14	6	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	40
Domestic servant, Barber	26	...	17	3	33	29	47	85	29	39	15	53	41	37	34	19	10	22	6	21	21	106	7	1	3	9	2	...	55	770	38	732
Druggist, Perfumer	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	1	3	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
Dyer	...	...	...	...	32	...	16	9	1	...	1	105	12	2	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	13	8	2	15	1	...	...	2	224	10	214
Engraver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Engineer (Civil)	2	...	5	...	2	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	2	1	3	3	2	1	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	47	2	45
Engine-driver, Stoker-maker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	7	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	17	4	...	...	...	1	...	7	48	6	42
Fisherman, Fishmonger	17	...	...	...	...	31	4	9	9	6	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	28	1	2	1	26	26	20	65	...	3	253	10	243
Gardener, Greengrocer, Agriculturist, Hay & Straw-dealer	2	...	3	...	25	40	25	28	13	25	4	15	15	15	20	3	4	13	14	16	21	61	39	11	93	15	26	...	11	557	24	533
Gold, Silver-smith, Jeweller	4	...	4	...	46	19	14	16	13	31	17	28	2	25	6	20	2	...	1	3	3	14	4	...	4	6	1	...	4	287	14	273
Grain-dealer, or grinder	5	...	...	...	13	45	9	14	5	10	3	9	24	7	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	7	153
Grain-parcher	...	...	1	...	...	5	2	11	3	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	1	28
Grocer	2	...	14	1	15	45	27	22	2	4	2	21	16	3	3	2	...	...	...	4	...	9	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	199	10	189
Hawker	...	...	1	...	13	3	6	18	1	...	...	3	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	2	71
Hemp, Coir-worker, or dealer	...	...	6	...	3	43	9	6	...	1	1	...	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	100	1	99
Hooka, Pipe-maker, dealer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Horse-driver, dealer, Farrier, Groom	10	...	24	2	19	19	29	38	7	40	8	6	28	11	21	13	6	13	5	4	5	49	5	1	1	2	2	...	14	382	15	367
Iron-worker, or dealer	2	...	4	...	37	13	45	21	6	4	3	11	10	12	4	4	1	1	...	4	...	9	3	...	...	1	...	...	3	198	3	195
Labourer	157	1	36	28	136	526	98	265	521	221	102	92	155	230	309	133	39	59	32	118	84	1036	145	40	60	122	86	2	108	4,941	207	4,734
Lawyer and Covenanted Civil Servant of Government	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
Leather-maker, worker or dealer	...	1	...	2	5	32	7	28	3	33	1	21	81	12	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	36	3	...	8	8	2	...	2	296	14	282
Liquor-seller, Distiller, Palm-wine-drawer	...	...	10	...	12	8	2	13	11	33	5	1	15	4	16	5	5	3	...	7	1	21	2	...	6	53	24	1	5	263	11	252
Marine Stores Dealer	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	7

XXXIX.—*continued.*

Occupation or Trade of Family.	A				B					C							D			E					F			Water Division.	Non-Resident and Unknown.	Total.	Still-born.	Total, exclusive of Still-born.
	Colaba.	Fort, Southern.	Fort, Northern.	Esplanade.	Market.	Mandwee.	Chukla.	Oomburkharee.	Dongree.	Dhobee Tulao.	Phuuuswaree.	Bhooleshwur.	Khara Tulao.	Koombharwara.	Khetwaree.	Girgaum.	Chaopatee.	Walkeshwur.	Mahaluxmee.	Mazagon.	Tarwaree.	Kamatheepoora.	Parell.	Seoree.	Seo.	Mahim.	Worlee.					
	1	2		3	1	2		3		1		2	3		4		1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3					
Maritime-man, Boatman	3	...	2	1	35	20	28	89	14	7	...	40	39	11	3	3	...	...	...	12	3	69	4	1	...	...	...	45	39	468	17	451
Mason, Quarry-man, Lime, Stone-worker, or dealer	6	1	...	...	6	7	15	32	25	11	4	22	41	19	12	3	5	2	...	...	2	123	9	...	...	4	...	...	5	354	16	338
Medical-man	2	...	3	...	5	2	3	6	1	2	1	6	3	...	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	3	45
Merchant, Banker, Broker	6	1	114	3	91	141	84	64	25	46	7	84	43	15	25	13	4	10	6	2	5	68	12	2	5	13	2	...	5	896	44	852
Military-man, or Pensioner	28	...	4	105	7	1	3	9	1	18	3	4	6	8	...	3	2	...	...	1	1	25	1	...	1	1	1	12	8	253	6	247
Money-changer, Assayer	1	...	15	...	16	6	9	1	3	9	1	9	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	3	74
Musician	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	12	1	2	9	4	4	1	1	4	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	51	1	50
Oil-drawer or dealer, Soap-maker, Candle-maker	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	15	1	2	1	18	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	71	8	68
Painter	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	26	...	26
Photographer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
Pitch, Tar, Rosin-dealer	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Plumber	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	3	1	4	...	2	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	5	2	12	4	...	...	2	1	6	56	3	53
Policeman, Watchman, Messenger, Tax-gatherer	11	...	27	7	24	30	11	51	19	36	19	23	15	23	18	20	8	5	2	16	17	69	14	3	7	6	4	12	497	29	468
Porter, Palkee-bearer	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	2	26	...	26
Potter, Brick, Tile-maker, or dealer	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	5	...	2	17	4	7	1	...	...	1	...	4	9	...	1	2	1	...	61	1	60
Poulterer	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	10	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1	32
Priest	1	...	27	...	2	4	12	13	...	7	4	13	10	...	5	4	1	1	1	4	2	10	1	...	...	...	...	1	123	3	120
Printer, Stationer, Book-binder, dealer	...	...	6	...	17	8	4	15	7	16	5	6	5	8	2	14	...	...	...	3	2	14	1	...	...	...	1	...	134	5	129
Prostitute	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	3	1	2	12	7	4	2	5	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	59	...	59
Purveyor, Bumboatman	1	...	15	...	...	...	3	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28
Salt-maker, dealer	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
Scavenger, Sweeper	12	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	33	22	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	5	101
School-master, Teacher	...	...	9	...	2	1	5	11	...	12	4	7	5	1	5	8	2	1	2	2	...	16	8	...	...	...	...	5	89	2	87
Silk-worker, dealer	...	...	...	...	10	...	7	1	...	1	...	24	6	6	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	1	62	3	59
Shepherd	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
Tailor, Sempster, Embroiderer, Tent-maker	4	...	8	...	49	28	82	67	8	26	2	27	40	26	24	9	...	...	...	8	1	44	7	...	1	8	2	6	477	16	461
Tavern, Coffee, Boarding-house-keeper	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	12	...	...	...	2	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	2	33
Tin, Tin-plate-worker, Glazier	1	...	2	...	9	4	8	13	...	1	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	53	2	51
Tobacco, Betel, Opium, Ganja-dealer	...	...	1	...	13	4	9	17	3	3	3	8	5	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	7	1	1	...	...	...	1	83	2	81
Toy-maker, dealer	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Umbrella-maker, dealer	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Washerman	6	...	5	1	24	19	14	12	10	11	7	5	7	17	12	5	...	7	1	4	...	51	16	...	...	16	9	1	260	12	248
Watch-maker	...	...	8	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	16
Water-carrier	3	...	...	...	1	2	4	24	...	2	...	2	3	3	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	55	3	52
Weaver	1	...	...	...	8	2	17	116	28	1	...	7	109	19	38	2	...	...	...	3	267	...	...	...	...	2	...	17	637	39	598
Wood-worker, or dealer	7	...	77	...	31	31	139	104	17	63	6	81	35	38	22	43	30	...	...	59	7	39	10	1	...	21	8	1	10	880	29	851
Wool-worker, or dealer	...	...	...	...	22	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Writer, Accountant	12	...	160	2	155	69	65	35	4	174	84	110	9	29	36	102	32	9	10	21	5	32	14	1	2	19	5	...	11	1207	32	1175
Unknown occupation	30	...	103	3	38	22	38	59	16	72	8	22	28	15	23	22	5	56	4	26	20	74	13	2	2	3	...	4	311	1019	23	996
Total	435	4	800	163	1219	1422	1260	1690	371	1159	405	1118	1034	810	802	541	191	244	105	431	221	2671	371	95	247	377	254	67	814	19759	769	18990

STILL-BORN in different RACES and CASTES, arranged in Quarters, for the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

	MALES.															FEMALES.															PERSONS.														
	Boodhist, Jain, &c.	Brahmun.	Lingaet.	Bhatia.	Hindoo of other Caste.	Hindoo Outcaste.	Moosulman.	Parsee.	Jew.	Native Christian.	Indo-European.	European.	Negro-African.	Chinese.	Other and Unknown Race or Caste.	ALL RACES.	Boodhist, Jain, &c.	Brahmun.	Lingaet.	Bhatia.	Hindoo of other Caste.	Hindoo Outcaste.	Moosulman.	Parsee.	Jew.	Native Christian.	Indo-European.	European.	Negro-African.	Chinese.	Other and Unknown Race or Caste.	ALL RACES.	Boodhist, Jain, &c.	Brahmun.	Lingaet.	Bhatia.	Hindoo of other Caste.	Hindoo Outcaste.	Moosulman.	Parsee.	Jew.	Native Christian.	Indo-European.	European.	Negro-African.	Chinese.	Other and Unknown Race or Caste.	ALL RACES.
January	2	...	...	...	20	3	14	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	44	1	...	...	...	10	2	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	...	...	...	30	5	18	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	64
February	2	1	...	1	11	3	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	25	...	1	...	...	8	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	2	...	1	19	5	9	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	41
March	3	1	...	1	11	2	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	28	4	1	...	1	10	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	24	7	2	...	2	21	2	16	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	52
Quarter 1st	7	2	...	2	42	8	28	1	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	97	5	2	...	1	28	4	15	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	60	12	4	...	3	70	12	43	1	...	9	1	2	...	...	...	157
April	1	...	1	...	28	4	14	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	1	...	...	9	4	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	21	1	1	1	...	37	8	19	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	71
May	...	...	...	1	11	5	11	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	33	3	1	...	1	9	2	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	27	3	1	...	2	20	7	19	...	1	5	...	2	...	...	...	60
June	...	1	...	...	12	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1	1	...	1	13	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	2	...	1	25	8	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	53
Quarter 2nd	1	1	1	1	51	14	37	1	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	113	4	3	...	2	31	9	16	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	71	5	4	1	3	82	23	53	1	1	8	1	2	...	...	...	184
July	1	...	...	2	23	5	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	48	2	...	...	1	12	3	6	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	27	3	...	...	3	35	8	22	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	75
August	2	1	...	...	22	3	10	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	43	...	...	...	1	8	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	1	...	1	30	3	20	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	63
September	4	1	...	1	22	3	6	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	41	1	2	...	...	14	1	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	28	5	3	...	1	36	4	13	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	1	69
Quarter 3rd	7	2	...	3	67	11	32	...	...	5	1	1	2	...	1	132	3	2	...	2	34	4	23	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	75	10	4	...	5	101	15	55	...	2	10	1	1	2	...	1	207
October	3	2	...	...	25	2	9	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	47	2	...	...	...	13	2	8	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	30	5	2	...	...	38	4	17	...	2	6	1	1	1	...	...	77
November	...	1	1	...	27	5	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	1	...	1	17	5	6	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	35	...	2	1	1	44	10	16	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	80
December	...	1	...	2	23	2	11	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	41	3	...	...	...	8	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	3	1	...	2	31	6	19	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	64
Quarter 4th	3	4	1	2	75	9	30	...	1	6	...	1	1	...	...	133	5	1	...	1	38	11	22	1	2	5	1	1	...	...	...	88	8	5	1	3	113	20	52	1	3	11	1	2	1	...	...	221
YEAR	18	9	2	8	235	42	127	2	2	19	1	6	3	...	1	475	17	8	...	6	131	28	76	1	4	19	3	1	...	...	...	294	35	17	2	14	366	70	203	3	6	38	4	7	3	...	1	769

XLI.

STILL-BORN in different LOCALITIES, arranged in Quarters, for the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

	A					B						C								D				E						F				Water Division.	Non-Resident and Unknown.	TOTAL.
	Colaba.	Fort, Southern.	Fort, Northern.	Esplanade.	Total.	Market.	Mandwee.	Chukla.	Oomburkharee.	Dongree.	Total.	Dhobee Talao.	Funnuswaree.	Bhooleshwur.	Khara Talao.	Koombharwada.	Khetwaree.	Girgaum.	Total.	Chaopatee.	Walkeshwur.	Mahaluxmee.	Total.	Mazagon.	Tarwaree.	Kamatheepoora.	Parell.	Seoree.	Total.	Seq.	Mahim.	Worlee.	Total.			
	1	2		3		1	2		3			1		2	3		4			1	2	3		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3				
January ...	2	...	...	...	2	4	3	5	2	1	15	2	3	2	4	1	3	2	17	1	...	2	3	1	2	14	1	...	18	4	2	1	7	...	2	64
February ...	...	...	2	...	2	4	1	1	2	3	11	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	11	...	...	1	1	1	...	9	...	...	10	3	2	1	6	...	...	41
March	...	...	2	...	2	3	4	2	3	2	14	3	...	6	5	1	...	2	17	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	2	...	15	...	4	...	4	...	...	52
Quarter 1st.	2	...	4	...	6	11	8	8	7	6	40	6	5	10	10	5	4	5	45	1	...	3	4	4	2	34	3	...	43	7	8	2	17	...	2	157
April.....	3	...	...	...	3	6	3	7	2	6	24	2	1	2	3	2	3	2	15	1	1	...	2	...	...	15	...	...	15	2	5	2	9	...	3	71
May	...	...	2	1	3	6	2	3	3	3	17	2	1	3	6	4	3	1	20	...	2	...	2	1	1	10	...	...	12	2	3	...	5	...	1	60
June	1	...	...	1	2	4	5	5	3	1	18	2	2	3	4	3	2	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	10	...	1	2	3	...	2	53
Quarter 2nd.	4	...	2	2	8	16	10	15	8	10	59	6	4	8	13	9	8	5	53	1	3	...	4	1	2	34	...	...	37	4	9	4	17	...	6	184
July	...	...	2	1	3	7	3	3	7	3	23	4	...	2	6	2	3	3	20	1	1	...	2	...	1	18	3	1	23	1	1	2	4	...	...	75
August	3	...	2	...	5	2	2	3	6	1	14	2	...	5	3	1	3	4	18	1	2	...	3	...	3	9	4	...	16	...	3	2	5	...	2	63
September...	1	..	2	2	5	2	5	5	5	7	24	3	...	3	2	1	5	1	15	...	1	...	1	...	2	14	2	...	18	...	2	1	3	...	3	69
Quarter 3rd.	4	...	6	3	13	11	10	11	18	11	61	9	...	10	11	4	11	8	53	2	4	...	6	...	6	41	9	1	57	1	6	5	12	...	5	207
October.....	1	...	1	2	4	2	4	6	5	3	20	3	3	7	2	4	1	4	24	1	1	...	2	2	1	14	1	1	19	...	2	3	5	...	3	77
November...	4	...	...	1	5	5	7	4	4	3	23	5	...	3	7	3	3	3	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	2	...	20	3	2	1	6	...	2	80
December ...	3	...	1	...	4	4	4	6	2	2	18	5	3	3	3	1	2	3	20	1	...	...	1	2	1	6	3	...	12	4	1	3	8	...	1	64
Quarter 4th.	8	...	2	3	13	11	15	16	11	8	61	13	6	13	12	8	6	10	68	2	1	...	3	4	3	37	6	1	51	7	5	7	19	...	6	221
YEAR...	18	...	14	8	40	49	43	50	44	35	221	34	15	41	46	26	29	28	219	6	8	3	17	9	13	146	18	2	188	19	28	18	65	...	19	769

XLII.

NUMBER OF DEATHS AND STILL-BORN in various HINDOO CASTES, JAIN NAT, and MOOSULMAN RACES, registered during the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
HINDOO CASTES.													
Males.													
Agree	10	8	6	10	8	5	6	4	4	9	3	6	79
Beldar	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bhatia	7	18	20	10	11	16	9	12	9	13	7	6	138
Bhoee	1	1	2	2	...	4	3	3	1	1	1	2	21
Bhossar	3	2	2	1	1	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	15
Bhundaree	6	9	15	19	11	13	19	8	11	12	5	12	140
,, Kitay	6	7	9	4	5	4	6	18	14	15	11	14	113
Bhungsalee	1	1	2	2	1	...	3	2	2	1	...	2	17
Boorood	2	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	16
Brahmun	21	24	35	31	22	20	22	26	22	29	21	35	308
Byragee, Gonsavee	3	4	4	4	2	6	6	4	4	2	6	2	52
Chauchee	2	2	...	3	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	12
Chutree	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	2	1	13
Charkulsee	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	4
Dhobee	8	9	7	7	6	10	7	6	12	10	8	10	100
Dhungur	1	3	1	5	1	...	1	5	...	...	2	2	21
Gaolee, Aheer	2	8	7	6	5	7	7	6	5	7	6	4	70
Gholee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Goorao	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	7
Gowundee	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3
Hindoos	24	20	34	24	31	19	16	37	31	39	36	35	346
Jingur	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kanatee	2	3	...	2	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	4	18
,, Phoolmalee	11	13	19	11	8	10	9	6	4	14	11	22	138
,, Kolee	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	8
Kantaree	...	1	4	1	4	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	12
Kassar	4	7	5	6	7	3	2	8	5	1	3	3	54
Kharwa	2	3	3	7	10	6	4	6	4	5	3	3	56
Khutree	9	3	3	11	15	6	12	4	8	10	17	8	106
Kolee	8	7	13	5	5	6	8	10	3	...	3	12	80
Koombhar	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	4	4	6	4	1	32
Koonbee	10	4	10	4	3	5	12	10	4	12	8	10	92
Kostee	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	9
Koomtee	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lingaet Jungum	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	6	2	6	1	28
Lohana	21	11	19	22	17	17	20	19	18	16	13	14	207
Lohar	1	10	3	6	4	...	4	3	6	2	6	4	49
Malee	4	5	...	4	8	2	3	1	4	...	2	4	37
Mangeelee	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	2	...	10

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Hindoo Castes. *Males*—continued.													
Mooltanee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Murrathee	167	160	212	220	182	169	160	190	202	180	153	175	2,170
Mudrasee Hindoo	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5
Nhavee	5	4	8	10	5	2	4	8	7	4	7	5	69
Panch-Kulsee	2	3	5	7	5	2	4	5	7	5	2	3	50
Purboo-Kaista	...	...	3	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	11
„ Pattanay	1	6	6	6	2	6	6	3	5	7	3	2	53
Purdesee	3	4	8	5	4	3	5	3	4	3	5	9	56
Rajpoot	1	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	4	2	18
Rawool	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3
Salee	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Shenvee	3	3	2	2	4	2	1	3	4	...	...	...	24
Shimpee	7	9	6	22	11	7	9	12	13	16	8	9	129
Sonekolee	6	8	4	8	14	5	6	6	6	...	6	7	76
Sonar	14	8	17	14	19	18	13	12	12	9	10	8	154
Sootar	6	5	2	4	1	2	3	4	3	6	6	6	48
Tellee	9	4	2	6	6	...	4	6	7	4	4	4	56
Tellungee	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Thackoor	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	7
Waghree	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	4
Wunjaree	5	11	6	8	8	3	4	2	1	1	1	4	54
Vues-Wanee	5	4	7	5	9	3	7	10	6	6	2	10	74
Hindoo Castes. *Females.*													
Agree	11	9	8	10	7	14	6	10	5	6	7	5	98
Beldar	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
Bhatia	10	18	17	12	8	12	18	13	8	11	14	10	151
Bhoee	1	1	2	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	2	3	16
Bhossar	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
Bhundaree	8	12	14	6	13	8	12	9	11	8	7	8	116
„ Kitay	12	5	11	12	6	3	5	11	11	11	8	12	107
Bhungsalee	1	1	1	4	5	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	18
Boorood	...	1	1	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	1	13
Brahmun	21	20	22	26	21	17	15	21	19	22	20	16	240
Byragee, Gonsavee	2	2	3	1	3	...	3	4	2	1	1	6	28
Chauchee	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	2	...	9
Chutree	...	1	...	...	1	3	3	2	1	2	...	...	13
Charkulsee	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Dhobee	14	4	6	7	10	11	14	9	15	7	8	7	112
Dhungur	4	2	3	1	4	2	1	4	1	1	2	2	27
Gowundee	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	6
Gaolee, Aheer	2	1	9	6	7	2	8	8	8	3	6	2	62
Gholee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	5
Goorao	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Hindoos	13	10	10	7	6	13	14	14	10	13	7	11	128

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
HINDOO CASTES.													
Females—continued.													
Kamatee	1	2	3	...	3	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	16
,, Phoolmalee.	12	9	8	12	9	12	5	8	11	7	10	13	116
,, Koleē	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4
Kantaree	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Kassar	6	6	6	5	6	4	2	3	2	8	7	4	59
Kharwa	6	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	3	1	50
Khutree	8	10	10	5	5	7	8	8	8	9	12	16	106
Kolatee	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4
Kolee	13	7	9	9	7	7	5	3	4	3	1	6	74
Koombhar	2	6	2	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	6	...	24
Koonbee	10	...	5	11	6	6	14	5	7	5	5	5	79
Kostee	2	1	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	1	0	1	13
Lingaet Jungum	1	3	2	...	2	...	2	2	3	2	1	3	21
Lohana	10	19	24	16	24	14	22	25	25	37	13	25	254
Lohar	5	3	4	6	5	3	5	7	5	7	1	7	58
Malee	12	1	...	2	7	2	1	1	2	6	3	2	39
Mangeelee	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mooltanee	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	7
Murathee	129	158	212	210	192	159	144	157	139	156	138	130	1,924
Mudrasee Hindoo	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Nhavee	3	1	...	5	6	3	3	4	4	9	4	4	46
Panch-Kulsee	7	4	9	8	7	4	5	8	7	5	3	2	69
Purbhoo Kaista	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	1	1	...	10
,, Pattaney	7	7	5	5	5	7	1	4	3	...	2	3	49
Purdesee	3	3	1	3	3	...	...	4	2	...	1	2	22
Rajpoot	3	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	2	4	3	...	19
Rawool	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	....	1
Salee	1	...	2	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	12
Shenvee	1	...	...	6	3	4	1	1	3	...	...	...	19
Shimpee	8	10	12	11	13	8	19	11	7	12	7	7	125
Sonar	14	12	8	24	21	11	19	20	11	8	10	17	175
Sone Kolee	10	8	3	6	5	10	3	6	4	5	5	6	71
Sootar	...	4	4	3	3	2	4	7	1	1	...	4	33
Tellee	5	6	3	7	8	4	2	5	8	...	3	1	52
Tellungee	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	4
Thackoor	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Vues-Wanee	8	7	4	8	5	13	5	2	3	5	6	3	69
Waghree	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	5	...	2	13
Wunjaree	8	4	6	9	8	4	3	6	2	3	3	6	62
HINDOO OUT-CASTE.													
Males.													
Bhungee	4	6	5	6	1	4	3	5	3	1	4	3	45
Chambar	9	4	4	2	6	2	5	9	3	3	6	1	54
Dher	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	1	13
Mahar	32	26	29	36	30	28	26	42	31	22	30	34	366
Mang	2	2	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	16
Mochee	5	10	11	8	11	11	8	9	5	8	5	9	100
Purwaree	3	2	5	2	6	1	1	1	2	2	...	1	26

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
HINDOO OUT-CASTE.													
Females.													
Bhungee	3	5	6	3	3	6	1	2	1	3	2	2	37
Chambar	4	5	6	8	4	3	4	5	7	2	5	2	55
Dher	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	2	6
Mahar	27	25	27	53	26	36	20	20	22	24	17	26	323
Mang	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	3	1	15
Mochee	10	4	3	8	8	3	8	6	9	4	4	3	70
Purwaree	2	1	2	4	3	2	3	2	...	2	2	1	24
JAIN NAT.													
Males.													
Vissa Agur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Bania	4	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	13
Jhorola	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Kapool Wanee	4	6	10	6	6	2	5	2	8	...	5	5	59
Lar	...	1	2	...	1	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	10
Vissa Lar	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	4	11
Mor	...	1	2	2	2	1	4	2	...	...	2	...	16
Vissa Mor	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	8
Dussa Mor	...	2	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Messeree Wanee	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	7
Nagur	1	1	..	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	3	...	10
Vissa Nagur	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Vissa Ooswar	5	6	6	9	4	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	48
Dussa Ooswar	4	6	10	3	3	4	9	7	3	4	7	3	63
Vissa Porwar	2	3	1	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	2	1	15
Dussa Porwar	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	10
Shrawak	3	6	6	8	3	6	1	5	7	4	3	3	55
Vissa Shrawak	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5
Dussa Shrawak	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Marwaree	2	2	4	1	3	...	6	5	8	5	8	2	46
Vissa Marwaree	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dussa Marwaree	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Vissa Shreemalee	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
Dussa Shreemalee	2	...	...	1	8	3	...	5	2	...	...	...	21
Sorotia	2	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	9
Vissa Sorotia	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	2	9
Dussa Sorotia	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Goozur	...	2	...	2	2	1	3	1	1	4	...	4	20
Aguswalla Marwaree	2	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	8
Vissa Val	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Kulbee Wanee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Patel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
JAIN, NAT.													
Females.													
Vissa Agur	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Bania	1	2	...	...	...	2	4	2	2	1	2	...	16
Goozur	2	...	1	...	1	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	12
Jhorola	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kapool Wanee	5	6	6	5	4	5	5	4	2	5	5	7	59
Lar	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	9
Vissa Lar	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	12
Dussa Lar	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4
Marwaree	3	...	3	1	3	1	1	1	3	...	2	1	19
Mor	...	...	4	2	3	3	2	4	1	5	3	3	30
Vissa Mor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dussa Mor	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Messeree Wanee	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	4
Nagur	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	10
Vissa Nagur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Dussa Nagur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vissa Ooswar	6	1	1	7	5	2	2	5	...	1	1	4	35
Dussa Ooswar	2	4	3	6	7	4	3	5	1	3	7	7	52
Vissa Porwar	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Dussa Porwar	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	9
Sorotia	2	1	...	1	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	11
Vissa Sorotia	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Dussa Sorotia	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	4
Shrawak	2	2	1	4	2	...	1	...	6	3	4	3	28
Vissa Shreemalee	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Dussa Shreemalee	2	2	3	3	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	15
Agurwalla Marwaree	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4
Porwall Wanee	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3
Vissa Val	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	4
Sapuriya Wanee	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dussa Val	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
MOOSULMAN RACES.													
Males.													
Arab	8	7	3	4	1	...	1	1	1	2	3	2	33
Bora	7	9	13	14	9	11	5	12	9	3	8	7	107
Khoja	17	14	10	10	8	12	3	9	10	2	2	3	100
Memon	15	17	26	26	29	24	21	17	15	26	26	19	261
Moghul	5	5	4	3	2	5	2	5	1	5	1	6	44
Moosulman	53	45	30	47	35	25	30	40	40	44	18	46	453
Puthan	11	13	10	9	11	5	11	6	9	11	8	11	115
Shekh	110	90	125	143	125	78	106	117	120	104	101	109	1,328
Syed	5	7	7	6	13	11	4	6	8	13	8	5	93
MOOSULMAN RACES.													
Females.													
Arab	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	8
Bora	10	8	14	12	13	13	10	11	7	8	8	12	126
Khoja	13	14	10	13	8	7	12	14	10	4	4	9	118
Memon	22	21	32	23	29	21	12	29	22	17	22	23	273
Moghul	...	...	1	2	1	2	3	5	1	4	1	4	24
Moosulman	30	21	30	14	21	21	13	29	26	14	15	24	258
Puthan	10	7	6	7	17	8	4	13	8	16	6	5	107
Shekh	109	105	141	119	126	83	108	113	132	120	112	128	1,396
Syed	5	4	8	7	4	6	9	6	6	7	5	7	74

XLIII.

ABSTRACT of the METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS supplied by the BOMBAY OBSERVATORY during the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

MONTHS.	Pressure of Air. (Barometer 37½ feet above the mean sea level, and reduced to 32° Fahr.) Inches.			Temperature of Air in the Shade. Degrees Fahr.			Hygrometric State of Air.					Wind.		Rain at Colaba.		Rain at Byculla.	
							Dew Point. Degrees Fahr.			Humidity.		Daily Mean Number of Hours.		Inches.	On No. of days.	Inches.	On No. of days.
	Mean.	Mean Daily Range.	Absolute Range.	Mean.	Mean Daily Range.	Absolute Range.	Mean.	Mean Daily Range.	Absolute Range.	Mean.	Mean Daily Range.	From Sea.	From Land.				
January	29·932	·130	·235	71·7	13·5	26·2	59·3	12·4	35·5	·66	·29	13½	10½	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	·907	·131	·250	73·5	14·2	26·8	60·4	14·2	29·4	·65	·31	14½	9½	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	·850	·131	·379	78·6	11·1	19·4	69·9	7·1	14·2	·76	·20	18½	5½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quarter 1st	·896	·130	·393	74·6	12·9	29·0	63·2	11·2	40·4	·69	·26	15½	8½	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	·776	·130	·330	81·6	10·4	17·7	72·1	5·4	9·2	·74	·20	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	·767	·110	·384	84·1	9·0	14·7	73·9	3·6	12·9	·72	·17	22¾	1¼	0·06	1	.....	.....
June	·640	·110	·250	82·9	7·3	18·3	77·2	3·5	9·3	·83	·20	20½	3½	24·43	18	31·70	17
Quarter 2nd	·727	·116	·430	82·8	8·9	20·2	74·4	4·1	17·9	·76	·19	20½	3½	24·49	19	31·70	17
July	·658	·087	·244	80·1	5·3	11·0	76·1	3·7	7·2	·88	·12	23¾	¼	24·84	31	28·89	30
August	·677	·086	·239	79·2	6·2	9·7	74·9	3·9	6·4	·87	·09	23¾	¼	9·49	28	10·62	29
September	·761	·115	·332	79·8	7·1	12·0	75·3	3·9	8·0	·86	·14	18¼	5¾	16·59	19	16·40	17
Quarter 3rd	·698	·96	·367	79·7	6·2	12·1	75·4	3·8	8·0	·87	·11	22	2	50·92	78	55·91	76
October	·821	·125	·298	79·7	10·4	17·1	72·3	6·8	23·2	·79	·26	12⅔	11½	1·07	1	.....	.....
November	·866	·130	·301	78·2	13·4	19·9	66·0	12·0	22·1	·67	·20	9	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	·892	·127	·354	77·6	11·1	20·6	67·1	9·1	24·3	·71	·29	13½	10½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quarter 4th	·859	·127	·355	78·5	11·6	22·4	68·4	9·3	27·2	·72	·25	11⅔	12⅓	1·07	1	.....	.....
Year	29·795	·117	·352	78·9	9·9	32·9	70·3	7·1	45·4	·76	·20	17½	6½	76·48	98	87·61	93

Appendix A.

TABLE showing for the Year 1872 the Sums of the Velocities, and the Mean Velocities, in Miles per hour, of the Winds which blew in each month from each of the Sixteen principal directions; and also the Number of Observations which those sums comprise; the latter number indicating the relative frequency of the same Wind (as to direction) in the several Months, and of different Winds during the same Months.

MONTHS, 1872.	N.			NNE.			NE.			ENE.			E.			ESE.			SE.			SSE.		
	Sums of Velocities.	Numbers of Observations.	Mean Velocity.	Sums of Velocities.	Numbers of Observations.	Mean Velocity.	Sums of Velocities.	Numbers of Observations.	Mean Velocity.	Sums of Velocities.	Numbers of Observations.	Mean Velocity.	Sums of Velocities.	Numbers of Observations.	Mean Velocity.	Sums of Velocities.	Numbers of Observations.	Mean Velocity.	Sums of Velocities.	Numbers of Observations.	Mean Velocity.	Sums of Velocities.	Numbers of Observations.	Mean Velocity.
January	1,464	167	8·8	197	24	8·2	189	26	7·3	262	25	10·5	315	43	7·3	21	3	7·0	86	12	7·2	64	8	8·0
February	965	113	8·5	286	42	6·8	419	52	8·1	259	32	8·1	152	19	8·0	69	14	4·9	7	1	7·0	...	...	...
March	470	57	8·2	218	36	6·1	90	18	5·0	120	18	6·7	14	4	3·5	108	18	6·0	61	5	12·2	110	13	8·5
April	554	67	8·3	318	48	6·6	101	15	6·7	76	10	7·6	67	13	5·2	85	17	5·0	41	6	6·8	12	2	6·0
May	134	19	7·1	60	12	5·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	14·0	...	...	...	87	6	14·5
June	4	1	4·0	15	2	7·5	27	3	9·0	7	1	7·0	142	12	11·8	118	9	13·1	703	42	16·7	657	35	18·8
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3·0	33	3	11·0	14	1	14·0	16	1	16·0	9	1	9·0
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	6·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	3	7·7	6	1	6·0	17	3	5·7
September	42	7	6·0	95	19	5·0	70	11	6·4	83	13	6·4	75	15	5·0	257	34	7·6	225	26	8·7	402	30	13·4
October	242	36	6·7	340	59	5·8	558	73	7·6	1,006	116	8·7	178	32	5·6	185	25	7·4	13	2	6·5	326	23	14·2
November	390	47	8·3	137	23	6·0	1,019	108	9·4	1,743	161	10·8	503	58	8·7	383	45	8·5	16	2	8·0	4	1	4·0
December	488	77	6·3	466	81	5·8	485	66	7·3	1,016	106	9·6	346	48	7·2	200	28	7·1	24	4	6·0	3	1	3·0
Year	4,753	591	8·0	2,132	346	6·2	2,977	375	7·9	4,575	483	9·5	1,825	247	7·4	1,483	198	7·5	1,198	102	11·7	1,691	123	13·7

	S.			SSW.			SW.			WSW.			W.			WNW.			NW.			NNW.		
January	...	...	...	23	3	7·7	13	2	6·5	103	16	6·4	50	6	8·3	95	9	10·6	1,909	127	15·0	3,773	273	13·8
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	3	8·0	148	21	7·0	403	39	10·3	2,008	149	13·5	2,954	206	14·3
March	385	26	14·8	387	34	11·4	131	18	7·3	328	36	9·1	338	37	9·1	766	70	10·9	2,775	170	16·3	2,471	183	13·5
April	21	3	7·0	41	5	8·2	20	3	6·7	76	10	7·6	302	27	11·2	2,018	166	12·2	3,350	204	16·4	1,575	123	12·8
May	122	6	20·3	275	20	13·7	556	60	9·3	1,359	146	9·3	1,325	146	9·1	2,441	217	11·2	1,103	84	13·1	356	26	13·7
June	1,124	53	21·2	625	41	15·2	1,231	85	14·5	4,053	225	18·0	1,166	110	10·6	697	60	11·6	354	33	10·7	59	7	8·4
July	...	...	...	68	4	17·0	1,372	77	17·8	8,423	403	20·9	3,921	201	19·5	783	43	18·2	114	9	12·7	...	...	...
August	44	3	14·7	70	5	14·0	585	47	12·4	6,631	373	17·8	4,118	244	16·9	550	50	11·0	92	9	10·2	18	3	6·0
September	352	20	17·6	283	20	14·1	217	15	14·5	353	28	12·6	985	81	12·2	1,922	181	10·6	1,872	179	10·5	353	40	8·8
October	166	18	9·2	128	12	10·7	34	6	5·7	12	2	6·0	36	6	6·0	751	75	10·0	1,772	150	11·8	1,241	107	11·6
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	5·0	94	14	6·7	537	59	9·1	719	68	10·6	1,659	132	12·6
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	4·0	...	...4	...	145	24	6·0	678	79	8·9	963	93	10·4	1,105	109	10·1
Sums	2,214	129	17·2	1,900	144	13·2	4,167	315	13·2	21,372	1,244	17·2	12,628	917	13·8	11,641	1,048	11·1	16,036	1,275	12·6	15,564	1,209	12·9

Appendix B.

MEMORANDUM of TOTAL DEATHS, including STILL-BORNS, for the Year beginning 1st January 1872.

Months.	Bodies how Disposed of.			Place of Birth.			Residence of Families.			Reports.		Total.
	Buried.	Burnt.	Exposed to Carrion Birds.	Bombay.	Elsewhere.	Unknown.	Bombay.	Elsewhere.	Unknown.	Written.	Verbal.	
January	1,125	433	117	907	749	19	237	1,417	21	251	1,424	1,675
February	1,042	428	101	824	730	17	198	1,352	21	175	1,396	1,571
March	1,321	437	80	1,090	738	10	266	1,563	9	178	1,660	1,838
April	1,326	462	118	1,187	706	13	258	1,633	15	201	1,705	1,906
May	1,254	424	132	1,094	704	12	291	1,501	18	198	1,612	1,810
June	1,005	363	158	942	574	10	274	1,242	10	192	1,334	1,526
July	1,081	396	127	914	629	11	281	1,266	7	217	1,337	1,554
August	1,161	454	106	1,019	691	11	273	1,437	11	254	1,467	1,721
September	1,060	438	98	864	719	13	231	1,353	12	228	1,368	1,596
October	1,072	423	82	845	713	19	258	1,304	15	227	1,350	1,577
November	910	421	79	744	653	13	191	1,207	12	184	1,226	1,410
December	1,097	421	57	787	773	15	196	1,367	12	84	1,491	1,575
Total...	13,404	5,100	1,255	11,217	8,379	163	2,954	16,642	163	2,389	17,370	19,759

Appendix C.

SHOWING the DEATH RATE from all Causes in each Locality, 1872.

Divisions.	Locality.	Number living 21st February 1872.	Number dying in 1872, exclusive of Still-born.	Mortality per 1,000 of Population.
A	Colaba	16,601	417	25·11
	Fort, Southern	2,363	4	1·69
	„ Northern	29,732	786	26·43
	Esplanade	10,464	155	14·81
B	Market	43,198	1,170	27·08
	Mandwee	35,100	1,379	39·28
	Chukla	36,748	1,150	31·29
	Oomburkharee	49,873	1,646	33·00
	Dongree	25,556	836	32·71
C	Dhobee Tulao	37,915	1,125	29·67
	Phunuswaree	20,760	388	18·68
	Bhooleshwur	36,029	1,077	29·89
	Khara Tulao	23,638	988	41·79
	Koombharwara	27,594	784	28·41
	Khetwaree	24,817	773	31·14
	Girgaum	21,234	513	24·15
D	Chaopatee	7,531	185	24·56
	Walkeshwur	7,741	236	30·48
	Mahaluxmee	4,317	102	23·62
E	Mazagon	20,973	422	20·12
	Tarwaree	10,083	208	20·62
	Kamatheepoora	75,028	2,525	33·65
	Parell	13,773	353	25·62
	Seoree	4,460	93	20·85
F	Seo	11,572	228	19·70
	Mahim	14,310	349	24·38
	Worlee	10,042	236	23·50
Water Division		22,953	67	2·91
Non-Resident and Unknown		.....	795	.....
	Total	644,405	18,990	29·46

Appendix D.

SHOWING the DEATH-RATE in each Locality from FEVER, 1872.

Divisions	Locality.	Number living 21st February 1872.	Number dying from Fever 1872.	Per 1,000 of Population.	Percentage to the Total Number of Deaths.
A	Colaba	16,601	180	10·84	2·4
	Fort, Southern	2,363	1	·42	...
	„ Northern	29,732	206	6·92	2·7
	Esplanade	10,464	53	5·06	·7
B	Market	43,198	491	11·36	6·5
	Mandwee	35,100	676	19·25	9·0
	Chukla	36,748	512	13·93	6·8
	Oomburkharee	49,873	683	13·69	9·1
	Dongree	25,556	449	17·56	6·0
C	Dhobee Tulao	37,915	396	10·44	5·3
	Phunuswaree	20,760	164	7·90	2·2
	Bhooleshwur	36,029	496	13·76	6·6
	Khara Tulao	23,638	368	15·56	4·9
	Koombharwara	27,594	356	12·90	4·7
	Khetwaree	24,817	341	13·74	4·5
	Girgaum	21,234	205	9·65	2·7
D	Chaopatee	7,531	81	10·75	1·1
	Walkeshwur	7,741	87	11·23	1·2
	Mahaluxmee	4,317	34	7·87	·5
E	Mazagon	20,973	139	6·62	1·8
	Tarwaree	10,083	69	6·84	·9
	Kamatheepoora	75,028	1,019	13·58	13·6
	Parell	13,773	137	9·94	1·8
	Seoree	4,460	34	7·62	·5
F	Seo	11,572	75	6·48	1·0
	Mahim	14,310	79	5·52	1·1
	Worlee	10,042	88	8·76	1·2
Water Division		22,953	25	1·08	·3
Non-Resident and Unknown		.....	68	.....	·9
	Total...	644,405	7,512	11·65	100·0

Appendix E.

NUMBER of DEATHS in different Localities from CHOLERA for the Year 1872.

Division		Number living 21st February 1872.	Number dying from Cholera 1872.	Per 1,000 of Population.	Percentage to the Total Number of Deaths.
A	Colaba	16,601	23	1·38	12·1
	Fort, Southern	2,363	...	...	...
	„ Northern	29,732	10	·33	5·3
	Esplanade	10,464	2	·19	1·0
B	Market	43,198	12	·27	6·3
	Mandwee	35,100	7	·19	3·7
	Chukla	36,748	6	·16	3·2
	Oomburkharee	49,873	10	·20	5·3
	Dongree	25,556	4	·15	2·1
C	Dhobee Tulao	37,915	13	·34	6·8
	Phunuswaree	20,760	13	·62	6·8
	Bhooleshwur	36,029	15	·41	7·9
	Khara Tulao	23,638	1	·04	·6
	Koombharwara	27,594	3	·10	1·6
	Khetwaree	24,817	3	·12	1·6
	Girgaum	21,234	5	·23	2·6
D	Chaopatee	7,531	3	·39	1·6
	Walkeshwur	7,741	5	·64	2·6
	Mahaluxmee	4,317	2	·46	1·0
E	Mazagon	20,973	5	·23	2·6
	Tarwaree	10,083	10	·99	5·3
	Kamatheepoora	75,028	8	·10	4·2
	Parell	13,773	4	·29	2·1
	Seoree	4,460	2	·44	1·0
F	Sec	11,572	...	...	...
	Mahim	14,310	11	·76	5·8
	Worlee	10,042	3	·29	1·6
Water-Division		22,953	7	·30	3·7
Non-Resident and Unknown		...	3	...	1·6
	Total	644,405	190	·29	100·0

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1875.

At the meeting of the Town Council held this day, the Report of the Municipal Commissioner for 1875 was considered ; and the following Resolution was passed:—

Resolved.—The report supplies much valuable information regarding the administration of the Municipality during the past year, and is accompanied by details from the heads of its different branches.

The Council compliment the heads of the different departments on the valuable addition their papers are to the Commissioner's Report, which show the great interest they take in their work.

Several useful works have been carried out within the period under notice, but so careful has been the check over expenditure, that the cash balance at the present moment, besides providing for several additional works, will be sufficient to defray the cost of the extension of the Water supply to Mazagon without having recourse to a loan from Government as already sanctioned by the Corporation.

Regarding the important question of the increased supply of Water from Tulsi, the Council trust that the Commissioner's anticipations of the Tulsi Water being brought into the city as an independent supply by the hot weather of 1878 may be realized, and for the energy which Mr. Pedder has shown in this as in many other matters treated on in the Report, the Town Council desire to express their cordial thanks to him.

The Council regret to notice an increased mortality during the year; the cause of this mortality was due to an epidemic visitation of measles and cholera, there having been 1486 deaths from the former, and 847 from the latter disease.

The foregoing Resolution is circulated to the members of the Municipal Corporation under Section XXXIII. of Act III. of 1872.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation,
and Secretary, Town Counci

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
Bombay, 2nd May, 1876.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY

FOR THE YEAR

1875,

WITH

REPORTS FROM THE ASSESSOR, COLLECTOR, CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, HEALTH OFFICER, AND THE AUDITORS,

FOR THE SAME PERIOD.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE
EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

1876.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1875.

Submitted to the Town Council under Section 33 of the Municipal Act.

INTRODUCTORY.

I have this year had printed the original Reports of the heads of the principal Departments under my control—the Assessment, Collection, Account, Public Works, and Public Health branches of the Municipality—thinking it well that members of the Corporation should be able to see the results of the working of the executive in somewhat greater detail than I could embody them in a general Report. I shall therefore, to avoid repetition, make my own remarks as brief as possible.

CHAPTER I.

The Meetings of the Corporation of the Town Council and of Committees during the year were as under:—

THE CORPORATION.—Four Quarterly and one Adjourned, seven Special General and one Adjourned Meetings—total thirteen.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Regular Meetings	56
Special do. (including Special Meetings for the Amendment of the Act)	9

SUB-COMMITTEES.

Works Committee	2
Gardens Committee	1
Amendment of Act Committee	3
Attendances for signing cheques	91

Besides these attendances Members of the Corporation and Town Council served on the Executive Committee for the Reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, which held frequent meetings.

The following changes took place during the year in the Corporation and Town Council:—

THE CORPORATION.

DEATHS.—Mr. Kahandas Muncharam, who had been elected by the Justices, died, and was succeeded by Capt. H. Morland, 14th June 1875.

Dr. Narayen Daji, who had been appointed by Government, dying shortly before the time for the general election, the nomination of his successor was held over until the other appointments were made.

RESIGNATIONS.—Col. J. A. Fuller, R.E., who had been elected by the Justices, resigned on the 17th February, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. H. F. Hancock, R.E., 5th March.

Mr. E. T. Leith, who had been appointed by Government, resigned on 8th March, and was succeeded by Mr. J. Thorburn on the 29th idem.

Mr. C. Currey, appointed by Government, resigned on the 21st April, and was succeeded by Capt. Geo. F. Henry on the 10th May.

The Hon'ble J. K. Bythell resigned on the 20th May, and was succeeded by Mr. E. M. Fogo, who was appointed by Government on 9th June.

Mr. Tricumjee Velljee's name having appeared in the *Government Gazette* as an insolvent, the election to appoint a successor to him took place on the 21st June, but the period between that day and the date for general election was so short that no candidate came forward.

The general election by the Rate-payers took place on the 26th July, and that by the Justices on the 11th August. The appointments of 16 members to serve on the new Corporation were made by Government on the 21st August.

The result of the elections and the appointments made by Government were as follows:—

CORPORATION.

Arbuthnot, F. F., Esq., C.S.
Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Esq.
Ardaseer Merwanjee Sett, Esq.
Atmaram Pandurang, Esq.

Barnett, G. A., Esq.
Blaney, T., Esq.
Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Esq.
Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Esq.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Esq.

Chubildas Lulloobhoy, Esq.
Cook, Henry, Esq., M.D.
Cowasjee Hormusjee, Esq., G.G.M.C.
Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Esq.
Cumroodin Tyabjee, Esq.
Cureem Mahomed Sulliman Hajee, Esq.
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.

Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.

Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Esq.
Fogo, E. M., Esq.
Freeborn, Edwin Richard, Esq.

Graham, Donald, Hon'ble.

Hancock, H. F., Lieut.-Col., R.E.
Hassumbhoy Visram, Esq.
Henry, G. F., Esq.
Hewlett, T. G., Surgeon-Major.
Homjee Cursetjee Dady, Esq.

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir (Bart.), C.S.I.
Janardhun Gopal Mentray, Esq.
Joomabhoy Lalljee, Esq.
Joynt, F. G., Esq., M.D.

Kemp, D. S., Esq.
Khunderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, Esq.
Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Esq.
Kirkham, T. B., Esq.

Lukhmidas Khimjee, Esq.

Macdonald, A. J., Esq.
Maclean, J. M., Esq.
Macfarlane, J., Esq.
Mahomed Ali Rogay, Hon'ble.
Morland, H., Captain.

Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq.
MunguldasNuthoobhoy,Sir(Kt.),C.S.I.
Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq.
Mathew, F., Esq.
Moorarjee Goculdas, Esq.

Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
Nana Morojee, Esq.
Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Esq.
Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq.

Phirozsha Merwanjee Mètha, Esq.

Rughoonath Narayen Khote, Esq.
Rustomjee Cowasjee Bahadoorjee, Esq.

Shantaram Narayan, Esq.
Shantaram Vithul, Esq.
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq.
Spencer, N., Esq.

Thacker, J., Colonel.
Thorburn, J., Esq.

Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Esq.
Vurjeewundas Madhowdas, Esq.
Venayekrao Ramchunder Luximonjee, Esq.
Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, The Hon'ble Rao Saheb.

Of the 32 members elected by the Rate-payers there were—

3	Europeans.
14	Parsees.
10	Hindoos.
5	Mussulmans.
32	

Of the 16 members elected by the Justices there were—

5	Europeans.
6	Parsees.
5	Hindoos.
16	

Of the 16 members nominated by Government there were—

13	Europeans.
1	Parsee.
1	Hindoo.
1	Mussulmán.
16	

Summarized the Corporation thus consisted of—

Europeans.....	21
Parsees.....	21
Hindoos	16
Mussulmans	6
	64

The following is a Statement showing the analysis of the General Election of 32 Members of the Corporation by Rate-payers in Bombay held on the 26th July 1875 :—

Wards.	Total number of each class of the community for each ward.								Votes recorded by each class of the community for each ward.									
	Europeans.	Portuguese.	Jews.	Hindoos.	Parsees.	Mahomedans.	Public Companies.	Total.	Europeans.	Portuguese.	Jews.	Hindoos.	Parsees.	Mahomedans.	Public Companies.	Total.	Votes disallowed on scrutiny.	Total votes recorded.
1	60	6	10	147	415	32	...	670	57	2	3	53	200	10	...	325	8	317
2	2	6	12	588	98	332	...	1,038	...	2	2	127	35	110	...	276	19	257
3	1	27	...	294	182	59	...	563	...	9	...	98	101	11	...	219	2	217
4	2	2	11	98	12	169	...	294	1	...	3	25	5	51	...	85	2	83
5	19	6	4	178	56	105	2	370	8	3	...	55	9	36	...	111	1	110
6	2	11	...	112	87	29	4	245	2	4	...	64	41	12	...	123	1	122
7	94	...	2	24	57	6	8	191	24	...	...	5	13	2	3	47	...	47
8	11	9	...	15	38	10	...	83	5	7	...	5	18	1	...	36	...	36
9	5	2	5	15	25	12	10	74	1	1	...	10	10	1	5	28	...	28
10	...	3	...	6	2	2	...	13	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	5
	196	72	44	1,477	972	756	24	3,541	98	30	8	445	432	234	8	1,255	33	1,222

The first Meeting of the new Corporation was held on the 4th September, at which Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee was elected Chairman.

Mr. Shantaram Vithul, who had been elected by the Justices, resigned on the 3rd September, and was succeeded by Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy on the 29th idem.

The changes in the Town Council have been as under :—

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Fuller, R.E., resigned on the 20th January, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. H. F. Hancock, R.E., 5th March.

Mr. C. Currey resigned the office of Chairman, Town Council, on 21st April, and was succeeded by Capt. G. F. Henry on the 10th May.

The election of eight members by the new Corporation to serve on the Town Council took place on the 4th September, and Government appointed four members on the 10th idem, with Capt. Geo. F. Henry as Chairman.

The following is the list of the members of the Town Council as then constituted :—

G. F. Henry, Esq., Chairman.
T. Blaney, Esq.
G. A. Barnett, Esq.
Surgeon-Major H. Cook, M.D.
Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. H. F. Hancock, R.E.
Surgeon-Major T. G. Hewlett.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Rughoonath Narayen Khote, Esq.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik.

The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik resigned on the 19th November, and was succeeded by Mr. J. M. Maclean on the 3rd December.

CHAPTER II.—Heads of Departments.

Having been appointed to act as Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, I handed over charge of the Office of Municipal Commissioner on the 17th May 1875 to H. E. Jacomb, Esq., C. S., who retained it till I resumed charge on the 18th December 1875.

I must express my obligations to Mr. Jacomb for the manner in which he conducted the duties of the Office during my absence, and especially for the entire success of all the Municipal arrangements connected with the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and for the great improvements effected in the Victoria Gardens.

Mr. O. D. Clarke, Deputy Executive Engineer, resigned the service of the Municipality on the 2nd March 1875, on his obtaining the appointment of Municipal Engineer, Rangoon. His services during the period of his connection with the Bombay Municipality were valuable, and the Executive Engineer and I myself regret the loss of them. He was succeeded by Mr. Mackinnon, C.E., of the Public Works Department.

No other changes of importance in the staff of Municipal Officers took place during the year.

CHAPTER III.—Financial.

ASSESSMENT.

The gross valuation, on 22,445 separate properties, of rateable property again fell by a little over 4 lakhs of rupees—from Rs. 1,19,65,390 in 1874 to Rs. 1,15,55,066 in 1875. Rateable value has fallen in nine years from 163 to 115½ lakhs, and the effect of this on the Municipal House, Police, and Lighting rates, at 9 per cent., is a loss of revenue of about Rs. 3¾ lakhs, as well as a considerable sum on Water rate and Halalcore cess. The gross falling off in valuation was nearly Rs. 5,75,000, but new or increased valuation amounting to Rs. 1,66,000 on 295 new buildings, and 131 of which the valuation was raised, must be deducted. House-building, which is going on at the rate of about 300 new houses a year, does not seem to be checked by, and perhaps tends to produce, a fall in rents. And considering how much overcrowded great part of the population is, the extension of building, even though it adds nothing to the Municipal revenue, is matter of congratulation.

During the year under report House rate was at 5 per cent. on net valuation; Police and Lighting rates at 2 per cent.; Halalcore cess, subject to the provisions of Section 95 of the Act, at 3 per cent.; Water rate, by meter, at 12 annas per 1,000 gallons; on House valuation 3½ per cent. on the first Rs. 100, 2 per cent. on the second Rs. 100, and 1¼ per cent. on the third Rs. 100 and upwards of monthly rent.

The following table will show in a brief form the assessments for the year, and deductions from them, as compared with 1874 :—

	Year.	Total Assessment.	Remissions.	Refunds.	Total Deductions.	Net Assessment for collection.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
House rate	1874	5,38,423	41,928	8,747	50,675	4,87,748
	1875	5,19,978	27,882	5,141	33,023	4,86,955
Police rate	1874	2,15,507	9,192	774	9,966	2,05,541
	1875	2,08,899	10,733	420	11,153	1,97,746
Lighting rate	1874	2,15,547	9,508	1,449	10,957	2,04,590
	1875	2,08,939	13,521	2,044	15,565	1,93,374
Halalcore cess	1874	2,05,612	16,291	2,334	18,625	1,86,987
	1875	2,13,468	11,264	1,543	12,807	2,00,661
Water rate	1874	3,01,975	7,464	329	7,793	2,94,182
	1875	3,01,121	5,635	2,541	8,176	2,92,945
	1874	14,77,064	84,383	13,633	98,016	13,79,048
	1875	14,52,405	69,035	11,689	80,724	13,71,681

It will be seen from the above statement that, although the gross assessment as compared with 1874 fell by Rs. 24,659, the net assessment for realization was only Rs. 7,367 less than in that year, owing to remissions and refunds having diminished by Rs. 17,292.

House, Police, and Lighting rates fell off, as has been explained, owing to decrease in valuation. Halalcore cess increased, notwithstanding decrease in valuation, by nearly Rs. 8,000, in consequence of the extension of public halalcore service. There was a small falling off of less than Rs. 1,000 in the total assessment to Water rate, although the number of connections increased from 10,879 to 11,109. The assessment on account of domestic consumption fell by Rs. 1,611, in consequence of the fall in valuation, and that on meter readings by Rs. 2,326, in consequence of scanty supply. For the same reason, the supply of water to the troops in Colaba being very short, the assessment of the supply to Government at two-thirds the public rate fell by Rs. 3,291. These decreases were nearly balanced by an increase of Rs. 6,373 in the revenue on water supplied to manufactories.

There has been a decided decrease in the number of private carriages and horses, attributable to the extent to which the Tramway is used, and wheel tax was in consequence diminished by Rs. 1,505. But this decrease was more than balanced by an increase of Rs. 2,001 in the tax on public conveyances. The number of buggies, in consequence of the competition of the Tramway, diminished by 87, but the number of labour carts rose by 291, which is satisfactory, as indicating greater activity in trade.

There has been a small decrease in the number of appeals—2,808 in respect of 4,064 properties, against 2,903 in respect of 4,092 properties in 1874.

The number of bills issued was as follows :—

	1874.	1875.
Owners' bills, House, Police, and Lighting.....	42,416	44,890
Occupiers' bills for Police and Lighting only	4,809	4,005
Halalcore cess bills	28,870	29,854
Water rate bills	23,400	24,026
Private wheel tax bills	6,921	6,679
	1,06,416	1,09,454
Remission certificates.....	2,155	1,872
Refund ditto	1,104	1,021
	1,09,675	1,12,347

The report of the Assessor is, on the whole, satisfactory. But I must repeat what I have often before urged, that the greatest reform now needed in Municipal administration is the recasting of the Assessment Registers so as to bring all properties in the island upon them; the consolidation of owners' and occupiers' rates into a single rate leviable from owners; and the inclusion in a single bill of the rates payable by one owner in respect of all his properties.

That liability for rates of the owner instead of the occupier would be convenient to the public as well as to the Municipality, and that the alteration I propose would but bring the law into accordance with actual facts, can be easily shown. The number of occupiers who are liable to pay Police and Lighting rates, and from whom those rates must be demanded by the Municipality did not the owners find it more convenient to pay them, is certainly very far in excess of the total number of assessed properties, and is probably little short of 100,000, yet the proportion of occupiers who themselves pay their rates is extremely small and is annually diminishing. In 1873 the number of assessed properties was 21,055, that of occupiers paying the occupiers' rates 2,838; in 1874 the properties were 21,208, the occupiers paying occupiers' rates separately 2,405; in 1875 the number of properties rose to 22,445, that of occupiers paying their own rates fell to 2,003. These figures show conclusively that the inconvenience to the people themselves of the levy of occupiers' rates from tenants is such that private arrangements between landlord and tenant, by which the occupiers' rates shall be paid for the latter by the former and allowed for in the rent, are yearly becoming more nearly universal, and that the measure I propose, while causing a very large saving of labour and money to the Municipality, will but give legal effect to a practice already general. The very small inconvenience which may be caused to the landlords of the few tenants who still pay their own rates will be amply made up for by the advantage of having the rates on all the different properties owned by one person included in a single bill, and this can be effected when the Registers are re-cast as I propose. All that is required to prevent injustice will be a section in the amended Act empowering the landlord, of a tenant holding a lease and paying occupiers' rates, to add the amount of the occupiers' rates to

the rent for the term of the lease. In all other cases the adjustment of the rates in the rent may well be left, as is the present practice, to private arrangement.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Fellows' report gives full details of the work of his Department, and it is not necessary for me to add much to what he has said.

It has been explained in former reports that the balance to debit of the Collector means the amount of bills which he had received from the Assessor but had not collected by the end of the year. The comparison of assessment and collection then stands as follows:—

Balance to debit of Collection at end of 1874	Rs.	1,81,728
Assessments received in 1875	,,	16,00,137
Total.....	Rs.	17,81,865
Deduct Remissions	,,	71,521
Balance for Collection.....	Rs.	17,10,344
Collected in 1875.....	,,	15,19,622
Balance to debit of Collection at end of 1875*.....	Rs.	1,90,722

From this statement it would appear that collections have been Rs. 9,000 worse than in 1874. In his paras. 4, 5, and 17, Mr. Fellows explains the reason of this, and shows that the closing balance for 1875 is really even more favourable than that for 1874. There is a great improvement as compared with the close of 1871, when the balance was Rs. 3,30,000. I do not think it can be much further reduced until the system advocated above has been introduced. The balance due more than two years has been further reduced from Rs. 12,396 in 1874 to Rs. 7,027 in 1875.

The collections have been made with less difficulty than usual, and it is satisfactory to observe that the number of processes has diminished; 16,689 notices and 10,668 warrants were issued, against 17,074 and 12,534 in 1874, and the number of warrants executed has fallen from 108 to 99.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Chief Accountant gives full details of the financial administration of the Municipality during the year under report, and the general results, I trust, will be considered satisfactory.

We received Rs. 1,14,469 more than the amount of the Budget Estimate of receipts, and spent Rs. 2,33,410 less than the amount of the Budget Estimate of

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* It will be observed that the table given at para. 12 of the Collector's report, that in the Chief Accountant's report (page 23), and that given above under the head of Assessment, do not tally. The Appendices will explain the reasons of this; they are briefly that the tax on public conveyances, about Rs. 1,20,000, is not collected by Mr. Fellows' Department, but in the Assessment Department; that I have omitted wheel tax in the statement of assessments of rates, and that water rate by meter is collected quarterly in arrears, making a difference of one quarter in those collections.

expenditure as finally adjusted, and as the opening cash balance was Rs. 1,80,220 above the estimate, we are, on the whole, Rs. 5,28,099 to the good.

The total excess of receipts over estimate was Rs. 1,90,066, and this is due almost entirely to two items. We received from Government Rs. 90,000 as contribution towards Police expenses, for which credit was not taken in the Budget. And notwithstanding that the Refunds granted on re-exportation of goods liable to Town Duties were Rs. 51,916 more than the estimate, and Rs. 43,713 more than we actually paid in 1874, the net yield of Town Duties was Rs. 71,281 above the Budget estimate. The gross receipts from Grain were about Rs. 27,000; from Metals Rs. 10,000; from Wines and Spirits Rs. 14,000; from Beer Rs. 7,000; from Sugar Rs. 17,000; from Ghee Rs. 300; and from Timber Rs. 51,000, more than the Budget estimate. This is partly due to enhanced Tariff value of some of these articles, but chiefly to larger importations. The quantities imported, as compared with 1874, are given in the margin, and the increase in all except liquors is satisfactory, not only on account of its effect on the Municipal revenue, but as indicating an improvement in trade.

	1874.	1875.
Grain ..... Candies	5,44,889	6,35,811
Wines and Spirits, Gallons.	9,70,588	9,15,248
Beer ..... „	5,93,945	5,15,200
Ghee ..... Maunds	2,38,192	2,64,591
Metals ..... Rupees	39,55,187	52,61,911
Sugar ..... „	91,46,187	1,08,02,884
Timber ..... „	21,71,757	40,51,474

The quantities for the last three articles are not stated, so the values are given.

The other items of importance are about Rs. 6,000 from Markets and Slaughter Houses, due to improvements in the system of management, and about Rs. 14,000 from miscellaneous fees and receipts.

On the other hand, the different Rates, from causes already explained under the head of Assessment, yielded about Rs. 68,000 less than the estimate, and there has been a small deficiency on most of the other items of revenue, indicating that the Budget estimates were a little high.

Mr. Sorabjee Cooper has left me little to do as regards the expenditure of the past year except to call attention to a few of the leading points in his clear report.

Statement **B** gives the details of the alterations made during the year in the original Budget of Expenditure under Sections 38 and 39 of the Act.

The Corporation, it will be observed, took advantage of the favourable state of Municipal finances to sanction new works to the amount of Rs. 2,32,000 in addition to the original grant of Rs. 84,000. This accounts for the greater part of the increase—Rs. 3,09,000—on the original Budget grant. The balance is made up by the grant of Rs. 50,000 for the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and by the adjustment of the Store account as explained at the bottom of page 31 of the Chief Accountant's report.

Payments made in 1875 on account of 1874 amounted to Rs. 60,000, by which sum the opening cash balance of 1875 was higher than it should have been. This item is due almost entirely to new works and repairs debited to different Departments but carried out under the Executive Engineer. The

Chief Accountant is properly desirous to prevent, as far as possible, the carrying over of expenditure from one year to another; but I must explain that it is difficult entirely to avoid this, as the close of the financial year comes in the middle of the working season, and works budgeted for in one year are often not finished, or only just finished, by the 31st December, in which case it is difficult or impossible to submit the final certificate and bills for payment till the next year has begun. Up to date we have paid Rs. 55,000 this year for similar liabilities of 1875, by which sum the opening balance of 1876 was too high, as was the opening balance of 1875 on account of unpaid liabilities of 1874, the two excesses thus balancing each other. All bills are paid as soon as it is possible to prepare them for submission to the Account Department; and this being the case, there is no floating debt, and nothing irregular in the payment in one year of charges incurred in the previous year, though this should of course be avoided as far as possible, for reasons of account.

Of the total amount, Rs. 3,05,000, sanctioned for new works, Rs. 1,83,000 only have been actually disbursed. The reason of this is partly the postponement of some of the sanctioned works for various reasons, partly savings on the estimates, and partly that, as shown above, the whole of the expenditure incurred could not be disbursed before the close of the year.

Deducting the saving of Rs. 1,2,000 on new works explained above, and some Rs. 20,000 for expenditure on various repairs incurred but not paid during the year, about Rs. 90,000 have been saved upon the Budget grants from all Departments. The items are explained in detail by the Chief Accountant, and his report, I trust, will show that a close and careful economy in administration has been observed.

Steady progress has been made during the year in the reduction of debt. An increasing portion of the Local Debt is held in Europe, and, as we have to pay the interest on this portion at two shillings the rupee, we lose heavily by the present unfavourable rate of exchange.

I may in conclusion notice that about Rs. 79,000 are now due to the Municipal Fund on account of the construction of the Tulsi Water Works having been spent in addition to the loan of 4 lakhs raised from Government for these works. This sum, though it has been defrayed from ordinary revenue, is not properly debitable to current expenditure, but to the capital amount of the Tulsi works. Had it not been spent, as well as the exceptional item of Rs. 50,000 for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the cash balance at the end of the year would have amounted to Rs. 4¼ lakhs.

Auditors' Report.—For any further information on the subject of the past year's finance, I would refer to the full and careful report of the Auditors, Messrs. Ardasir Framjee Moos and Govind Balkrishna. I must express my obligations to these gentlemen for their close and careful examination of the accounts of the Municipality. It must be satisfactory to the members of the Corporation to know that the independent scrutiny of their affairs is so systematic, punctual, and thorough.

CHAPTER IV.—Printing and Stationery.

The total charges for Printing work for all Departments of the Municipality during the year amounted to Rs. 10,027-11-0—a somewhat higher figure than that for 1874 (Rs. 8,587-5-0), but accounted for by the cost of printing the Municipal voters' lists and of special reports on the Water-supply question.

Stationery cost Rs. 2,613-0-6.

CHAPTER V.—Executive Engineer's Department.

Mr. Walton having been much occupied, especially with preparations for the construction of the new Water Works, the report has been submitted by the Deputy Executive Engineer.

New Works.

A list of the works undertaken during the year, with their cost, is given in the report.

The new Markets at Mazagon have for many years been promised to the inhabitants of that quarter, and will be a great convenience to them. They were nearly finished during the year, and will now be opened almost immediately. They consist of three separate markets—for vegetables and fruit, &c., for mutton and fish, and for beef. They are very well built, convenient, and ornamental. The Corporation will this year be asked to sanction a sum to complete them by the addition of proper latrines, as at the Crawford Market, and by enclosing and laying out the Municipal ground on which they stand. I have no doubt that they will be fully occupied and will prove popular, and hope that they will be remunerative to the Municipality.

The much complained of Night-soil Depôt at Carnac Bunder has been much altered and greatly improved. The building itself has been rebuilt and roofed, so as to diminish the stench and conceal the operations from public view. The pipe to the sea, which was constantly choking, and gave much trouble, has been entirely relaid. And engines and pumps have been erected to flush the depôt with abundant sea-water, thus saving a great waste of Vehar water, and to force all the contents of the tanks, into which the ordure collected in the city is emptied, into the sea under water in only half an hour or forty minutes immediately after ebb tide begins, so that the stuff is carried rapidly out to sea. The new arrangements are now working most successfully; the improvement is immense, and greater than was anticipated, and I think that the present system may now well be permitted to continue till it can be superseded by a complete system of sewerage.

A Machine for the experimental desiccation of night-soil was ordered from England, but it has not yet been erected, as a part of the machinery was lost in landing, and we have not yet been able to replace it.

The improvements to the Victoria Gardens, the extension of lighting, and the reconstruction of the Vehar Waste Weir, will be noticed below, under the proper heads.

Other new works were individually of less importance, but they all have long been urgently needed, and in the aggregate constitute a very considerable public improvement. They include the construction or re-construction of three important sewers, of three new or improved roads, and of seven Municipal buildings. The roof of the Crawford Markets, which has long given much trouble, has also been put into thorough repair.

The total amount of sanctioned estimates for completed new works was Rs. 1,22,565, and the saving on this sum Rs. 18,685, which I think shows that a careful check on expenditure has been maintained.

Besides the above new works, which have been carried out, the Corporation sanctioned the following, not undertaken, for the reasons stated :—

New Dhobies' Lines, Rs. 30,000.—This work was sanctioned to provide a place for the dhobies, whose lines on the Esplanade will be taken up for the new G. I. P. Railway Station. It has not been undertaken, as the site for the new Lines has not yet been placed at my disposal by Government.

Partial completion of Arthur Foras Road, Rs. 20,000.—This work was not considered of pressing importance, and was therefore allowed to stand over.

Reconstruction and underpinning of Malabar Hill Road, Rs. 21,000.—On further examination, the Executive Engineer was of opinion that if certain temporary repairs were made from the Road grant this work might safely be allowed to stand over for the present.

Kutcha Road from the Overbridge to Lawrence de Lima Street, Mazagon, Rs. 5,000.—Another Road, from the Port Trust Estate, is proposed in substitution of this.

It may be added that a sum of Rs. 50,000 was voted under the head of "new works," though not in the Executive Engineer's Department, for the provision of new burial-grounds for Mahomedans and for low-caste Hindoos. Rs. 49,050 were spent on the purchase of 98,100 square yards on the Arthur Road. A portion of this site is now being used for interments, but about Rs. 25,000 or 30,000 more will have to be spent in filling in, draining, and enclosing, before the whole area is brought into a proper state as a Cemetery.

Repairs.

Full details are given of the ordinary repairs effected. The total sanction for the works was Rs. 42,210, and the saving Rs. 17,727.

Building Department.

The improvements in the Act as regards this Department referred to by the Deputy Executive Engineer have been under the consideration of the Town Council, and the new By-laws are now ready, and will be shortly submitted for sanction.

Full details of the working of this Department are given in the report, from which the importance of its operations will be seen. Out of 549 applications to build or rebuild, not less than 148 were refused on sanitary or other grounds.

568 notices to remove, and 156 to repair dangerous buildings, were issued; but, notwithstanding all the care of the Department, three fatal accidents from the fall of ruinous buildings occurred during the year. 185 ruinous buildings were removed by the Department, under Section 200 of the Act, in default of compliance with notice; and considering what a strange indifference to the safety of their buildings the people commonly show, and that nearly every case of removal of ruinous buildings by the Department is followed by the threat of legal proceedings, I think that the small proportion of cases in which litigation against the Municipality on this account is successful shows that much discretion is used in exercising the powers given by Section 200 of the Act. 1,078 notices were served for the removal of inflammable materials, under Section 164 of the Act. There were 1,168 summonses in this Department for offences against the Act, and out of 121 prosecutions no less than 118 convictions were obtained.

Improvement of Streets.

This important object has been carefully attended to during the year.

In 58 localities the streets have been widened by the addition of 1,788 square yards of land.

Road Department.

Road Repairs.—The roads have been kept in very fair order throughout the year at a diminished cost, the area repaired having been about 790,000 square yards against 765,000 last year, and the cost Rs. 2,49,000 against Rs. 2,65,000 in 1874. The cost includes the construction of a number of footways, and also the reconstruction of a large portion of the Parell Road.

Road Watering.—Mr. Mackinnon complains that the road-watering contractors did not do their work well. I do not think, however, that their shortcomings were very serious, while 22 streets, roads, or footways were watered more than last year at a cost of about Rs. 4,000 less. We now use sea or tank water for watering, as much as possible, in order to save Vehar water; but the cost is higher than if Vehar water were exclusively used.

Lighting Department.

Some complaints have been made regarding the quality of the gas supplied by the Gas Company, but the test has been regularly taken throughout the year, and the standard has been found generally to be well maintained, being nearly always in excess of the contract degree of brilliancy, 12 candles. A great improvement was made in the lighting of the city during the year, by the addition of 72 lamps for the Queen's Road. This important thoroughfare much required lighting, and I may add that the unbroken line of lights along the greater portion of the curve of Back Bay affords a very beautiful spectacle, much admired by all visitors to the city.

I am glad to say that, with the sanction of the Corporation, I have been able to make a very advantageous arrangement with the Gas Company. Their contract with the Municipality, at very high rates, had still three years to run. But by

entering at once into a fresh contract for fourteen years we have been able, with a slight reduction of the present total annual cost of lighting, to add 678 new lights, or more than one-fourth of the present number, to the existing public gas-lights, and thus to light several quarters, such as Mahim and the Elphinstone Estate, and a number of streets and roads in the Native Town, the Esplanade, and Walkeshwar, hitherto not lighted at all.

The new mains, the heavy cost of which is borne entirely by the Gas Company, are being rapidly laid, and I hope that the additional lamps will be lighted early in the monsoon.

Drainage.

As stated in my last Annual Report, the Pumping Machinery at Love Grove gave a great deal of trouble in 1874. It has since been very thoroughly overhauled and placed under the direct control of the Superintendent of Workshops, and is working satisfactorily.

We are now, however, obliged to work the engines and pumps much more nearly up to their full power than was formerly the case, and this involves very heavy expenditure in coals and in repairs. The reason of this is simply that the quantity of sewage to be lifted has very largely increased, and of this increase there are two causes. The greater the quantity of Vehar water used in the town, and the more the sewers are improved or extended, the greater is the quantity of sewage conveyed from the city to Love Grove; and the increase arising from this cause is, of course, highly satisfactory. But, besides this, there can be no doubt that the sea water at high tides now percolates through the Vellard, and, soaking the lower portion of the Flats, finds its way into the high-level sewer, so that we are really at times pumping against the sea. It is hoped that the new project lately sanctioned for surface drainage of the Flats will remedy this.

The details of new Sewers constructed have been given by the Deputy Engineer among new works. Out of Rs. 12,000 granted in the Budget for miscellaneous repairs and improvements to drainage, a little over Rs. 8,000 were spent.

Water Works Department.

The number of connections increased by 230, and this increase would doubtless have been larger had it not been for the insufficiency of the Vehar supply.

The only extension of water supply was to a street in Kamateepoora, and the principal work carried out in connection with the Vehar works was the complete reconstruction of a portion of the Waste Weir, which had fallen out of repair. I am glad to say that there have been no serious bursts of the Vehar Main during the year.

The Vehar Lake was again quite full at the close of the monsoon, and we cannot be too thankful that the Tulsi works have been so far completed as to permit the diversion of the rainfall of the Tulsi Valley into Vehar since 1872. Had this not been done, as the lake was not nearly full at the end of the rains of 1871, it would by this time have been half empty, pressure would have been

very bad, and great part of the city would have been entirely unable to obtain Vehar water. As it is, complaints of scarcity of water have been and are loud and almost universal, and will doubtless increase till the Tulsi water can be brought direct into the city.

No progress was made during the year with the Tulsi works, the main dam having been raised to its full height, and it being impossible to go on with the rest of the work till the question of the manner in which the project should be completed was decided.

I am glad to be able to add that this is now the case. After long and careful discussion Mr. Walton's original designs for the work have been fully approved by the Government of Bombay and Government of India; the latter Government has agreed to advance the necessary funds on very liberal terms, accepted by the Corporation; the work will now be pushed on as rapidly as possible, and I hope there is a chance that it will be completed, and the Tulsi water brought into the city, by the end of the hot weather of 1878.

The long delay and vigorous criticism of a project finally accepted without modification has caused a loss of time which cannot but be regretted, as it has delayed by at least a year the much needed improvement of the water supply; but, on the other hand, the advantage has been gained that the Corporation and the public will be fully convinced that the project adopted is a thoroughly sound one.

CHAPTER VI.—Workshops.

An account of the management of the Workshops during the year has been given by the Chief Accountant (page 34) and Engineer (page 109). Early in the year, on my suggestion, Mr. Carroll of the B. B. & C. I. Railway was asked to examine into and report on the administration of the Workshops, which was modified in accordance with his suggestions. I believe that the result was a considerable improvement, and the actual expenditure on the shops has been reduced from Rs. 1,40,000 in 1874 to Rs. 1,02,000, while the work appears to have been generally carried out in a satisfactory manner. It will be understood that there is no budget allotment for the Workshops; the cost of all the work done by the shops, including Superintendence, &c., is budgeted for by the different Departments and debited against them, exactly as if we went into the market for our repairs and other work.

CHAPTER VII.—Gardens.

The Deputy Engineer gives, page 92, a full account of the improvements effected in the Victoria Gardens. Since the close of the year, the improvements contemplated have been completed by the construction of a band-stand, deer-

park, bear-pit and aviary, and the Gardens are now, I think I may say, not discreditable to the city.

The total sum expended on the Gardens during the year-was, ordinary establishment Rs. 10,517, and special improvements Rs. 9,184, total Rs. 19,701; and the net sum, deducting returns from the gardens, Rs. 16,138.

In my last Report I observed that the great want of the Gardens was a properly qualified Superintendent. This difficulty has been met by the appointment of Mr. MacEwen, an Assistant in the Executive Engineer's Department, to the charge of the Gardens in addition to his own duties, and the transfer of the management of the Gardens to the Executive Engineer. This arrangement has worked very satisfactorily and the appearance of the Gardens shows how much has been effected by Mr. Walton's taste. The only objection to it is that as Mr. MacEwen is not a scientific gardener, we have not yet been able to do as much as should be done in the way of improvements in horticulture, the acclimatization and propagation of rare plants, facilities for botanical study, &c. Mr. MacEwen's remuneration is the use of the house and an addition of Rs. 50 to his ordinary monthly salary.

We have received several presents of animals, and have now a nice collection of deer and antelope. His Highness the Nawab of Junagurh has kindly promised me a Kattywar lion, and with the addition of a tiger or two the zoological collection will be interesting and attractive.

The other gardens are in good condition, and the Northbrook Gardens have improved much during the year, the trees having grown rapidly. This garden is now very useful to the poorer classes of Kumbharwada and the other quarters near it, and is much frequented by them.

CHAPTER VIII.—Markets and Slaughter-houses.

The total receipts of the year on account of Markets and Slaughter-houses have been Rs. 2,10,637—Rs. 5,907 more than the estimate, and Rs. 1,051 more than in 1874. The total expenditure was Rs. 81,767—Rs. 11,110 less than the estimate, but Rs. 22,336 more than in 1874, the increase being due to larger expenditure on repairs and improvements.

25 stalls more than in 1874 were available in the markets, and receipts from stall rents rose by about Rs. 2,000. There was but little difference in the proportion of stalls returned as vacant, but many of them are let by the day, though not permanently occupied. The effect of letting the squatters' fees to contractors, instead of collecting them departmentally, has been a small increase in realizations under this head. There was an increase of nearly Rs. 6,000 in the receipts from the Bandora Slaughter-houses. The total increase of receipts, thus stated, over 1874 appears to be nearly Rs. 9,000, instead of Rs. 1,051 as given

above; the cause of this discrepancy is that I have here taken for this comparison receipts on account of each year, not those realized within the year only.

The number of animals slaughtered for food were 398,725 sheep and goats and 26,432 horned cattle against 341,369 and 25,861 in 1874. There were 159 convictions for offences against these sections of the Act which are enforced by the Market Department and 41-18 tons of unwholesome food were destroyed against 18-11 in 1874. One reason of this increase was stricter enforcement of the provisions of the Act during the prevalence of Cholera.

The reforms and re-organization of the system of administration of the Markets and Slaughter Houses referred to in my last report have been carried out, and their effect has, I think, proved very satisfactory. The change in the system of examination of meat while advantageous to the Butchers checks more effectually the slaughter or sale of unwholesome meat, and the plan of keeping and feeding the animals at Bandora for a couple of days before slaughter is both humane and improves the quality of the meat. I think that the meat supplied to the Bombay markets is now better than it was. The Health Officer's observations at page 117 of his report on this subject deserve attention.

CHAPTER IX.—Educational.

I have not been favoured with a report showing statistics of attendance, &c. in the Schools to the support of which the Municipality contributes the sum of Rs. 10,000 a year. The following statement, however, shows briefly their financial position, and it is satisfactory to observe that the receipts exceed the expenditure by Rs. 1,300.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Schools supported from the Presidency Educational Local Fund for the calendar year 1875.

Calendar year.	Receipts.						Calendar year.	Expenditure.			
	Government Grant.	Fees.	Municipal Contribution.	Interest on Endowment Funds.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		Salaries including Pension Fund.	Contingencies and House Rent.	Private.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1875	11,563	12,894 6	10,000	45	12	34,514 6	1875	23,003 13 3	10,117	100	33,220 13 3

CHAPTER X.—Health Department.

My observations on Dr. Weir's very full and interesting report will be extremely brief, as I concur generally with all he has said, and any review of the numerous topics he has treated of full enough to be of any value would make this report too long. I will therefore merely commend the Health Officer's report to the very careful perusal and consideration of the Corporation and of the public.

Both efficiency and economy have been fully maintained in the administration of the Department for the year under report. Last year I pointed out that the Health Department had done more work at a smaller cost than ever before; a still higher degree of efficiency has been attained in 1875, as the following figures will show:—

	1874.	1875.
Covered drains opened and cleaned, miles	162	166
Garbage collected and removed, tons	114,891	118,407
Night-soil collected and removed, tons.....	61,875	65,915
Houses visited and disinfected after cases of infectious diseases.....	6,546	9,069
Notices served on persons offending against the Act.....	4,709	4,924
Summonses do. do.	2,344	3,342

The total cost of the Department (under the heads of Supervision and Conservancy) was Rs. 6,38,500, or Rs. 4,000 more than in 1874. This small increase, however, is more than accounted for by special expenditure, especially in connection with the improvements at Carnac Bunder, the outbreak of Cholera and the arrangements rendered necessary by the influx of visitors on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The year was not a healthy one. The death-rate rose from 24·04 per mille in 1874 to 29·07. It must however be remembered that in all probability the population, partly from the extension of manufactories and partly from the exceptional cause of the Prince's visit, was a good deal larger, on an average, in 1875 than in 1874, and that the increase in the death-rate is therefore in fact apparent only. That there was a real increase in the death-rate, however, though probably not so large a one as appears, is shown by the unusual number of deaths from Cholera and Measles, which unfortunately visited the City in an epidemic form. These diseases carried off 2,333 people, or six times as many as in the previous year.

Until 1875 Bombay had been free from Cholera in an epidemic form for several years, and the number of sporadic cases had greatly diminished each year of the preceding three. We cannot expect perpetual immunity, and the outbreak of 1875 was a serious one, especially as it was not local, but extended with great violence all over Western India. But it is satisfactory to notice that notwithstanding this, the deaths from Cholera in Bombay were only 847, or nearly one-third less than the *average annual* mortality from Cholera (1,220) in the ten years 1862-72. I think it is due in no small measure to the vigorous efforts of the Health Department in stamping out the disease that so formidable an epidemic caused a mortality comparatively so small.

Dr. Weir's arrangements for the health and cleanliness of the town during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales were excellent and entirely successful.

CHAPTER XI.—The Visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to Bombay.

The record of the year's proceedings would not be complete were I to omit all reference to the royal visit, one of the most important events that has occurred in the annals of the city; and I will briefly state the part which the Municipality took in assisting to offer a welcome to the Heir to the British Throne.

When it became known that the Prince of Wales had determined to visit India, and that he would first set foot on Indian soil in Bombay, it was felt by all classes in the island that nowhere else could he be more appropriately welcomed on his coming among the people of India: for it was here, nearly two centuries and a quarter since, that the nucleus of the English empire in India was formed by the cession of the island—together with the right of free trade to all the Portuguese colonies, added to the sovereignty of the troublesome settlement of Tangier—as part of the dowry of a former King of England's bride. An obscure island then, without trade and with a climate fatal to Europeans, Bombay has become the second city in the British Empire in point of population, and at no distant period must become the "Liverpool of the East." And, in order that a welcome befitting the occasion might be given to the illustrious visitor, all sections of the community joined in the endeavour to do proper honour to him. The existing Municipal Act being so framed as not to allow of the appropriation of any part of the funds of the city for the purposes of public entertainment, the Corporation passed a resolution on the 21st July, requesting the Commissioner to address Government asking for the passing of a short Act empowering the Municipality to contribute a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,000 to assist in a proper reception being given. Government acceded to the request; on the 12th October Act II. of 1875, conferring these special powers on the Corporation, received the assent of H. E. the Viceroy, and at a special meeting held on the 3rd November the half-lakh was unanimously voted.

Meanwhile, between the time the application was made by the Municipality and the date of the sanction to the expenditure, vigorous measures had been taken to give effect to the wishes of the public. A meeting convened by the Sheriff and presided over by the Chief Justice, the Hon. Sir Michael Westropp, was held in the Town Hall on the 3rd August, at which the subject of the reception was discussed and a series of resolutions passed, the first of which requested the Municipality, as the representatives of the city, to arrange for the presentation of an address to H. R. H., and the second asked Government to allow the Port Trust and the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee to join with the Committee appointed by the meeting in taking the requisite measures for carrying out the reception. It was further agreed that the men of the Detached Squadron of the Royal Navy forming the Prince's escort, and the school children of the city, should be entertained in honour of the royal visit; and, finally, a numerous and influential Committee, comprising most of the principal European and native communities, was appointed for carrying into effect these and the other objects of the meeting. A subscription list, which was headed by the Chief Justice with Rs. 1,000, was circulated in the meeting, and in a short time a sum of over Rs. 1,00,000

was subscribed, including the contribution from the Municipal fund; which amount, notwithstanding the liberal nature of the arrangements, was fully sufficient to meet all the charges.

Three days after the holding of this meeting, the Committee met and resolved on delegating their powers to an Executive Committee, whose names are given in the margin. From the Executive Committee several Sub-Committees were appointed, with peculiar duties to each. The Vice-Chairman and the Honorary Secretaries took part in the work of all the Sub-Committees, and their labour was very considerable. Mr. Jacomb and Mr. Walton were almost incessantly employed on these extra duties, and I have pleasure in noticing here the resolution of the Executive Committee held on the 10th December, to the effect that their thanks were due to Mr. Jacomb for the very able and satisfactory manner in which he carried out the arrangements connected with the reception.

The Hon'ble Sir Michael Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay (Chairman).
Lieut.-Col. H. F. Hancock, R.E. (Vice-Chairman).
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.; Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.; the Honourable Mahomed Alli Rogay; the Honourable Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik; Sir F. H. Souter, C. S. I.; W. G. Pedder, Esq.; F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq.; Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq; Moorarjee Goculdas, Esq.; G. F. Henry, Esq.; Nursey Kessowjee, Esq.; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.; H. Morland, Esq.; H. Maxwell, Esq.; Brigadier-General R. Phayre, C.B.; A. C. Oliphant, Esq.; Commander G. T. Robinson; J. M. Sleater, Esq.; Hajee Cumroodeen Sulliman, Esq.; G. W. Terry, Esq.; Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Esq.; R. G. Walton, Esq.; Vandravandass Purshotumdass, Esq.; Venayekrao Ramchardra Luxumonjee, Esq.; W. L. Searle, Esq. (to co-operate); Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.; Vurjeevundass Madhowdass, Esq.; H. P. LeMesurier, Esq.; F. Mathew, Esq.; T. Blaney, Esq.; P. W. Robertson, Esq.; E. Sassoon, Esq.; E. M. Fogo, Esq.; Honourable Mr. Justice L. H. Bayley; G. A. Barnett, Esq.; Major Prendergast Walsh.
J. M. Maclean, Esq.,
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.,
Rughoonath Narayen Khote, Esq.,
H. E. Jacomb, Esq.,
H. W. Barrow, Esq.,
} Honorary Secretaries.
Assistant Hon. Secretary.

It is sufficient to add that on the 8th November, the eventful day on which H. R. H. landed, the city was *en fête*, and that from the Dockyard to Byculla the streets were profusely decorated, and thronged by enormous but most orderly crowds, forming the most impressive portion of the sight. On landing, H. R. H. was received by His Excellency the Governor and by the Officers of Government, the Chairman of the Corporation, the Town Council, and the Corporation. The address—which had been prepared by Mr. J. M. Maclean—was read by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, and was as follows:—

To His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, K G.,
&c. &c. &c.

May it please your Royal Highness,

We, the Chairman and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, esteem it a high privilege to be allowed, in the name of the Corporation and of all the inhabitants of this city, to greet your Royal Highness, at your landing on the shore of India, with an address of loyal welcome. We rejoice that your Royal Highness should have selected Bombay as the starting point of your Indian travels; for this city is in itself perhaps the most striking example India can present of the beneficial results that may be produced by the impact of Western civilization on Oriental character and institutions, and of the success that may attend earnest and judicious efforts to reconcile all the various races of this country to British rule.

Bombay may lay claim to the distinction of being a Royal city, for this Island first became an apanage of the Crown of England through forming part of the dowry of Charles the Second's Portuguese bride; and during the two centuries that have since elapsed Bombay has had every reason to be grateful for this fortunate change in her destiny. From a barren rock, whose only wealth consisted in cocoanuts and dried fish, whose scanty population of 10,000 souls paid a total revenue to the State of not more than £6,000 a year, whose trade was of less value than that of Tanna and Bassein, and whose climate was so deadly to Europeans that two monsoons were said to be the life of a man, she has blossomed into a fair and wholesome city, with a population which makes her rank next to London among the cities of the British Empire, with a Municipal revenue amounting to £300,000 a year, and with a foreign commerce worth forty-five millions, and yielding in customs duties to the Imperial Treasury three millions a year. All this material prosperity she owes to the strong and wise government which has secured her in the enjoyment of peace and order, of equality before the law, of religious liberty, and of freedom of trade, and has thus given confidence to men of all races and creeds—Europeans, Indo-Portuguese, Hindoos, Mahomedans, Parsees, and Jews—to pursue their various callings under the shadow of the British flag.

We gladly, therefore, seize the occasion of your Royal Highness's presence amongst us to record our sense of the blessings of British rule, and to assure your Royal Highness of our devotion to that Throne which has become the enduring symbol of concord, liberty, prosperity, and progress to all the multitude of nations that own the benign sway of Queen Victoria. We beg that your Royal Highness will convey to Her Most Gracious Majesty the expression of our loyal sentiments, and of our gratification that Her Majesty has sent the Heir to the Crown amongst us to become personally acquainted with the people of India.

We regret that your Royal Highness's consort, the Princess of Wales, so much and so deservedly beloved by the English people, has not been able to accompany your Royal Highness on this journey, to learn for herself in what honour her name is held in India. We pray that the God of all nations may watch over your Royal Highness, and bring your happy design of visiting India, of which we to-day witness the auspicious commencement, to as happy a conclusion, so that it may be blest with good fruit hereafter in the strengthening of the ties of mutual interest, esteem, and good will which already bind the Imperial States of Great Britain to its greatest dependency.

Given under the Common Seal of the
Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

(Signed) DOSABHOY FRAMJEE KARAKA,
Chairman.
(„) H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Secretary and Clerk.

BOMBAY, 8*th November* 1875.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS read the following reply:—I thank you most sincerely for your kind address, and I shall not fail to communicate to Her Majesty the Queen my sense of the loyalty to her Crown and person which is expressed, not only in your dutiful expressions of welcome, but in all I see around me on first landing in your beautiful Island.

It is a great pleasure to me to begin my travels in India at a place so long connected with the Royal Family of England, and to find that during so many generations of British rule this great port has steadily prospered.

Your natural advantages would have ensured a large amount of commerce under any strong government, but in your various and industrious population I gladly recognize the traces of a rule which gives shelter to all who obey the laws, which recognizes no invidious distinctions of race, which affords to all perfect liberty in matters of religious opinion and belief, and freedom in the pursuit of trade and of all lawful callings.

I note with satisfaction the assurance I derive from your address that here, under British rule, men of varied creeds and nations live in harmony among themselves, and develope to the utmost those energies which they inherit from widely separate families of mankind, whilst all join in loyal attachment to the British Crown, and take their share, as in my native country, in the management of their own local affairs.

I shall gladly communicate to Her Majesty what you so loyally and kindly say regarding the pleasure which the people of India derive from Her Majesty's gracious permission to me to visit this part of Her Empire. I assure you that the Princess of Wales has never ceased to share my regret that she was unable to accompany me. She has from her very earliest years taken the most lively interest in this great country, and the cordiality of your greeting this day will make her yet more regret the impossibility of her sharing in person the pleasure your welcome affords me.

Gentlemen, I heartily thank you for your good wishes for my health and for a prosperous return from my journey, and I fervently trust that the same good Providence which has prospered the rule of the British nation in India heretofore may yet further bless our efforts for the peace and good government of all parts of Her Majesty's dominion.

This address from the City was written on handsomely illuminated vellum encased in a silver cylinder of Cutch work, the whole enclosed in a casket of very elegant workmanship designed by Mr. Rienzi Walton. On a subsequent day the casket was taken to Parell by the Chairman of the Corporation and the Clerk, and inspected by H. R. H., who expressed his approval, and was pleased to express his gratification with the reception which the City had offered him.

On the 9th, the anniversary of the Prince's birthday, there was a general and very beautiful illumination of the city, which was witnessed by H. R. H. The next day after holding a Levée at the Secretariat, H. R. H. visited the School Children's entertainment on the Esplanade, where upwards of 11,000 little representa-

tives of the various communities—Christians, Hindoos, Parsees, Musulmans, and Jews—were assembled and enjoyed their treat and a sight of their future Sovereign.

In the evening he honoured the members of the Byculla Club by attending the Ball given to the Officers of the Fleet. On the 11th the entertainment to 2,000 Soldiers and Sailors came off, and the guests were much gratified by the Prince's appearing among them and proposing the health of the Queen; from the Sailors' feast he proceeded to lay the foundation-stone of the Elphinstone Dock, a ceremony which was conducted with full Masonic honours, the Prince presiding as Grand Master of the Freemasons of England. The same day he received an address from the Senate of Bombay University. The next day, as the guest of His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, he visited Elephanta Caves, and on his return in the evening the Shipping in the harbour was magnificently lit up.

The 13th (Saturday) was the day of departure for Poona, and H. R. H. was away from Bombay till the morning of the 16th, in the afternoon of which day he presented new Colours to the 21st Native Infantry. Proceeding to Baroda on the 18th, H. R. H. returned on the 24th, and having re-embarked on the *Serapis* sailed for Goa on the following day.

The final departure of the Prince from Bombay does not come within the limits of a Report for 1875.

CONCLUSION.

I have, in conclusion, only to express my obligations to my Assistants and their Establishments for the manner in which their duties have been performed.

The Corporation, I trust, will be of opinion that the administration of their affairs has been satisfactory, and that the year 1875 has been marked by steady and perceptible, if not very striking, progress and improvement.

W. G. PEDDER,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

ASSESSOR'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1875.

No. 950 of 1876.

To W. G. PEDDER, Esq., C.S.,

Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the working of this Department during the past year.

2. The rate of assessment for the year was five per cent.

3. The following table shows the Rateable Value of Landed Property in the city in 1875 as compared with the returns of the last ten years :—

Years.	Number of Properties assessed.	Rateable Value.
		Rs.
1865	17,959	1,20,14,655 —
1866	21,100	1,48,94,893
1867	22,829	1,63,09,535
1868	23,010	1,47,49,075 —
1869	20,853	1,39,41,260
1870	21,654	1,36,20,885
1871	21,089	1,34,26,845 —
1872	22,020	1,29,33,510
1873	21,055	1,26,71,816
1874	21,208	1,19,65,390 —
1875	22,445	1,15,55,066

4. In the above table the gross rateable value is given; ten per cent. is deducted from the amount shown, as an allowance for repairs.

5. The House Assessment amounted to Rs. 5,19,977-15-1, the gross valuation being Rs. 1,15,55,066, and the net Rs. 1,03,99,560.

6. The Remissions made during the year amounted to Rs. 27,882-3-3.

The sum is made up as follows:—

Remission on account of 1870 and previous years...		Rs.	285	15	11
Ditto	1871	... ,,	593	7	7
Ditto	1872	... ,,	672	1	6
Ditto	1873	... ,,	5,336	15	2
Ditto	1874	... ,,	9,860	14	10
Ditto	1875	... ,,	11,132	12	3
		Rs.	27,882	3	3

The Refunds granted during the year amounted to Rs. 5,141-5-0, and were on account of the following years :—

Refunds on account of	1871.....	Rs.	.....		
Ditto	1872.....	,,	50	0	7
Ditto	1873.....	,,	638	7	1
Ditto	1874.....	,,	3,131	4	3
Ditto	1875.....	,,	1,321	9	1
		Rs.	5,141	5	0

8. Special Notices to the number of 426 were issued and served during the year. These notices were on account of houses newly built, also on account of houses which were escaping the assessment, and also of houses which were found to be under-assessed, and the valuation of which had to be increased.

9. The following table gives the number of such houses in each case, and the names of the Wards :—

Names of Wards.	New Houses.	Houses on which the assessment has been increased.	Total.
Fort and Colaba Ward	64	12	76
Mandvie Ward	22	16	38
Oomerkhady, Mazagon, and Parel Ward	76	26	102
Bhooleshwar Ward	14	13	27
Girgaum and Malabar Hill Ward.....	43	19	62
Mahim and Kamatipoora Ward	76	45	121
Total.....	295	131	426

10. The particulars of the valuation of newly assessed houses, and also of those on which the assessment has been increased, are as follows :—

Names of Wards.	Gross Assessment on New Buildings.	Assessment in 1874.	Assessment in 1875.	Increased Assessment.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fort and Colaba Ward	31,615	35,246	42,420	7,174
Mandvie Ward	11,913	9,126	11,762	2,636
Oomerkhady, Mazagon, and Parel Ward ...	42,768	16,090	20,039	3,949
Bhooleshwar Ward	26,692	6,227	6,756	529
Girgaum and Malabar Hill Ward.....	14,722	12,050	14,715	2,665
Mahim and Kamatipoora Ward.....	14,245	12,177	19,561	7,384
Total.....	1,41,955	90,916	1,15,253	24,337

11. From the above it will be seen that the number of houses newly assessed during the year was 295, the gross valuation of which amounted to Rs. 1,41,955, and that the increased assessment on 131 houses was Rs. 24,337, making a total sum of Rs. 1,66,292.

Police Rate.

12. The rate was two per cent.

13. The assessment amounted to Rs. 2,08,898-10-8. This shows a decrease of Rs. 6,608-7-10 as compared with the assessment of the previous year.

14. The remissions granted during the year under this head amounted to Rs. 10,732-8-1. This sum is made up as follows:—

Remission on account of 1870	Rs.	107	4	1
Ditto 1871	,,	321	2	0
Ditto 1872	,,	1,337	3	10
Ditto 1873	,,	1,838	12	4
Ditto 1874	,,	2,465	1	6
Ditto 1875	,,	4,663	0	4
	Rs.	10,732	8	1

15. The amount refunded on account of this rate was Rs. 420-0-11, namely—

Refunded on account of 1871	Rs.	13	0	0
Ditto. 1872	,,	9	11	1
Ditto. 1873	,,	44	5	2
Ditto. 1874	,,	104	2	3
Ditto. 1875	,,	248	14	5
	Rs.	420	0	11

Lighting Rate.

16. The rate was two per cent.

17. The assessment amounted to Rs. 2,08,938-10-8, being Rs. 6,608-7-10 below the amount of the previous year.

18. The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 13,520-10-2, and were on account of the years shown below :—

Remission on account of 1870	Rs.	107	4	2
Ditto 1871	,,	321	2	0
Ditto 1872	,,	1,079	6	11
Ditto 1873	,,	1,922	4	1
Ditto 1874	,,	4,202	2	8
Ditto 1875	,,	5,888	6	4
	Rs.	13,520	10	2

19. The amount refunded on account of this rate was Rs. 2,044-2-9, namely—

Refunded on account of	1871	Rs.	13	0	0
Ditto	1872	,,	9	11	1
Ditto	1873	,,	110	4	6
Ditto	1874	,,	1,283	3	1
Ditto	1875	,,	628	0	1
		Rs.	2,044	2	9

Halalcore Cess.

20. The cess was levied at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

21. The assessment amounted to Rs. 2,13,468-3-8, showing an increase of Rs. 7,856-3-11 as compared with the assessment of the previous year.

22. The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 11,263-13-0. The amount is made up as follows:—

Remitted on account of	1870 and previous years ...	Rs.	127	12	11
Ditto	1871 ...	,,	287	10	1
Ditto	1872 ...	,,	234	13	8
Ditto	1873 ...	,,	1,614	12	5
Ditto	1874 ...	,,	5,110	5	4
Ditto	1875 ...	,,	3,888	6	7
		Rs.	11,263	13	0

23. The amount refunded on account of this rate during the year was Rs. 1,543-4-9, particulars of which are as follows:—

Refunded on account of	1871...	Rs.	14	10	0
Ditto	1872...	,,	19	15	4
Ditto	1873...	,,	200	9	10
Ditto	1874...	,,	908	11	1
Ditto	1875...	,,	399	6	6
		Rs.	1,543	4	9

Water Rate.

24. The rate for the supply of water when charged upon the assessment of the house was as follows:—

For	the first	Rs. 100,	$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
,,	second	,, 2	,,
,,	third	,, $1\frac{1}{4}$	,,

25. The charge for water when supplied through meters was 12 annas per 1,000 gallons.

26. Government were charged two-thirds of the above rate, or eight annas per 1,000 gallons. The supply of water to all public buildings is by meter.

27. The assessment amounted to Rs. 3,01,121-0-3.

28. The following table shows the yield of the Water Rate for each year, from the commencement of the water supply up to 31st December 1875 :—

Year.	Amount on House Valuation.	Amount through Meter.	Amount of Mill Assessment prior to affixing meters.	Amount of Government Meter Readings.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1861.....	27,102 15 8	72,071 4 0	11,245 9 10	.....	45,619 14 0
1862.....	50,360 15 0	4,469 3 1	8,981 13 0	.....	63,811 15 1
1863.....	86,406 0 0	6,785 1 0	16,334 13 0	.....	1,09,525 14 0
1864.....	2,39,070 7 0	7,349 13 0	33,181 12 0	.....	2,80,602 0 0
1865.....	3,00,288 3 0	37,956 4 0	33,685 13 0	.....	3,71,930 4 0
1866.....	2,35,713 7 5	1,46,545 5 8	36,558 8 0	.....	4,18,817 5 1
1867.....	2,27,007 3 11	1,71,752 7 11	.....	.....	3,98,759 11 10
1868.....	2,34,031 12 10	1,02,715 0 5	1,56,680 6 4	.....	4,59,117 9 4
1869.....	2,52,046 3 4	53,582 15 9	23,130 11 6	42,965 6 7	3,71,725 5 2
1870.....	2,68,916 15 9	49,611 5 11	28,429 1 6	34,224 2 9	3,81,181 9 11
1871.....	2,78,393 4 1	45,157 15 9	38,484 11 7	25,945 12 9	3,87,981 12 2
1872.....	2,81,246 11 10	45,526 0 6	40,838 6 7	24,030 2 1	3,91,641 5 0
1873.....	2,87,955 3 0	43,517 14 10	36,615 8 7	32,908 12 6	4,00,997 6 11
1874.....	2,05,714 5 1	36,794 11 5	29,813 9 6	29,652 11 1	3,01,975 5 1
1875.....	2,04,103 7 5	34,468 12 7	36,187 1 5	26,361 10 10	3,01,121 0 3

29. The particulars of the water rate derived from each Ward during the year are as follows:—

Wards.	Amount on House Valuation.	Amount through Meter.	Amount of Mill Assessment.	Amount of Government Meter Readings.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Fort and Colaba Ward	31,211 6 4	3,999 6 5	6,402 2 10	26,361 10 10	67,974 10 5
Girgaum and Malabar Hill Ward ...	28,109 5 7	2,667 4 6	11,961 6 0	.....	42,938 0 1
Bhooleshwar Ward	36,418 12 10	636 10 8	.....	.....	37,055 7 6
Mandvie Ward	42,294 7 1	2,957 12 2	1,787 0 8	.....	47,039 3 11
Oomerkhady, Mazagon, and Parel Ward	36,270 9 0	12,407 6 2	4,551 3 2	.....	53,228 12 4
Mahim and Kamatipoora Ward	29,798 14 7	8,521 11 6	9,359 8 9	.....	47,680 0 10
Bandora and Cooria	.....	3,078 15 2	2,125 14 0	.....	5,204 13 2
Total.	2,04,103 7 5	34,468 12 7	36,187 1 5	26,361 10 10	3,01,121 0 3

30. As compared with the previous year there is a decrease of Rs.854-4-10.

31. The difference of income between the amount on house valuation of the year under review and of the year previous is Rs. 1,610-13-8, this being the decrease this year.

There is a decrease of Rs. 2,325-14-10 this year in the income on account of water supplied through meters to private individuals.

33. There has been an increase in the amount of income from the supply of water to Mills and Presses. The income in 1874 amounted to Rs. 29,813-9-6, while this year Rs. 36,187-1-5 have been recovered, the increase being Rs. 6,373-7-11.

34. The income from Government supply has again greatly decreased this year, the decrease being Rs. 3,291-0-3.

35. The remissions made during the year amounted to Rs. 5,635-0-5, and were on account of the following years:—

Remitted on account of	1870	Rs.	132	0 0
Ditto	1871	,,	568	15 7
Ditto	1872	,,	679	5 3
Ditto	1873	,,	970	10 8
Ditto	1874	,,	1,555	9 9
Ditto	1875	,,	1,728	7 2
		Rs.	5,635	0 5

36. The refunds granted amounted to Rs. 2,540-15-9 :—

Refunded on account of	1872	Rs.	23	13 8
Ditto	1873	,,	102	14 8
Ditto	1874	,,	2,253	10 5
Ditto	1875	,,	160	9 0
		Rs.	2,540	15 9

Wheel Tax.

37. The assessment on Carriages and Horses amounted to Rupees 1,29,107-14-0 during the year.

38. As compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of Rs. 1,505.

39. The following table gives the particulars of the assessment in each Ward:—

Names of Wards.	Amount.		Total.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Fort and Colaba Ward	25,218	0		
Girgaum and Malabar Hill Ward	35,668	12		
Bhooleshwar Ward	20,330	0		
Mandvie Ward	14,029	14		
Oomerkhady, Mazagon, and Parel Ward	22,117	10		
Mahim and Kamatipoora Ward	11,743	10		
	Total.....		1,29,107	14

40. The particulars of the number of private Horses and Carriages assessed are given below:—

Wards.	1st Quarter.				2nd Quarter.				3rd Quarter.				4th Quarter.			
	4 Wheels.	2 Wheels.	Horses.	Ponies.	4 Wheels.	2 Wheels.	Horses.	Ponies.	4. Wheels.	2 Wheels.	Horses.	Ponies.	4. Wheels.	2. Wheels.	Horses.	Ponies.
Fort & Colaba Ward.	406	61	480	13	402	72	483	11	402	67	475	13	397	67	474	17
Girgaum and Malabar Hill Ward....	538	116	742	57	504	106	702	57	492	106	648	52	517	108	691	62
Bhooleshwar Ward..	329	78	353	40	330	72	344	36	324	74	352	39	339	71	369	40
Mandvie Ward	220	53	250	23	220	53	249	26	232	49	248	25	237	48	244	24
Oomerkhady, Mazagon, & Parel Ward.	353	78	446	35	327	77	400	40	323	75	386	32	330	79	414	38
Mahim and Kamatipoora Ward.....	171	53	225	26	168	50	221	26	167	49	206	25	175	44	214	27
Total....	2,017	439	2,496	194	1,951	430	2,399	196	1,940	420	2,315	186	1,995	417	2,406	208

41. The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 2,487-2-0, and were for the following years:—

Remitted on account of	1870	Rs.	189	8 0
Do.	1871	,,	470	12 0
Do.	1872	,,	365	0 0
Do.	1873	,,	452	2 0
Do.	1874	,,	685	14 0
Do.	1875	,,	323	14 0
		Rs.	2,487	2 0

42. The refunds allowed during the year amounted to Rs. 152-3-0:—

Refunded on account of	1873	Rs.	12	8 0
Do.	1874	,,	36	0 0
Do.	1875	,,	103	11 0
		Rs.	152	3 0

Licensed Public Conveyances.

43. The following table gives the number of Licensed Public Conveyances registered during the past seven years:—

Years.	Number of Labour Carts.	Number of Bullock Carts.	Number of Hack Buggies.
1869	6,314	570	678
1870	5,641	586	640
1871	5,280	536	657
1872	4,816	515	715
1873	4,643	508	653
1874	4,508	472	557
1875	4,799	477	470

44. The sum collected on account of the tax on Public Conveyances amounted to Rs. 1,19,848-12-0.

45. The monthly collections during the year under notice were as follows:—

Date 1875, Month ending	Labour Carts.						Riding Hackeries.						Hack Buggies, &c.			Grand Total.
	For 1873.	1st & 2nd quarters 1874.	3rd and 4th quarters 1874.	1st and 2nd quarters 1875.	3rd and 4th quarters 1875.	Total.	For 1873.	1st and 2nd qrs 1874.	3rd and 4th quarters 1874.	1st and 2nd quarters 1875.	3rd and 4th quarters 1875.	Total.	1st and 2nd quarters 1875.	3rd and 4th quarters 1875.	Total.	
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
January	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	30 0	3,240 0	.....	3,270 0	14,118 0	.....	14,118 0	17,388 0
February	...	.....	822 6	8,749 8	55 2	9,627 0	...	...	67 8	2,885 0	27 12	2,480 4	1,964 0	.....	1,964 0	14,071 4
March	...	.....	396 0	13,329 0	47 4	13,772 4	...	...	45 0	540 0	41 10	626 10	423 0	.....	423 0	14,821 14
April	...	.....	491 0	8,513 0	165 14	9,169 14	...	...	22 8	300 0	.....	322 8	137 8	.....	137 8	9,629 14
May	12	9 0	325 2	6,855 0	178 8	7,379 10	30 0	15 0	23 10	210 0	41 10	320 4	170 0	.....	170 0	7,869 14
June	...	18 0	109 8	910 8	100 8	1,138 8	...	...	15 0	60 0	.....	75 0	42 0	1,073 12	1,115 12	2,329 4
July	...	.....	36 0	184 8	341 10	562 2	...	...	.....	52 8	138 12	191 4	38 0	13,209 12	13,247 12	14,001 2
August	...	.....	.....	225 0	2,058 6	2,283 6	...	...	.....	15 0	4,329 0	4,344 0	.....	546 12	546 12	7,174 2
September	...	.....	.....	144 0	4,417 14	4,561 14	...	...	.....	60 0	513 6	573 6	.....	265 4	265 4	5,400 8
October	...	.....	.....	540 0	12,204 6	12,744 6	...	...	.....	30 0	472 14	502 14	.....	28 12	28 12	13,276 0
November	...	.....	.....	153 0	8,115 6	8,268 6	...	...	.....	.....	346 14	346 14	.....	56 12	56 12	8,672 0
December	...	.....	.....	153 0	4,803 12	4,956 12	...	...	.....	.....	146 4	146 4	.....	.....	.....	5,103 0
Total	12	27 0	2,180 0	39,756 8	32,488 10	74,464 2	30 0	15 0	203 10	6,892 8	6,058 2	13,199 4	16,892 8	15,181 0	32,073 8	1,19,736 14

General Remarks.

Assessment on Buildings and Lands.

46. The number of properties assessed, as shown in the statement given in para. 3, is 22,445; last year the number was 21,208. The difference is mainly attributable to the assessment on Cocoanut Plantations not having been included in the statement last year, for reasons which have been already explained.

47. You are aware that the practice, hitherto, has always been to prepare our assessments upon cocoanut plantations from the returns obtained from the office of the Collector of Bombay. Under that arrangement, the assessment on such properties was always recovered in arrears, as the particulars could not be obtained until the close of the year for which the assessment was made; whereas, under the Act, the rate is recoverable in advance. This practice you considered was objectionable, and I was directed, under your No. 1515 of 1875, to assess all such lands precisely in the same way as I do other lands which bring in an income to their owners; and, in order to arrive at a correct estimate of their value for assessment purposes, I was instructed to take, as my basis, the Collector's returns of the previous three years, and fix the assessment on the average produce of those years; and it is upon this principle that the assessment for the year under notice has been made.

48. The assessing of such properties on this principle is not, however, the most advantageous to the Municipality, as cocoanut trees are drawn only every alternate year, and at different periods of the year; and, as this Department has no means of ascertaining what trees are drawn, from those that remain undrawn, it becomes very difficult to inquire into, and deal with, claims for remissions and refunds on account of undrawn trees.

49. For the current year, I have therefore adopted the plan of taking the actual figures from 1st August 1874 to 31st July 1875. By this arrangement, I believe that the revenue of the Municipality will not suffer to the extent that it would do under the system just mentioned.

50. The number of Appeals this year against the assessment on buildings and lands was 2,808, in respect of 4,064 separate properties.

51. During the year previous, the number was 2,903, and represented 4,092 properties.

52. Out of the 4,064 cases, reductions were made in the valuations of only 3,594 properties.

53. The depreciation in the value of landed property, I regret to say, continues, and I can see no ground to entertain the expectation that there is likely to be a speedy reaction. This depreciation is more especially in the

case of buildings in the occupation of single tenants, and does not apply in any material degree to buildings which are occupied as chawls.

54. This continued falling off in the amount of the annual assessments cannot but be a matter of regret to all who are concerned in the management of the affairs of the Municipality. But all that it is in the power of this Department to do in the matter, is to see that the assessments bear a due proportion to, and represent fairly, the existing value of properties; and I am satisfied that the more carefully the subject is looked into, the more clearly will it appear that the assessments imposed are not too low, either as a general rule, or in particular instances. The fact that upwards of 4,000 appeals are annually received against the assessments is a strong presumption to this effect.

55. Mr. Ormiston's Award, along with the statements worked out by him on the question of occupier's rates due by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, was forwarded for report under the Commissioner's No. 4925 of the 24th August last; and on the 9th September, with my letter No. 3700, I forwarded a statement showing the amount of Police and Lighting rates recoverable from the Railway Company under the Award made by Mr. Ormiston.

56. According to that statement, the amount due by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company from the year 1866 to 1875 as Police and Lighting rates, upon the land in their occupation within the City of Bombay, was Rs. 38,262-12-10.

57. The rates were calculated from the year 1866, because there were no occupier's rates previous to that year.

58. On the 10th September 1875, I was desired by the Commissioner to prepare a similar statement showing the rates recoverable from the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, just in terms of those prepared in respect of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company under the Award made by Mr. Ormiston.

59. Under this office No. 3777, dated the 16th September last, copy of Mr. Ormiston's Award was forwarded to the Agent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, with a request that he would furnish particulars showing the gross earnings of his Company within the limits of the City, and the working expenses of the same, the particulars to be worked out upon the principle laid down by the Chief Justice for adoption by Mr. Ormiston, and to be supplied in the form of the statements which accompany his Award. The Agent was, at the same time, requested to furnish the necessary details with the least possible delay.

60. On the 30th of November last, and again on the 4th instant, the attention of the Agent was called to the above communication, and he was requested to say when the information required would be furnished.

61. I received a reply on the 11th instant, furnishing copy of a Memorandum from the Chief Accountant of the Railway, in which he states that until the accounts of the year 1875 are closed the necessary statement cannot be

prepared, and that he is unable to say when they will be ready, but that they will not be delayed longer than can be helped.

62. As soon as the necessary particulars are received by me, no time will be lost in preparing the statements showing the rates recoverable from the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.

63. With my letter No. 4187 of 1874 I forwarded statements giving the details of the assessment on account of owner's rates in respect of the land in the occupation of the two Railway Companies within the limits of the City.

64. These statements were prepared, as you are aware, with the view of applying to Government for the payment of owner's rates, but up to the present time I have received no instructions on the subject of this assessment.

65. I do not know whether the Commissioner intends to move any further in respect of the assessment on the lands in the occupation of the Public Works Department, and the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee. When I wrote last on this subject, under No. 2930 of 1874, I was directed to take no further action, for the present.

66. The Collector of Bombay has not as yet furnished the list of Government lands in his charge. As the particulars have to be obtained from the records of the Revenue Survey, the information required cannot, he states, be furnished until these have been arranged.

67. On the 6th May, under instructions conveyed in your Office No. 2527 of 1875, the preparation of the new list of rate-payers qualified to vote and to be appointed Members of the Municipal Corporation was commenced; the preparation of the list occupied two months, and necessitated the employment of eight extra Clerks.

68. The cost of the extra establishment, stationery, &c. amounted to Rs. 423-3-0.

69. The list, like those previously prepared, contained the names of only those persons who had paid Rs. 50 and upwards of the necessary rates for the year 1874 before the 31st December of that year.

70. The following statement shows the number of persons, of different denominations, in the several Wards, qualified to vote for the election of members:—

Ward No.	Companies.	Europeans.	Portuguese.	Jews and Armenians.	Hindoos.	Parsees.	Mahomedans.	Total.	Remarks.
1	36	51	6	10	147	413	32	695	
2	1	2	6	12	589	98	330	1,038	
3	...	1	27	...	295	182	61	566	
4	1	2	2	11	98	12	169	295	
5	2	19	6	4	178	56	105	370	
6	4	2	11	...	112	87	29	245	
7	8	93	...	2	24	57	6	190	
8	8	11	9	...	15	38	10	91	
9	9	5	2	5	15	25	12	73	
10	1	...	3	...	6	2	2	14	
	70	186	72	44	1,479	970	756	3,577	

71. As compared with the list prepared in September 1874, there is an increase of 1,435 persons in the present list.

72. The preparation of these lists entails a good deal of labour, and interferes greatly with the current work of this Department, as the particulars have to be obtained from the assessment books, which are constantly required for the preparing of bills, and for the posting up of daily payments. Furthermore, when the lists were open for inspection to the public, this office was literally inundated for four days, by persons who were anxious to see whether their names were included in the lists; and, shortly afterwards, upwards of 800 letters were received (all within three days) from persons applying to have their names brought on the list and registered as voters. As in every such application a reference had to be made to the assessment books, and a special inquiry made respecting the qualification of the several persons who claimed the right to vote, some idea may be formed of the additional work and trouble which were thrown upon this Department, and the amount of interruption which was occasioned in the performance of its regular duties. Indeed, for fully ten days the time of my *entire* establishment was wholly taken up in registering and investigating applications, and revising the list of voters.

73. During the year under notice, 439 applications were received for the remission of one-fourth of the annual house rate, under Section 76, Clause 2. The total remissions thus allowed amounted to Rs. 2,024-9-6 for the year.

74. The number of applications for such remissions is annually increasing.

During the year previous, applications were received in respect of only 207 properties.

75. The number of house-rate bills which were prepared and forwarded to the Collector amounted to 44,890. In cases when the owner pays the occupier's rates, these charges have been included in the bills for house rate.

76. Bills to the extent of 4,005 were prepared against tenants who pay the occupier's rates.

77. During the year 1,730 notices of vacancy were received.

78. The number of properties transferred was 567.

79. 'Battakee' orders to the number of 581 were received from the Police Court, and certificates to the number of 460 were granted.

80. The number of special notices served was 426.

81. Notices for the hearing of appeals to the number of 2,881 were forwarded.

82. The number of persons who paid house, police, and lighting rates amounted to 22,445. The number during the previous year was 21,208.

83. The number of tenants who paid the occupier's rates was 2,003.

Halalcore Cess.

84. The introduction of the order making the employment of Municipal Halalcores compulsory, within certain limits, has materially increased the work of this Department, not only in the matter of the preparation of so many more bills, but more especially from the constant references which have to be made to the Health Department in respect to the continuance and discontinuance of service, the amending of bills, and the granting of refunds.

85. During the year 29,854 bills for halalcore cess were prepared, the service being rendered to about 15,000 families.

Water Rate.

86. There has been a falling off again this year in the income from this source; the decrease would have been much more, had it not been for the increased consumption this year by the several mills.

87. The difference of income between the amount on house valuation of the year under notice, and the previous year, being Rs. 1,610-13-8, and the decrease in amount of water supplied through meters to private individuals being Rs. 2,325-14-10.

88. There is a decrease again this year in the income from the supply to Government buildings, the amount being less by Rs. 3,291-0-3.

89. The increase in the revenue from water supplied to mills and presses is Rs. 6,373-7-11.

90. The depreciation in the value of buildings will, in a great measure, account for the decrease of revenue where the supply is charged upon the assessment; but I can offer no explanation why there should be this falling off in the income, in respect to the supply through meters.

91. The number of water-rate bills prepared was 24,026.

92. During the year there were 595 applications passed for new connections; the number during the year previous was 598.

93. The number of disconnections was 362, against 327 during the previous year.

Wheel Tax.

94. There is a decrease of Rs. 1,505 between the assessment of the present and the past year on carriages and horses kept by private persons. I attribute this in a great measure to the introduction of the Tramway, as the falling off in the number of horses and vehicles is more marked in those parts of the city the residents of which have an easy access to the tramway.

95. During the year 6,679 bills were prepared.

96. The number of schedules issued amounted to 9,300.

Licensed Public Conveyances.

97. There has been an increase this year of Rs. 2 ,001 inthe revenue from the tax on public conveyances; this is owing chiefly to the increase of 291 in the number of bullock carts.

98. In the number of bullock hackeries there is no material difference.

99. This year again there is a decrease of 87 in the number of hack buggies.

This is owing to there being less demand for such conveyances since the tramway cars commenced to run.

100. The number of livery stable keepers was 60.

101. The number of four-wheeled conveyances kept for hire was 123.

102. The number of two-wheeled conveyances kept for hire was 10.

103. The number of horses kept for hire amounted to 136.

Establishment.

104. The establishment is the same as it was during the previous year.

Correspondence.

105. The number of inward letters, received during the year, amounted to 10,357 (exclusive of appeals), and the number of outward letters to 5,376 (exclusive of notices).

106. The number of refund certificates granted was as follows:—

For House Rate	341
,, Police do.	58
,, Lighting do.	314
,, Halalcore Cess	262
,, Water Rate	32
,, Wheel Tax	14
	1,021

107. The number of remission certificates granted was as follows:—

For House Rate	407
,, Police do.	401
,, Lighting do.	425
,, Halalcore Cess	343
,, Water Rate	178
,, Wheel Tax	118
	1,872

108. The total amount of refunds granted during the year for all the rates was Rs. 11,849-4-2.

109. The total amount of remissions granted was Rs. 71,521-4-11.

Conclusion.

110. In conclusion, I have much pleasure in stating that the whole of the Department under me, from my Assistants down, have worked with zeal, and have discharged their several duties to my satisfaction.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN F. HUTCHINSON,

Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.

Bombay, 25th February 1876.

COLLECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1875.

Assistant Municipal Commissioner
and Collector's Office, Bombay.

No. 230 *of* 16*th February* 1876.

To W. G. PEDDER, Esq., C.S.,

Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the working of this department for 1875.

2. The year opened with a balance of.....: Rs. 1,81,728 5 10
and closed with a balance of ..... ,, 1,90,721 12 8

3. Thus the closing balance of 1875 was (Rs. 8,993-6-10), say, Rs. 9,000 larger than the closing balance of 1874.

4. This looks Rs. 9,000 worse for last year, but I shall show that it is only apparently so, and that the yearly closing balance, which has each successive year been smaller since 1871, is still more favourable than the preceding one; for in 1874 no plantation bills were added to the debits against this office, whereas in 1875 plantation bills for both 1874 and 1875 were received by and debited to this office. (These bills are always more difficult of recovery than the others, and for 1875 were resisted altogether.) They amounted to, say, Rs. 18,000 (for 1874 Rs. 9,394-9-8 + for 1875 Rs. 8,631-6-0 = Rs. 18,075-15 8).

5. Now in 1875 there were some large public subscriptions pressingly before the public, that in some measure would operate against other payments, and therefore against my collections; and, besides the usual Dewalee and Christmas holidays, there was considerable relaxation from all sorts of ordinary work during—not to say preceding and subsequent to—the Prince's visit; added to both of which foregoing influences there is a third, more definable and telling—namely, later receipt of bills from the assessing department, as shown in para. 17.

6. The above three reasons are more than sufficient to account for the balance being Rs. 9,000 larger than in the previous year; so that I take all the Rs. 18,000 in plantation bills as under the measure for last year of the progressive improvement in the working of this office since 1871, as marked in the following :—

7. *Closing Balances.*

1871	Rs.	3,30,073	12	0
1872	,,	2,58,601	13	8
1873	,,	2,14,648	2	7
1874	,,	1,81,728	5	10
1875	,,	1,90,721	12	8

8. In years and branches the balance of last year is thus shown :—

Year.	House Rate.	Police Rate.	Lighting Rate.	Halalcore Cess.	Water Rate.	Wheel Tax.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1871	40 8 0	54 12 10	54 12 10	97 12 11	45 0 0	50 0 0	342 14 7
1872	248 0 3	330 11 6	330 11 6	193 9 11	273 5 4	236 10 0	1,613 0 6
1873	1,372 3 8	764 15 4	773 9 9	457 11 8	523 15 1	1,178 6 0	5,070 13 6
1874	4,906 14 11	2,393 4 11	2,341 12 9	1,669 12 1	743 12 8	1,562 6 0	13,617 15 4
1875	59,742 1 8	23,619 4 10	23,620 14 8	27,472 11 5	24,404 12 2	11,217 4 0	1,70,077 0 9
Total	66,309 12 6	27,163 1 5	27,121 13 6	29,891 10 0	25,990 13 3	14,244 10 0	1,90,721 12 8

9. The last closing balance was thus distributed :—

How distributed.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
With Receivers uncollected	342 14 7	1,333 4 0	3,325 11 6	11,214 2 3	1,65,265 9 1	1,81,481 9 5
With Assessor for remission or amendment	....	5 9 0	1,343 12 6	1,975 6 11	4,610 12 7	7,935 0 0
Under law-suits	....	274 12 6	401 5 6	428 6 2	200 11 1	1,305 3 3
Total	342 14 7	1,613 0 6	5,070 13 6	13,617 15 4	1,70,077 0 9	1,90,721 12 8

10. Assessments were received during 1875 *for* 1875 to the figure of Rs. 15,17,399-1-6. There were also some assessments for the three preceding years. The details in years and branches are shown below :—

Received from Assessor during 1875.

Year.	House Rate.	Police Rate.	Lighting Rate.	Halalcore Cess.	Water Rate.	Wheel Tax.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	137 0 0	108 0 0	245 0 0
1873	131 1 8	52 14 6	52 14 6	25 5 6	157 8 0	189 8 0	609 4 2
1874	6,856 0 0	2,782 6 2	2,785 14 6	791 4 11	35,056 0 9	33,612 4 0	81,883 14 4
1875	5,19,977 15 1	2,08,898 10 8	2,08,938 10 8	2,13,468 3 8	2,71,283 7 5	94,832 2 0	15,17,399 1 6
Total	5,26,965 0 9	2,11,733 15 4	2,11,777 7 8	2,14,284 14 1	3,06,634 0 2	1,28,741 14 0	16,00,137 4 0

11. The collections in 1875 for all years were as below :—

Year.	House Rate.	Police Rate.	Lighting Rate.	Halalcore Cess.	Water Rate.	Wheel Tax.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1871	475 10 11	172 7 7	172 7 7	123 6 7	125 9 1	81 0 0	1,150 9 9
1872	575 11 2	246 6 2	246 6 2	228 5 10	282 5 10	74 0 0	1,653 3 2
1873	4,144 4 1	1,724 2 7	1,698 5 4	881 10 0	1,103 13 1	709 4 0	10,261 7 1
1874	42,870 10 7	17,980 10 5	16,673 7 8	12,276 9 11	55,629 7 7	41,429 4 0	1,86,860 2 2
1875	4,49,103 1 2	1,80,616 5 6	1,79,429 5 8	1,82,107 1 8	2,45,150 4 1	83,291 0 0	13,19,697 2 1
Total ...	4,97,169 5 11	2,00,740 0 3	1,98,220 0 5	1,95,617 2 0	3,02,291 7 8	1,25,584 8 0	15,19,622 8 3

12. The last year's balance may be shown as being arrived at as below; and it may be regarded as a healthy feature that the collections in 1875 were larger than the assessments *for* 1875, although in each half-year large portions of the assessments were received very late.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance at the end of 1874	1,81,728	5	10
Add Assessments made in 1875—			
For 1875.....	15,17,399	1	6
,, 1874.....	81,883	14	4
,, 1873.....	609	4	2
,, 1872.....	245	0	0
	16,00,137	4	0
Total.....	17,81,865	9	10
Deduct Collection in 1875.....	15,19,622	8	3
Remission in 1875.....	71,521	4	11
	15,91,143	13	2
Balance at the end of 1875	1,90,721	12	8

13. The balances of former years were strenuously dealt with during the year under report, as will be seen from the following :—

	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Opening Balance 1875.	949 13 1	4,056 9 7	7,389 2 10	26,858 9 1	1,42,474 3 3
Add Assessments made in 1875	.....	.....	245 0 0	609 4 2	81,883 14 4
Total.....	949 13 1	4,056 9 7	7,634 2 10	27,467 13 3	2,24,358 1 7
Deduct Collections and Remissions in 1875 ...	949 13 1	3,713 11 0	6,021 2 4	22,396 15 9	2,10,740 2 3
Balance at the end of 1875.....	.....	342 14 7	1,613 0 6	5,070 13 6	13,617 15 4

14. The remissions made in 1875 amounted to Rs. 71,521-4-11 (as against Rs. 88,323-9-6 in 1874), and are displayed in years and branches in the following table. As remissions are linked to the assessments and do not belong to my department, I am unable to say how far the smaller sum remitted in last year speaks to more correct assessments in that year. That would seem to be the natural indication, however; and when rents shall have settled into as unfluctuating a position as they were in, say, 1862 or 1863, our yearly remissions should be almost nothing.

Year.	House Rate.	Police Rate.	Lighting Rate.	Halalcore Cess.	Water Rate.	Wheel Tax.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1870.....	285 15 11	107 4 1	107 4 2	127 12 11	132 0 0	189 8 0	949 13 1
1871.....	593 7 7	321 2 0	321 2 0	287 10 1	568 15 7	470 12 0	2,563 1 3
1872.....	672 1 6	1,337 3 10	1,079 6 11	234 13 8	679 5 3	365 0 0	4,367 15 2
1873.....	5,336 15 2	1,838 12 4	1,922 4 1	1,614 12 5	970 10 8	452 2 0	12,135 8 8
1874.....	9,860 14 10	2,465 1 6	4,202 2 8	5,110 5 4	1,555 9 9	685 14 0	23,880 0 1
1875.....	11,132 12 3	4,663 0 4	5,888 6 4	3,888 6 7	1,728 7 2	323 14 0	27,624 14 8
Total.....	27,882 3 5	10,732 8 1	13,520 10 2	11,263 13 0	5,635 0 5	2,487 2 0	71,521 4 11

15. Notices and Warrants were fewer in 1875 than in 1874. This marks a continued progress towards a point at which I have been steadily aiming since the middle of 1872—the forcing of the value of a notice and warrant on the public mind, which value they entirely lost early in 1872 by their wholesale, indiscriminate issue, converting them into a weapon which the department could not wield, and which in consequence the public came to regard as almost meaningless and harmless. I need not refer to my former Reports on this head. The following statement shows Notices issued, and Warrants issued and Warrants executed, with what was done under the last:—

Year.	Notices issued.					Warrants issued.	Warrants executed.				
	House, Police, and Lighting Rates.	Halalcore Cess.	Water Rate.	Wheel Tax.	Total.		Warrants executed & subsequently satisfied by the rate-payers.	Warrants executed and goods sold.	Distrained goods returned to rate-payers & the bills written off.	Warrants executed and goods in office.	Total.
1874.....	8,191	4,802	3,398	683	17,074	12,534	62	35	6	5	108
1875.....	8,229	4,764	3,107	589	16,689	10,668	68	22	1	8	99

16. The following realization of Fees calls, I think, for no remark. The first two depend on the issue of notices and warrants, and the rest on the requirements of the public for their own ends.

	1874.			1875.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Notica fee	2,043	8	9	1,727	4	0
Warrant fee	1,119	12	5	924	4	0
Battakee fee	1,581	0	0	1,710	0	0
Duplicate fee	25	4	0	23	2	0
Transfer fee	710	0	0	636	0	0
Inspection fee	47	0	0	95	15	0
Miscellaneous fees	32	0	8	125	5	9
Total	5,558	9	10	5,241	14	9

17. The receipt of assessments from the assessing department into this office has of course a great deal to do with my balances at any time, and has an important bearing on my closing balance at the end of the year. The following shows the receipts during each month of the year. The principal receipts for the second half were received earlier in the half than were those for the first half, but it will be seen that there are considerable sums carried to my debit in every month, and so late in the year as October, with the Dewalee, the Prince's and the Christmas holidays close at hand, upwards of a lakh was added to my balances. Then in December there was close on Rs. 6,000 added, of which Rs. 3,357 came on the 23rd, the day before closing for the holidays and the year. I have rather under- than over-estimated the merits of the closing balance in paras. 4 and 5.

Month.	In 1874 for 1874.			In 1875 for 1875.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
January	18	0	0	1,51,461	10	10
February	4,49,810	11	6	2,53,628	2	4
March	1,20,843	2	4	82,603	0	1
April	1,00,278	5	6	1,20,716	5	0
May	59,547	9	0	1,00,945	10	3
June	11,102	2	2	10,040	4	6
July	5,95,454	10	3	4,61,820	10	5
August	37,293	13	8	1,09,360	12	3
September	73,388	14	3	92,300	15	0
October	71,797	8	8	1,00,219	4	3
November	16,139	10	3	28,358	2	11
December	4,954	3	6	5,944	3	8
Total	15,40,628	11	1	15,17,399	1	6

18. The Halalcore assessments received in 1875 were about Rs. 8,000 larger than in 1874. Whether or not that represents a substantial increase, I am not in a position to say. I apprehend that it does not.

19. I have lately addressed you on some points in respect of which I think the working of our Municipal Act is susceptible of improvement. There are two others which I should be glad to think would have consideration. The first has, I think, been brought forward before, but perhaps not in proper time or direction. It is the compelling of the house- and land-owning portion of the community to have their properties registered in their names, instead of in those of "the dead and forgotten." There is a suggestion, I believe, that the Committee of the Town Council passed, but I do not think that that alone will do much to remedy the evil. It is a matter which must greatly affect the working of the assessing and collecting departments.

20. The other point is as to the liability to the owners' rates following the property from the vendor to the vendee. I have long had an impression that such liability does follow at common law, but that idea is of little value by itself or perhaps in itself. Whether or not, the making it to follow in our Act would strengthen us at a weak point, and give owners a better chance of knowing their liability.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. FELLOWS,

Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Collector.

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT FOR 1875.

No. 315 of 1876.

To W. G. PEDDER, Esq., C.S.,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Sir,

With reference to your No. 308, dated 15th January 1876, I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of this Department with the Account Statements for the past year.

As usual, I will first treat the contrasted Income and Expenditure tables, review the Appendices next, and, after dealing with Store and Workshop accounts, will conclude with a few remarks on the general work of this office.

A.

STATEMENT showing the Net Receipts during the year 1875 from all sources, contrasted with the Budget Estimate.

Particulars.	Budget Estimate.	Actuals for 1875.	More than Estimate.	Less than Estimate.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
House Rate, including Government and Port Trust Contributions	5,78,450 0 0	5,52,738 4 0	.....	25,711 12 0
Wheel Tax	2,46,800 0 0	2,45,273 14 0	.....	1,526 2 0
Liquor Licenses	1,60,000 0 0	1,58,980 1 0	.....	1,019 15 0
Land Conveyance Licenses	2,314 0 0	594 6 4	.....	1,719 9 8
Town Duties	6,01,706 0 0	6,72,986 10 5	71,280 10 5	.....
Tobacco Duty and Licenses	1,49,000 0 0	1,45,955 9 0	.....	3,044 7 0
Halalcore Cess	2,06,190 0 0	1,94,215 7 9	.....	11,974 8 3
Market Receipts	2,04,730 0 0	2,10,637 3 0	5,907 3 0	.....
Contribution from Municipal servants towards Pension, &c. Fund	.....	4,358 1 8	4,358 1 8	.....
Tramway Rent	10,280 0 0	12,108 12 10	1,828 12 10	.....
Contribution from Insurance Companies.	16,000 0 0	14,355 0 0	.....	1,645 0 0
Miscellaneous Fines	8,000 0 0	7,964 13 5	.....	35 2 7
Ditto Fees	51,637 0 0	55,228 9 4	3,591 9 4	.....
Ditto Savings	4,000 0 0	3,750 12 7	.....	249 3 5
Ditto Receipts	20,300 0 0	31,164 2 1	10,864 2 1	.....
Public Gardens	4,000 0 0	3,566 5 3	.....	433 10 9
Profit on Municipal Workshops	.....	2,226 7 6	2,226 7 6	.....
	22,63,407 0 0	23,16,104 8 2	1,00,056 14 10	47,359 6 8
Past year's assets recovered	.....	8 12 0	8 12 0	.....
	22,63,407 0 0	23,16,113 4 2	1,00,065 10 10	47,359 6 8
Police Rate (including Government and Port Trust Contributions)	2,26,760 0 0	2,20,569 0 7	.....	6,190 15 5
Government Contribution towards Police expenses	.....	90,000 0 0	90,000 0 0	.....
Lighting Rate (including Government and Port Trust Contributions)	2,24,790 0 0	2,16,631 9 5	.....	8,158 6 7
	27,14,957 0 0	28,43,313 14 2	1,90,065 10 10	61,708 12 8
Water Rate, &c. &c.	3,14,100 0 0	3,00,212 5 8	.....	13,887 10 4
			1,90,065 10 10	75,596 7 0
		Deduct Less	75,596 7 0	
Grand Total....Rs.	30,29,057 0 0	31,43,526 3 10	1,14,469 3 10	.....

From the preceding statement it will be observed that under certain heads the revenue yielded Rs. 75,596 less, while under others it was Rs. 1,90,065 more than the Budget estimate. Thus the net result was that the actual revenue of the year exceeded the estimate by Rs. 1,14,469.

Town Duties realized Rs. 71,281 more than the estimate. For the detail of this item of revenue see my remarks on Appendix No. 5.

The increase of Rs. 5,907 in Market Receipts was due to a change in the system of levying fees at Bandora, and the sale by public auction of squatters' fees levied at the different public markets in the town from the middle of the year under report.

Contribution of Rs. 4,358 from Municipal servants was a new item, consequent on the passing of the Pension Rules from 1st July 1875.

We got Rs. 1,829 more than the estimate for Tramway-rent, owing to an error in calculation in the original estimate furnished by the Engineer's Department for the Budget of 1875.

The excess of Rs. 3,592 on Miscellaneous Fees was chiefly due to increased receipts under fees for scaffoldings and opening roads for laying in water pipes, &c.

Miscellaneous receipts produced Rs. 10,864 more than the estimate, principally on account of profit on private works performed by the Health Department, and sale of land, &c.

The profit of Rs. 2,226 on Municipal Workshops may be treated as a nominal item, for reasons hereafter explained.

The Government Contribution of Rs. 90,000 was not anticipated at the time the Budget for 1875 was framed.

The falling off of about Rs. 67,500 under House, Police, Lighting, and Water rates, and Halalcore cess, was due to larger outstanding balance on 31st December 1875 than estimated, depreciation in rents, and over-assessment. The following figures show the actual realization for the year as compared with the estimate :—

	Budget Estimate for 1875.	Actuals, 1875.
	Rs.	Rs.
Balance.....	2,00,000	1,81,728
Add—Assessment during 1875	17,34,290	17,19,874
	19,34,290	19,01,602
Deduct—Remissions	87,200	71,521
	18,47,090	18,30,081
Less—Collections	16,97,090	16,39,359
Balance outstanding...	1,50,000	1,90,722

You will see from the foregoing statement that the opening balance was Rs. 18,272 short of the estimate, and the assessment remissions and collections were also less than expected. This made the outstanding balance at the close of the year Rs. 40,722 larger than our anticipation.

Liquor Licenses, Insurance Companies, Miscellaneous Fines, Savings and Public Gardens realized about Rs. 3,000 less than the estimate.

The balance paid by the Commissioner of Police for Land Conveyance Licenses was smaller than estimated by Rs. 1,719, owing to a few previous years' charges paid in 1875.

The yield of Tobacco Duty and Licenses was under the estimate by Rs. 3,044.

The following Statement **B** shows that the original Budget grant was Rs. 31,29,057, but, owing to larger opening cash balance in hand, and the removal of the Government contribution towards Police expenditure, additional grants to the extent of Rs. 3,09,343 were sanctioned.

The transfers from one Budget head to another amounted to Rs. 62,525. The payment on account of past years' liabilities reached the rather high figure of Rs. 60,037. The payments on this account in 1874 amounted to Rs. 25,372 only. I hope, therefore, that you will issue stringent orders to heads of departments to submit their bills in time to save such a large sum being carried into another year's account.

The total amended grant was thus Rs. 34,98,437.

B.

CONTRASTED STATEMENT showing the Original Budget Grants, Additions, Transfers, Payments on account of 1874, and the Grants as amended.

Particulars.	Original Grants.	Additional Grants.	Add Transfers.	Deduct Transfers.	Payments on account of 1874, &c.	Amended Grants.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
General Superintendence—						
Town Council and Corporation Establishment	43,321 0 0	.....	A 10,275 10 6	P 4,117 13 9	.....	49,478 12 9
Municipal Commissioner's Department	38,737 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,737 0 0
Do. Audit Account Store Department	39,901 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,901 0 0
Assessment and Collection Charges—						
Assessor's Establishment	47,449 0 0	.....	B 400 0 0	.....	.....	47,849 0 0
Collector's do.	51,141 0 0	.....	.....	Q 2,780 1 10	8 0 0	48,368 14 2
Public Health Department—						
General Supervision	31,761 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,761 0 0
Conservancy Branch	6,11,860 0 0	.....	C 8,282 0 0	R 4,299 10 6	6,767 1 10	6,22,609 7 4
Registration of Births and Deaths	11,708 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,708 0 0
Cemeteries	3,982 0 0	.....	D 2,000 0 0	.....	3 5 1	5,985 5 1
Vaccination	6,834 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,834 0 0
Market and Slaughter-houses Establishment	81,139 0 0	.....	E 3,500 0 0	S 6,342 0 0	14,580 12 10	92,877 12 10
Municipal Engineer's Department—						
Establishment	69,913 0 0	.....	F 2,000 0 0	.....	126 10 0	72,039 10 0
Watering	69,875 0 0	.....	.....	.....	210 0 0	68,085 0 0
Road Repairs	2,80,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,80,000 0 0
Repairs to Municipal Buildings	7,060 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,095 6 11	8,155 6 11
Improvement of Streets	25,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4,312 11 0	29,312 11 0
Establishment, Drains, &c. (Drainage)	12,0 0 0 0	.....	G 310 0 1	.....	659 9 0	12,969 9 1
Maintenance of Love Grove Pumping Station (do.)	40,812 0 0	.....	H 16,448 10 6	.....	.....	57,260 10 6
do. of Love Grove, Worlee, and Dharavee Sluices (do.)	1,726 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,726 0 0
Victoria Gardens (Maintenance of Public Gardens)	10,384 0 0	2,688 0 0	I 5,000 0 0	.....	.....	18,072 0 0
Elphinstone Circle Garden (do.)	996 0 0	.....	.....	.....	600 0 0	1,596 0 0
Falkland Road do. (do.)	290 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	290 0 0
Northbrook do. (do.)	600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	600 0 0
Liquor License Establishment	1,908 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,908 0 0
Tobacco Duty do.	14,193 0 0	.....	J 24 0 0	.....	.....	14,222 0 0
Town do. do.	25,000 0 0	.....	K 3,180 1 10	.....	.....	28,180 1 10
Interest on Loans (Municipal Debt)	1,89,360 0 0	.....	L 3,000 0 0	.....	.....	1,92,360 0 0
Charges on do. (do.)	3,500 0 0	.....	M 3,741 13 9	.....	.....	7,241 13 9
Sinking Fund (do.)	86,900 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,900 0 0
Primary Education	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 0 0
Goculdas Tejpal Hospital	36,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,000 0 0
Pensions	7,401 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,401 0 0
Discretional Contingencies	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 0 0
Auditors' Allowance	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000 0 0
Rent of Municipal Office	33,900 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,900 0 0
New Works	84,393 0 0	2,32,007 0 0	N 3,060 0 0	T 42,360 15 8	28,381 14 9	3,05,480 15 1
Gratuity	.....	1,700 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,700 0 0
Municipal Contribution for the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales	.....	50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	50,000 0 0
Loss on Stores	.....	22,947 10 7	.....	.....	.....	22,947 10 7
	19,91,049 0 0	3,09,342 10 7	61,222 4 8	59,900 9 9	56,745 7 5	23,58,458 12 11
Police Account	3,93,088 0 0	.....	.....	.....	921 0 3	3,94,009 0 3
Lighting Account	2,54,040 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,371 0 0	2,56,411 0 0
	26,38,177 0 0	3,09,342 10 7	61,222 4 8	59,900 9 9	60,037 7 8	30,08,878 13 2
Water Works Account ..... Rs. 69,192						
Municipal Debt (Water Works Annual Instalment, Rs. 1,75,200 + Instalment on the Toolsi Loan, Rs. 11,488). 1,86,688	2,45,880 0 0	.....	O 1,302 5 1	U 957 5 4	.....	2,46,224 15 9
	28,84,057 0 0	3,09,342 10 7	62,524 9 9	60,857 15 1	60,037 7 8	32,55,103 12 11
Government Loans (Municipal Debt)	2,45,000 0 0	.....	.....	V 1,666 10 8	.....	2,43,333 5 4
Total Rupees	31,29,057 0 0	3,09,342 10 7	62,524 9 9	62,524 9 9	60,037 7 8	34,98,437 2 3

			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
A	Transferred from	New Works	8,000 0 0	
	Do.	Conservancy Branch	2,275 10 6	
				10,275 10 6
B	Do.	New Works	.....	400 0 0
C	Do.	do.	5,000 0 0	
	Do.	Market and Slaughter-houses	3,282 0 0	
				8,282 0 0
D	Do.	New Works		2,000 0 0
E	Do.	do.		3,500 0 0
F	Do.	Conservancy Branch		2,000 0 0
G	Do.	New Works		310 0 1
H	Do.	do.		16,448 10 6
I	Do.	do.		5,000 0 0
J	Do.	Conservancy Branch		24 0 0
K	Do.	Collector's Establishment	2,780 1 10	
	Do.	New Works	400 0 0	
				3,180 1 10
L	Do.	Town Council and Corporation Establishment	376 0 0	
	Do.	Water Works Interest on Toolsi Loan (Municipal Debt)	957 5 4	
	Do.	Reduction of Toolsi Loan from Government (do.)	1,666 10 8	
				3,000 0 0
M	Do.	Town Council & Corporation Establishment		3,741 13 9
N	Do.	Market and Slaughter-houses Establishment		3,060 0 0
O	Do.	New Works		1,302 5 1
		Total		Rs. 62,524 9 9

Municipal Debt.
1,89,360
3,500
86,900
1,86,688
2,45,000
7,11,448

			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
P	Transferred to	Charges on Loans ..... (*Vide* M)	3,741 13 9	
	Do.	Instalment do. ..... (,, L)	376 0 0	
				4,117 13 9
Q	Do.	Town Duty Establishment ..... (,, K)	.....	2,780 1 10
R	Do.	Town Council and Corporation Establishment (,, A)	2,275 10 6	
	Do.	Municipal Engineer's Establishment ..... (,, F)	2,000 0 0	
	Do.	Tobacco Duty Establishment ..... (,, J)	24 0 0	
				4,299 10 6
S	Do.	Conservancy Branch ... (,, C)	3,282 0 0	
	Do.	New Works ..... (,, N)	3,060 0 0	
				6,342 0 0
T	Do.	Town Council and Corporation Establishment (,, A)	8,000 0 0	
	Do.	Assessor's Establishment (,, B)	400 0 0	
	Do.	Conservancy Branch ... (,, C)	5,000 0 0	
	Do.	Cemeteries ..... (,, D)	2,000 0 0	
	Do.	Market and Slaughter-houses Establishment.. (,, E)	3,500 0 0	
	Do.	Establishment, Drains, &c. (Drainage) ..... (,, G)	310 0 1	
	Do.	Maintce. of L.G. Pumping Station (Drainage) (,, H)	16,448 10 6	
	Do.	Victoria Gardens ..... (,, I)	5,000 0 0	
	Do.	Town Duty Establishment ..... (,, K)	400 0 0	
	Do.	Water Works Account ... (,, G)	1,302 5 1	
				42,360 15 8
U	Do.	Interest on Loans ..... (,, L)	957 5 4	
V	Do.	do. ..... (,, L)	1,666 10 8	
				2,624 0 0
		Total		Rs. 62,524 9 9

C.

EXPENDITURE.

STATEMENT showing the Estimate and Actual Charges.

Particulars.	Budget Estimate for 1875.	Actuals for 1875.	More than Estimate.	Less than Estimate.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCE—				
Town Council and Corporation Establishment	49,478 12 9	43,362 6 0	.....	6,116 6 9
Municipal Commissioner's Department	38,737 0 0	37,978 4 3	.....	758 11 9
Municipal Audit Account and Store Department	39,901 0 0	32,561 11 2	.....	7,339 4 10
ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION CHARGES—				
Assessor's Establishment	47,849 0 0	47,064 2 11	.....	784 13 1
Collector's do.	48,368 14 2	46,229 15 2	.....	2,138 15 0
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT—				
General Supervision	31,761 0 0	31,682 9 4	.....	78 6 8
Conservancy Branch	6,22,609 7 4	6,07,006 2 7	.....	15,603 4 9
Registration of Births and Deaths	11,708 0 0	11,198 4 11	.....	509 11 1
Cemeteries	5,985 5 1	4,967 8 0	.....	1,017 13 1
Vaccination	6,834 0 0	6,336 1 10	.....	497 14 2
Market and Slaughter-houses Establishment	92,877 12 10	81,767 4 4	.....	11,110 8 6
MUNICIPAL ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT—				
Establishment	72,039 10 0	71,982 6 6	.....	57 3 6
Watering	68,085 0 0	65,679 3 5	.....	2,405 12 7
Road Repairs	2,80,000 0 0	2,78,603 3 9	.....	1,396 12 3
Repairs to Municipal Buildings	8,155 6 11	5,079 15 9	.....	3,075 7 2
Improvement of Streets	29,312 11 0	24,112 15 9	.....	5,199 11 3
Establishment, Drains, &c. (Drainage)	12,969 9 1	8,183 9 3	.....	4,785 15 10
Maintenance of Love Grove Pumping Station (Drainage)	57,260 10 6	54,432 4 7	.....	2,828 5 11
do. do. Worlee and Dharavee Sluices (do.)	1,726 0 0	1,322 10 7	.....	403 5 5
Victoria Gardens (Maintenance of Public Gardens)	18,072 0 0	15,894 0 3	.....	2,177 15 9
Elphinstone Circle Gardens (do. do.)	1,596 0 0	1,527 12 5	.....	68 3 7
Falkland Road do. (do. do.)	290 0 0	269 1 7	.....	20 14 5
Northbrook do. (do. do.)	600 0 0	590 15 9	.....	9 0 3
Liquor License Establishment	1,908 0 0	1,773 6 6	.....	134 9 6
Tobacco Duty do.	14,222 0 0	13,860 9 0	.....	361 7 0
Town Duty do.	28,180 1 10	27,780 1 10	.....	400 0 0
Interest on Loans (Municipal Debt)	1,92,360 0 0	1,92,360 0 0	.....	.....
Charges do. (do.)	7,241 13 9	7,236 12 3	.....	5 1 6
Sinking Fund (do.)	86,900 0 0	86,900 0 0	.....	.....
Primary Education	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
Goculdass Tejpal Hospital	36,000 0 0	36,000 0 0	.....	.....
Pensions	7,401 0 0	6,991 5 2	.....	409 10 10
Discretional Contingencies	10,000 0 0	9,842 12 1	.....	157 3 11
Auditors' Allowance	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
Rent of Municipal Office	33,900 0 0	33,060 0 0	.....	840 0 0
New Works	3,05,480 15 1	1,83,003 1 11	.....	1,22,477 13 2
Gratuity	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	.....	.....
Municipal Contribution for the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
Loss on Stores	22,947 10 7	22,947 10 7	.....	.....
	23,58,458 12 11	21,65,288 5 5	.....	1,93,170 7 6
Police Account	3,94,009 0 3	3,72,982 11 7	.....	21,026 4 8
Lighting Account	2,56,411 0 0	2,55,165 11 1	.....	1,245 4 11
	30,08,878 13 2	27,93,436 12 1	.....	2,15,442 1 1
Water Works Account	2,46,224 15 9	2,28,257 3 8	.....	17,967 12 1
	32,55,103 12 11	30,21,693 15 9	.....	2,33,409 13 2
Payments towards the reduction of the two Government Loans of 15 Lakhs each, and the Toolsi Loan of 4 Lakhs (*vide* Appendix No. 8)	2,43,333 5 4	2,43,333 5 4	.....	.....
Total.....Rs.	34,98,437 2 3	32,65,027 5 1	.....	2,33,409 13 2

Statement **C** gives the actual expenditure as compared with the amended Budget assignment shown in column 6 of Statement **B**. The total saving under the different heads of expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,33,410, as explained below.

Of the savings of Rs. 6,116 on the Town Council and Corporation Establishments, Rs. 2,046 were due to fees of absent members of the Town Council, and Dr. Blaney and Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji not receiving their fees at all, Rs. 2,740 to the unexpended grant of Law charges, and Rs. 1,330 for not spending the full amount of the Contingent grant, &c.

The saving of Rs. 759 on the Commissioner's Establishment was caused on the printing of Annual Accounts and Contingencies.

There was a saving of Rs. 7,339 in the Municipal Audit Account and Store Department on account of the reorganization of the establishment from the beginning of the year, on Mr. Thorburn's resignation.

The saving of Rs. 785 under the Assessor's Department was almost wholly on Contingencies.

There was a saving of Rs. 2,139 on Receipt Stamp and Contingent grants of the Collector's Establishment.

Under General Supervision a trifling saving of Rs. 78 was caused on establishment, &c.

Rs. 15,600 were saved on the following sections of Conservancy Branch:—

I.	Superintendence					400	0	0
II.	Labour, including Feed of Cattle—							
	A.—Scavengering	2,900	0	0				
	B.—Drain-cleaning	3,150	0	0		6,050	0	0
III.	Disposal of Town Sweepings—							
	A.—Haulage	900	0	0				
	C.—Emptying wagons	700	0	0		1,600	0	0
V.	Repairs					200	0	0
VII.	Reserve Live Stock					300	0	0
VIII.	Rent					700	0	0
XI.	Night-soil Collection—							
	A.—Superintendence	250	0	0				
	B.—Labour	1,900	0	0				
	C.—Feed of Bullocks	450	0	0				
	E.—Repairs	500	0	0				
	G.—Live Stock	150	0	0		3,250	0	0
XII.	Night-soil Removal—							
	A.—Superintendence	300	0	0				
	B.—Labour	1,000	0	0				
	C.—Feed of Bullocks	250	0	0				
	F.—Live Stock	200	0	0		1,750	0	0
XIV.	Establishment for inspecting Cholera cases					1,050	0	0
XV.	Laboratory Establishment					300	0	0
					Rs.	15,600	0	0

Under the Registration Department there was a saving of about Rs. 500 on the Contingent grant.

Over Rs. 1,000 were saved on Cemeteries.

The Vaccination Department did not draw about Rs. 500 of their grant.

The total saving of the Health Department thus came up to about Rs. 18,000.

The saving of Rs. 11,110 on Market and Slaughter-houses Establishment was chiefly on the grants for repairs to Markets and Meat Trains.

There was a trifling saving of Rs. 57 on the Engineer's Office Establishment, &c.

The saving of Rs. 2,406 on the Watering grant was principally on account of repairs to water-posts, &c., and lower contract rates.

Rs. 1,397 remain unexpended out of the Road grant.

Under repairs to Municipal Buildings there was a saving of Rs. 3,075.

The saving of Rs. 5,200 on the Improvement grant was nominal, as a good deal of ground was taken up, but parties did not apply for payment.

A saving of Rs. 4,786 was wholly caused by a bill for Rs. 4,646 for the construction of Churney Road Drain not being paid within the year under report.

The saving of Rs. 2,828 on Love Grove Pumping Station was due to the Coal bill for November 1875 being paid in 1876.

There was a small saving of Rs. 403 on Contingencies of Love Grove, Worlee, and Dharavee Sluices Establishment.

An additional grant of Rs. 2,088 was sanctioned for new Cages, &c. for beasts, but the work, not being completed, was not paid for in 1875, and hence the saving of Rs. 2,178 under Victoria Gardens.

There were small savings of Rs. 68, Rs. 21, and Rs. 9 on Elphinstone Circle, Falkland Road and Northbrook Gardens expenditure respectively.

The aggregate saving of the Engineer's Department amounted to Rs. 22,428, as detailed above.

The trifling savings under Liquor License, Tobacco and Town Duty Establishments, Charges on Loans and Discretional Contingencies exceeded Rs. 1,000.

The saving of Rs. 409 under Pensions was due to the death of Pensioner Ramcrustna Hurri and J. W. Watson on 24th August and 4th October 1875 respectively, whereby Rs. 40 and Rs. 150 per mensem of their pensions have been permanently saved to the Municipality.

There was a saving of Rs. 840 under rent of Municipal Office, caused by the recovery of that amount as rent for the Coroner's Office and the apartments occupied by Mr. Barrow.

The large sum of Rs. 1,22,478 saved on New Works was partly due to a postponement of some of the works, such as Dhobie Lines, repairs to Malabar Hill Road (owing to the anticipated falling off of about Rs. 50,000 in

Municipal revenue from rates and taxes), and partly to Mazagon Markets, DeLisle Road, alteration to Carnac Bunder Depôt, and other works not being completed and paid for during the year. The sums disbursed in 1875 on account of the various New Works are shown in detail in Statement No. 6.

The saving of Rs. 21,026 on the Police grant was made up of the following items:—

	Rs.
Extra European Land and Native Mounted Police sanctioned by the Government of India but not employed during the early part of 1875	6,000
House Rent	3,000
Repairs to Police Chowkies	3,500
Sundry Stores, &c.	2,500
Cost of Stores and Repairs to Engines of the Fire Brigade Establishment	6,000
	Rs. 21,000

Rs. 1,245 were chiefly saved on contingencies of the Lighting grant.

On the Water Works grant a saving of Rs. 17,967 was principally caused by the bill of over Rs. 11,000 for the Waste Weir and Channel having been paid in 1876, and by Stores and repairs to Plant costing less than the estimate:—

General Superintendence	Rs.	14,000
Assessment and Collection Charges.	,,	3,000
Health Department	,,	18,000
Market and Slaughter-houses Establishment	,,	11,000
Engineer's Department	,,	22,000
New Works	,,	1,22,500
Police	,,	21,000
Lighting	,,	1,300
Water Works	,,	18,000
Sundries	,,	2,600
	Rs.	2,33,400

The figures in the margin show in round numbers under what general heads of expenditure the total saving of Rs. 2,33,410 was caused.

The following statement shows that the gross result of the Income and Expenditure of the year was Rs. 5,28,099 to the good:—

	Estimate.	Actuals.	Better than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Cash Balance	2,50,000	4,30,220	1,80,220
Revenue	30,29,057	31,43,526	1,14,469
Expenditure	34,98,437	32,65,027	2,33,410
		Rs.	5,28,099

The above figures indicate that the estimated Cash Balance with the anticipated Income amounted to Rs. 32,79,057. Thus the sanctioned expenditure of Rs. 34,98,437, including additional grants, &c., would have caused a deficit of Rs. 2,19,380. But the rich opening cash balance, surplus revenue, and careful expenditure have enabled us to avert the above deficit, advance Rs. 58,783

for Toolsi Water Works pending the extra loan from Government, and finally show a cash balance of Rs. 2,98,527 at the end of the year,—which result speaks for itself, and I believe will be deemed highly satisfactory, and creditable to the present administration.

I will now notice the Appendices in their numerical order.

Nos. 1 and 2 show the separate work of the Assessor and Collector respectively, and as these two officers have already sent Reports of their individual administration I need not make any comments here on their working beyond stating that the Establishment charges of the Assessment and Collection Departments amounted to 5⅜ per cent. on the total recoveries.

No. 3 shows the amalgamated result of the labour of the above-named officers with respect to rates and taxes for 1875 and previous years.

No. 4 (A and B) are the Local Debt Statements. 4 A shows the amount of Interest paid half-yearly in London, Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay, from the time the several loans were raised, down to the end of 1875. It will also be observed from this statement that the Debt held in London on 31st December 1875 was Rs. 9,78,500, against Rs. 9,21,000 on 31st December 1874. The result is that we defray every year a larger amount on account of Exchange for remitting Interest to London. Thus the charges on account of loans for 1875 reached Rs. 7,237, against Rs. 4,208 incurred in the previous year. The low or unfavourable rate of exchange that ruled during the year may also partly account for this heavy excess.

No. 5 is the Town Duty Statement, and I have contrasted below the collections of the year with those of 1874:—

	1874.		1875.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	7,189		19,521	
Revenue	5,96,470		8,18,872	
		6,03,659		8,38,393
Deduct—				
Refunds	98,489		1,42,202	
Closing Balance.....	19,521		23,205	
		1,18,010		1,65,407
Net Collection during the year.	.....	4,85,649		6,72,986
Less Cost of Collection	.....	20,426		27,780
		4,65,223		6,45,206

The estimate of yield to the Municipality from this source of revenue being Rs. 6,91,992, and the refunds having been anticipated at Rs. 90,286, the net sum of Rs. 6,01,706 was entered in the Budget as recoverable from Town Duties.

The actual amount realized was, however, Rs. 1,26,880 more than the estimate, but the refunds proving about Rs. 52,000 more than the estimated

amount, and the closing balance being about Rs. 3,600 larger than the opening one, the net result was that we only got Rs. 71,281 more than our expectation.

Articles.	Actuals, 1874.	Actuals, 1875.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grain	1,36,222	1,58,953	22,731	.....	
Metals	39,552	52,620	13,068	.....	
Wines & Spirits.	1,21,324	2,28,647	1,07,323	.....	
Beer.....	18,561	16,100	.....	2,461	
Sugar	1,37,193	1,62,043	24,850	.....	
Ghee	89,323	99,222	9,899	.....	
Timber	54,295	1,01,287	46,992	.....	
Rupees....	5,96,470	8,18,872	2,24,863	2,461	2,22,402

The gross revenue for the year is contrasted in the margin with that of 1874. The increase in Grain was due to larger imports from Calcutta, which had fallen off during the latter half of 1874 on account of the Bengal Famine.

The increase on Metals and Sugar was partly caused by heavier imports, and partly by enhanced tariff value of these articles.

The increase on Wines was entirely owing to the rate of duty being doubled.

The slight falling off in Beer was, I believe, due to the preferring of Town Duty bills for Commissariat Porter six months after its importation.

The increase under Ghee and Timber may wholly be attributed to better imports. Mr. Ryan states that timber was largely imported, probably in anticipation of a war with Burmah.

Year.	Percentage.
1870	2
1871	8
1872	10
1873	12½
1874	16
1875	17½

I have given in the margin the percentage of Refunds on the Collections from 1870 to 1875.

No. 6 is the usual detailed Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements, including adjustments, &c., and calls forth no particular remarks.

No. 7.—This statement shows that the excess of Income over Expenditure for the year was Rs. 99,713, exclusive of Water Works, for which a separate account is kept, as required by the Act—*vide* Appendix No. 9. The above surplus was irrespective of Rs. 2,43,333 paid for the reduction of the Government Debt (see Appendix No. 8).

No. 8, *Assets.*—Water Works Account owed at the close of the year Rs. 4,78,856, the whole of which was covered by the Toolsi Water Works, which cost Rs. 4,71,397.

The Advances to Municipal Officers amounted to Rs. 11,662, chiefly on account of sums advanced to the Police Commissioner for purchase of horses for the increased Native Mounted Police, and to the Secretary Town Council and Superintendent of Stationery, Printing, &c. for stationery, books, &c., ordered out from England from Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for the year 1876.

The Stock accounts stood in 1874 at Rs. 10,54,053, and were reduced during the year to Rs. 9,96,612. This was principally due to the sale of bricks,

water meters, and other stores to the extent of Rs. 12,000, and the loss of Rs. 22,947 on account of Railway cutchra wagons, and other unserviceable stores, &c. &c. sold, which was written off the books (*vide* Statement **C** and Appendix No. 7). The actual difference between the book and the realized value of these wagons, stores, live stock, &c. &c. was Rs. 53,278, but was reduced to Rs. 22,947, as stated above, owing to earthenware drain and cast iron water-pipes, new bullocks, &c., of the value of Rs. 30,331, being taken as surplus, their cost having been charged in the first instance to the various budget grants.

The Outstandings under Private Works were reduced from Rs. 15,252 to Rs. 9,933.

The total Sinking Fund invested in Government Paper at the New Bank of Bombay at the close of the year was Rs. 7,82,925, against Rs. 6,62,262 in 1874. The reinvestment of Interest realized on the securities during the year amounted to Rs. 33,763, against Rs. 16,814 in the previous year. In my No. 193 dated 18th February 1875, I gave general instructions to the Bank to reinvest the interest as soon as it accrued to a sufficient amount, as required by the provisions of Sec. 257 of Act II. of 1865, and I am glad that there was such a marked and favourable result.

Liabilities.—The first 15 Lakhs Government Loan was reduced from Rs. 6,87,500 to Rs. 5,37,500 by a further payment of one-tenth of the whole loan (it being repayable in ten years).

The balance of the second Government Loan was decreased from Rs. 12,93,750, by the payment of one-twentieth of the original debt, to Rs. 12,18,750, this loan having been granted for a term of twenty years.

Eleven-twelfths of one-twentieth of the Toolsi Loan of 4 lakhs was also paid during the year, which reduced it to Rs. 3,81,866-10-8.

These balances will not tally with those shown by the Accountant General, but the figures may be modified as soon as the mode of keeping these accounts is finally settled by the Government of India, to whom I understand a reference is to be made shortly on the subject.

Deposit Accounts, &c., were reduced during the year by about Rs. 4,000.

No. 9 is the Water Works Account, kept distinct from other accounts, as laid down in Sec. 92 of Act III. of 1872.

There was an excess of Income over Expenditure for 1875 of Rs. 22,119, which may fairly be set against Rs. 18,333 paid towards the reduction of the Toolsi Loan Debt (*vide* Appendix No. 8).

Rs. 1,592 only remained due to the Harbour and Pilotage Board, and I trust the whole amount will be paid off by the end of 1876, instead of the close of 1877 as alluded to in my last Report.

It would be advisable to bring the Vehar debt to our books directly the amount is agreed to between the Municipality and Government.

Stores.

The balance in hand in the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,40,836, which was raised to Rs. 4,19,466 by stores ordered through Messrs. Nicol and Co. from England and purchased in the local markets, to the aggregate value of Rs. 79,430.

From the above sum must be deducted the issue of stores to Workshop and other Municipal Departments, amounting to Rs. 1,03,257 (including Rs. 12,000 on account of the sale of bricks, water meters, &c.). Thus the balance at the end of the year was reduced to Rs. 3,16,209.

The following is a summary of the chief items of stock:—

Articles.	Quantity.	Amount.
		Rs.
Bricks, Panwell Factory	10,77,259	31,234
Cast Iron Fountains	802	20,969
Do. Latrines, new pattern	9	11,656
Do. do. old do.	2	4,834
New Meters	200	13,800
Old do.	882	26,000
Workshop Machines not in use	3	1,835
Lamps, Kerosine Oil	370	3,695
Do. Gas, square	440	5,700
Gullies, Street, cast iron	280	8,940
Stone Flaggings	.....	7,150
Powder, Carbolic acid	Casks 200	3,144
Earthenware Pipes	45,800	91,000
Sluices, cast iron	89	6,500
Steel, cast	Cwt. 77	2,540
Iron of sorts	.....	8,000
Number-plates, enamelled	10,200	2,460
Urinals (cast iron)	5	600
Materials for repairs and construction of Carts	.....	15,000
Cement, Portland	Casks 470	5,300
Carts, Scavengering, wooden	165	9,095
Railings, iron, for Arthur Crawford Markets	.....	3,239

Over two and a half lakhs of bricks, of the value of Rs. 6,500, were sold during the year, at prices varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per thousand.

The uniform rate of Rs. 20 per thousand lately sanctioned by you will effect an easy and early sale of the bricks at Mody Bay, where we have to pay a large monthly rent for stacking them.

116 square Gas Lamps and 22 cast iron Street Gullies, of the value of Rs. 2,251, have been issued to the Engineer's Department in 1876.

Cast iron Fountains and old Meters unnecessarily swell the Stock accounts. They have been lying in the Municipal Stores for the past seven years without being utilized.

I would therefore suggest that the old meters be returned to England, as they won't be of any use here, and that the Executive Engineer be requested to haul over the stores, and such articles as he may deem useless to the Municipality should be sold by public auction, instead of carrying them in our stock from year to year.

Workshops.

After Mr. Carroll's Report dated 24th April 1875 it was decided to discontinue the private works altogether from 1st June 1875, and to perform Departmental works only on the schedule of rates, which was considered not at all low to work the shop at a reasonable profit. The charges for superintendence, &c. were apportioned to the different works performed during each month, as suggested by Mr. Carroll.

The following statement shows the total cost, &c. for 1875 as compared with the previous year:—

	1874.			1875.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance of last year's account ...			12,555 7 9			13,755 10 9
To Payments on account of Establishment		61,880 13 5			45,461 9 8	
To Stores		78,211 5 3	1,40,092 2 8		56,486 9 8	1,01,948 3 4
						1,15,703 14 1
To Profit			.....			2,226 7 6
			1,52,647 10 5			1,17,930 5 7
By Recoveries—						
Private Works...	36,710 13 9			23,496 0 3		
Deptl. Works ...	94,908 12 4	1,31,619 10 1		76,008 8 10	99,504 9 1	
Iron, &c. sold ...		2,675 0 8			2,614 6 6	
			1,34,294 10 9			1,02,118 15 7
By Outstandings—						
Private Works...	5,500 5 7			4,873 0 9		
Deptl. Works ...	8,024 4 9			30 0 10		
		13,524 10 4			4,903 1 7	
Incomplete—						
Private Works ...	155 13 6			.....		
Deptl. Works ...	75 2 11	231 0 5		10,903 4 5	10,903 4 5	
			13,755 10 9			15,811 6 0
			1,48,050 5 6			
By Loss			4,597 4 11			.....
			1,52,647 10 5			1,17,930 5 7

The total amount disbursed during the year was Rs. 1,01,948, against Rs. 1,40,092 in 1874. The reduction of Rs. 40,000 is due to the following causes:—

	Rs.
Private works not undertaken during the latter half of the year caused a difference of about	10,000
Departmental Works performed in 1874 but not in 1875 :—	
22 Cesspool carts..... 5,000	
12 Water carts..... 3,000	
Repairs to Girgaum Police quarters 5,000	
,, Market stalls..... 4,000	
,, Railway cutchra wagons during the first half of 1874 ... 6,000	
——— 23,000	
Works costing less in 1875 than in 1874 :—	
Repairs to night-soil, water, scavengering, and drain carts, &c. &c..... 7,000	
——— 30,000	
	Rs. 40,000

There was a profit on private works of Rs. 3,054, chiefly on work done for Messrs. Nicol and Co. and Gaddum and Co. On departmental works there was likewise a profit of Rs. 1,557, thus making a total profit of Rs. 4,611; but this was wholly absorbed by the loss of Rs. 1,019 on private works performed in previous years, and of Rs. 3,980 on the sale of the large night-soil cart. There would have been thus a loss of Rs. 388, instead of a net profit of Rs. 2,226 as shown in the above contrasted statement, had we not received during the year Rs. 2,614 by the sale of scrap iron, &c.

The following table shows the profit or loss on each class of work performed in the Workshops:—

Description of Work.	Actual Expenditure.	Amount Charged.	Profit.	Loss.	Percentage of Profit or Loss.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Private Works	20,677	23,731	3,054	.....	14¾
Departmental Works	70,362	71,919	1,557	.....	2⅛
Scavengering and Drain Carts	17,746	15,120	.....	2,626	14¾
Night-soil Carts	10,713	14,040	3,327	.....	31
Watering Carts	9,369	10,800	1,431	.....	15¼
Scavengering, Drain, and Night-soil Carts	28,459	29,160	701	.....	2½

The profit on private works has already been explained.

The loss on Scavengering and Drain Carts shows that the rate allowed for their repairs was rather low.

The large profit on Night-soil and Watering Carts was either caused by high rates, or by repairs costing less in 1875 on account of large renewals and thorough repairs effected in 1874. I am not in a position to state definitely as to which of these two causes the above profit may be attributed.

The details of the outstanding balance at the close of the year are given below:—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Private works—		
For 1873	413 10 0	
„ 1874	1,028 4 0	
„ 1875	3,431 2 9	
		4,873 0 9
Departmental works—		
For September 1875 (recovered in 1876)		30 0 10
Incomplete Departmental works—		
For 1875		10,908 4 5
		Rs. 15,811 6 0

It is satisfactory to observe that the large outstanding of Rs. 5,180 under Departmental works for and previous to 1871 was adjusted during the year by

disposing of the big night-soil cart. The large balance on account of incomplete Departmental works was solely due to work done for the Night-soil Pumping Station at Carnac Bunder.

The minimum Workshop Establishment to be retained in the Workshops all throughout the year, referred to in my No. 613 dated 12th June 1875, has not yet been settled.

I need not say that the system of making all payments through the Paymaster, introduced in 1873, worked well during the year. It has the advantage, besides many others, of charges being debited in our books from original vouchers. The Paymaster passed through his hands Rs. 8,56,265, and the saving of unpaid wages amounted to Rs. 3,751.

Cash received	Rs. 34,35,398
,, paid	,, 35,56,091
Adjustment	,, 12,46,561
	Rs. 82,38,650

The gross transactions of the year reached Rs. 82,38,650, as per details in the margin.

The Town Duty Refund Certificates, which numbered 6,565, against 4,467 in 1874 and 3,182 in 1873, proved a source of great trouble to my Department. The claims paid during the year amounted to about a lakh and a half of rupees, and at times we had to pass and pay above a hundred claims a day.

On the passing of the Pension Rules about 50 applications were made to the Town Council, under Section 14 of the Rules, and I had to wade through the records of previous years to trace the different dates of appointment, breaks in service, &c. &c.

A list of the dates of appointments, &c. of all Municipal *employés* was also prepared, as far as could be ascertained from the old records, at a cost of no end of time and trouble, and was forwarded to the different heads of departments, which has been disputed by only two *employés*.

I regret to state here that, owing to heads of departments not submitting their vouchers and stock returns in time (some of which were received in February last), and by their deferring for an indefinite period to apply for sanction for excesses over budget grants (the last batch of which came to my hands so late as the 7th instant), my establishment is obliged to work very hard during office and extra hours.

And I was obliged to work, with a portion of my establishment, during the whole of the Holi holidays, and that too till very late at night, when almost all other departments of the Municipality were closed, to complete the present Report by the usual time.

The establishment, as you are already aware, was reorganized at the beginning of the year, and great inconvenience was felt at first, owing to many of them being new to their work. But all of them have now been well trained, and, with two or three exceptions, given me entire satisfaction.

The Assistant Auditor, Mr. Govindrao, who was appointed on six months' probation, may now be confirmed, and I hope he will soon acquire the requisite efficiency.

Mr. Manuckshaw Cowashaw, the Assistant Accountant, gained, by well exerting himself during the year, a good knowledge of accounts, and I am quite sure will in time prove a very valuable assistant.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

SORABJI NAVAROJI COOPER,

- Chief Accountant, Municipality.

Bombay, 16*th* *March* 1876.

No.

STATEMENT showing the TOTAL ASSESSMENT, REDUCTIONS, REMISSIONS, AND BILLS

WARDS.	Original Assessment first entered under Section 71.	Assessment after final signature—Section 80.	New Properties found to be liable—Section 81.	Final Gross Demand—Total of 2 and 3.	Reductions in Rates made by the Commissioner—Section 81.	Reductions in: For Vacancy.	Reductions in: For Errors.	Reductions in: For Demolition during the year.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HOUSE RATE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Fort and Colaba	1,35,666 14 8	1,28,495 14 0	1,890 14 0	1,30,386 12 0	215 2 0	1,484 15 5	1,089 8 0	192 12 4
Mandvi	1,05,027 14 8	98,874 12 0	548 4 8	99,423 0 8	183 12 11	1,069 0 0	97 2 0	325 1 0
Oomercary, Mazagon, and Parell	95,317 14 4	89,509 4 0	1,754 12 0	91,264 0 0	132 14 1	883 12 3	762 14 0	441 7 11
Bhooleshwar	72,250 11 4	68,304 0 0	1,218 14 1	69,522 14 1	223 5 7	615 15 2	161 8 0	285 6 11
Girgaum and Malabar Hill	70,471 5 4	66,735 0 0	2,326 6 8	69,111 6 8	230 2 0	668 0 10	317 2 0	492 14 3
Mahim and Kamatipoora	59,707 12 8	56,150 0 0	4,119 13 8	60,269 13 8	124 2 0	357 0 11	34 8 0	297 4 8
Total	5,38,442 9 0	5,08,118 14 0	11,859 1 1	5,19,977 15 1	1,109 6 7	5,078 12 7	2,462 10 0	2,034 15 1
POLICE RATE.								
Fort and Colaba	53,970 2 7	50,881 14 2	926 0 2	51,807 14 4	82 13 1	.....	342 3 1	77 1 9
Mandvi	42,045 5 10	40,210 0 4	249 12 5	40,459 12 9	73 8 1	.....	23 4 0	130 0 5
Oomercary, Mazagon, and Parell	38,130 8 7	35,804 8 2	742 5 2	36,546 13 4	67 6 9	.....	255 13 9	179 12 8
Bhooleshwar	29,045 13 10	27,325 4 0	457 6 5	27,812 10 5	89 5 2	.....	69 4 7	116 15 4
Girgaum and Malabar Hill	28,289 3 7	26,807 14 6	928 4 10	27,736 3 4	67 15 2	.....	131 10 5	197 3 0
Mahim and Kamatipoora	24,026 0 1	22,559 12 10	1,945 7 8	24,535 4 6	51 4 11	.....	13 12 9	118 10 0
Total	2,15,507 2 6	2,03,019 6 0	5,279 4 8	2,08,898 10 8	432 5 2	.....	836 0 7	819 11 2
LIGHTING RATE.								
Fort and Colaba	54,010 2 7	50,881 14 2	966 0 2	51,847 14 4	82 13 1	473 2 9	458 7 11	77 1 9
Mandvi	42,045 5 10	40,210 0 4	249 12 5	40,459 12 9	74 5 8	42 11 8	23 4 0	129 2 10
Oomercary, Mazagon, and Parell	38,130 8 7	35,804 8 2	742 5 2	36,546 13 4	67 6 9	263 5 3	209 3 6	176 9 11
Bhooleshwar	29,045 13 10	27,325 4 0	487 6 5	27,812 10 5	89 5 2	63 0 10	69 4 7	116 15 4
Girgaum and Malabar Hill	28,289 3 7	26,807 14 6	928 4 10	27,736 3 4	75 2 5	233 10 6	131 10 5	197 3 0
Mahim and Kamatipoora	24,026 0 1	22,559 12 10	1,945 7 8	24,535 4 6	51 4 11	140 7 3	13 12 9	118 10 0
Total	2,15,547 2 6	2,03,619 6 0	5,319 4 8	2,08,938 10 8	449 6 0	1,186 6 2	905 11 2	815 10 10
HABALCORE CESS.								
Fort and Colaba	39,619 12 2	35,716 2 10	6,439 10 1	42,155 12 11	25 4 5	103 5 3	45 14 5	57 4 3
Mandvi	48,400 6 6	45,600 0 0	1,264 12 3	46,864 12 3	108 13 5	52 6 3	122 6 6	71 6 9
Oomercary, Mazagon, and Parell	32,074 15 6	29,373 12 4	3,650 6 3	33,029 2 7	33 1 9	171 8 6	72 13 3	223 1 2
Bhooleshwar	41,443 13 3	39,383 6 0	840 12 8	40,224 2 8	83 4 6	84 3 9	109 8 10	158 2 0
Girgaum and Malabar Hill	22,792 3 8	20,340 11 6	11,495 3 6	31,835 15 0	4 6 10	124 14 10	395 8 3	140 4 10
Mahim and Kamatipoora	20,380 12 8	19,061 2 2	297 4 1	19,358 6 3	1 0 10	56 12 0	.....	146 3 10
Total	2,05,611 15 9	1,89,480 2 10	23,988 0 10	2,13,468 3 8	260 15 9	593 2 10	746 3 3	796 6 10
WATER RATE.								
Fort and Colaba	51,575 12 8	66,617 1 6	1,084 10 3	67,701 11 9	33 2 3	.....	264 2 0	.....
Mandvi	47,412 13 2	46,470 6 4	761 11 4	47,232 1 8	16 9 2	19 13 10	42 8 5	7 12 10
Oomercary, Mazagon, and Parell	49,954 7 0	51,169 8 5	1,468 14 7	52,638 7 0	19 12 0	.....	303 10 9	.....
Bhooleshwar	36,880 3 9	36,032 6 8	866 1 3	36,893 7 11	40 7 6	.....	19 10 2	8 5 0
Girgaum and Malabar Hill	39,208 9 8	40,959 15 9	943 6 7	41,903 6 4	39 15 11	.....	.....	.....
Mahim and Kamatipoora	42,717 7 1	50,132 2 4	1,481 10 9	51,613 13 1	4 11 8	.....	48 12 11	.....
Total	2,66,549 5 4	2,91,381 9 0	6,606 6 9	a 2,97,987 15 9	154 10 6	19 13 10	678 12 3	16 1 10
WHEEL TAX.								
Fort and Colaba	25,582 8 0	25,025 10 0	.....	25,025 10 0	.....	.....	43 6 0	.....
Mandvi	14,814 8 0	13,821 12 0	.....	13,821 12 0	.....	.....	17 8 0	.....
Oomercary, Mazagon, and Parell	22,796 0 0	21,565 6 0	.....	21,565 6 0	.....	.....	43 12 0	.....
Bhooleshwar	20,491 0 0	19,639 4 0	.....	19,639 4 0	.....	.....	8 14 0	.....
Girgaum and Malabar Hill	35,955 2 0	35,465 14 0	.....	35,465 14 0	.....	.....	146 14 0	.....
Mahim and Kamatipoora	12,053 12 0	11,563 0 0	.....	11,563 0 0	.....	.....	32 0 0	.....
Total	1,31,692 14 0	1,27,130 14 0	.....	b 1,27,130 14 0	.....	.....	297 6 0	.....
Grand Total	15,73,351 1 1	15,23,350 3 10	53,052 2 0	15,76,402 5 10	2,397 12 0	6,833 3 5	5,926 11 2	4,482 13 9

b To this to be added Rs. 1,17,269-4-0 of Assessment on Public Land Conveyances.

EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE,
Collector of Wheel Tax.

	Water.	Wheel.	Reductions and Remissions. Water.	Reductions and Remissions. Wheel.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
For the 4th Quarter 1874, &c.	26,704 8 4	32,435 4 0	5 13 8	151 8 0
For 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Quarters of 1875	2,71,283 7 5	94,695 10 0	1,728 7 2	323 14 0
Total	a 2,97,987 15 9	b 1,27,130 14 0	1,734 4 10	475 6 0
To this to be added Bills for the 4th Quarter 1875 sent in advance to the Collector	.....	136 8 0	.....	.....

SORABJI NAVAROJI COOPER,
Chief Accountant.

1.

FORWARDED for the Year 1875 to the COLLECTOR during the Year ending 31st December 1875.

DEMAND.					REMISSIONS.					Amount of Bills forwarded to the Collector.	
Partial Exemptions granted during the year.	For discontinuance of supply during the year.	For difference between Assessment and Occupier's Rental.	Total of Columns 5 to 11.	Final Net Demand.	Insolvency.	Parties not to be found.	Disputed Cases given up.	Total of Columns 14 to 16.	Net Total.	Bills.	Amount.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	2,982 5 9	1,27,404 6 3	.....	.....	30 12 0	30 12 0	1,27,373 10 3	3,503	1,30,386 12 0
.....	.....	6 12 0	1,681 11 11	97,741 4 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,741 4 9	6,917	99,423 0 8
290 4 0	.....	12 6 0	2,523 10 3	88,740 5 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,740 5 9	8,848	91,264 0 0
2 4 0	.....	13 10 0	1,302 11 8	68,220 12 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,220 12 5	6,871	69,522 14 1
.....	.....	70 0 0	1,773 3 1	67,323 3 7	.....	.....	4 8 0	4 8 0	67,323 11 7	6,276	69,111 6 8
11 12 0	.....	3 0 0	827 11 7	59,442 2 1	1 12 0	.....	.....	1 12 0	59,440 6 1	14,165	60,269 13 8
304 4 0	.....	105 12 0	11,095 12 3	5,08,882 2 10	1 12 0	.....	35 4 0	37 0 0	5,08,845 2 10	46,680	5,19,077 15 1
1,318 7 9	.....	156 15 3	1,977 8 11	49,830 5 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,830 5 5	938	51,807 14 4
35 9 8	.....	2 11 3	265 1 5	40,194 11 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,194 11 4	415	40,459 12 9
502 7 6	.....	33 14 4	1,039 7 0	35,507 6 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,507 6 4	28	36,546 13 4
129 11 3	.....	1 5 4	406 9 8	27,406 0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,406 0 9	636	27,812 0 5
139 9 7	.....	152 10 8	689 0 10	27,047 2 6	.....	.....	1 12 10	1 12 10	27,045 5 8	48	27,736 3 4
67 13 8	.....	31 3 2	282 12 6	24,252 8 0	.....	0 11 2	.....	0 11 2	24,251 12 10	46	24,535 4 6
2,193 11 5	.....	378 12 0	4,660 8 4	2,04,238 2 4	.....	0 11 2	1 12 10	2 8 0	204,235 10 4	2206	2,08,898 10 8
1,318 7 9	.....	51 7 3	2,461 8 6	49,386 5 10	.....	.....	12 4 9	12 4 9	49,374 1 1	9	51,847 14 4
35 9 8	.....	2 11 3	307 13 1	40,151 15 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,151 15 8	...	40,459 12 9
502 7 6	.....	92 6 4	1,311 7 2	35,235 6 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,235 6 2	...	36,546 13 4
129 11 3	.....	1 5 4	469 10 6	27,342 15 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,342 15 11	...	27,812 10 5
139 9 7	.....	152 10 8	909 14 7	26,826 4 9	.....	.....	1 12 10	1 12 10	26,824 7 11	...	27,736 3 4
67 13 8	.....	31 3 2	413 3 9	24,122 0 9	.....	0 11 2	.....	0 11 2	24,121 5 7	...	24,535 4 6
2,193 11 5	.....	331 12 0	5,873 9 7	2,03,065 1 1	.....	0 11 2	14 1 7	14 12 9	2,03,050 4 4	9	2,08,938 10 8
84 0 0	340 5 7	72 6 10	733 8 9	41,422 4 2	1 12 0	11 5 3	18 7 3	31 8 6	41,390 11 8	3,610	42,135 12 11
49 8 0	54 0 1	8 1 6	466 10 9	46,398 1 6	.....	1 8 0	.....	1 8 0	46,396 9 6	5,145	46,864 12 3
173 4 0	115 2 0	13 9 2	807 7 10	32,221 10 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,221 10 9	5,277	33,029 2 7
75 9 7	84 10 8	8 3 3	603 10 7	39,620 8 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,620 8 1	6,766	40,224 2 8
33 12 0	292 15 8	64 4 10	966 3 3	30,869 11 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,869 11 9	4,671	31,835 15 0
24 4 9	45 6 8	1 0 10	274 12 11	19,083 9 4	.....	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0	19,080 9 4	5,045	19,358 6 3
440 6 4	842 8 8	167 10 5	3,852 6 1	2,09,615 13 7	1 12 0	12 13 3	21 7 3	36 0 6	209,579 13 1	29,854	2,18,468 3 8
.....	91 15 7	94 14 6	484 2 4	67,217 9 5	.....	50 2 1	.....	50 2 1	67,167 7 4	2,139	67,701 11 9
27 0 0	119 11 2	44 14 3	278 5 8	46,953 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,953 12 0	3,730	47,232 1 8
.....	94 6 8	22 6 8	410 4 1	52,198 2 11	.....	6 13 2	.....	6 13 2	52,191 5 9	4,385	52,638 7 0
.....	18 14 3	7 9 5	94 14 4	36,903 9 7	.....	5 4 7	.....	5 4 7	36,898 5 0	4,397	36,898 7 11
.....	222 1 5	32 0 5	294 1 9	41,609 4 7	.....	.....	2 4 0	2 4 0	41,607 0 7	3,191	41,903 6 4
.....	24 8 3	.....	78 0 10	51,595 12 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,536 12 3	5,852	51,613 13 1
27 0 0	571 9 4	201 13 3	1,669 13 0	2,96,318 2 9	.....	62 3 10	2 4 0	64 7 10	2,96,253 10 11	23,724	2,97,987 15 9
.....	.....	.....	43 6 0	24,982 4 0	81 0 0	.....	.....	81 0 0	24,901 4 0	1,416	25,025 10 0
.....	.....	.....	17 8 0	13,804 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,804 4 0	837	13,821 12 0
.....	5 0 0	.....	53 12 0	21,511 10 0	.....	13 8 0	.....	13 8 0	21,498 2 0	1,099	21,565 6 0
.....	.....	.....	8 14 0	19,680 6 0	17 0 0	.....	40 8 0	57 8 0	19,623 14 0	1,139	19,689 4 0
.....	.....	.....	146 14 0	35,319 0 0	.....	21 0 0	.....	21 0 0	35,298 0 0	1,592	35,465 14 0
.....	.....	.....	32 0 0	11,531 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,531 0 0	652	11,563 0 0
.....	5 0 0	.....	302 6 0	1,26,928 8 0	98 0 0	34 8 0	49 8 0	173 0 0	1,26,655 8 0	6,735	1,27,130 14 0
5,159 1 2	1,419 2 0	1,185 11 8	27,454 7 3	15,48,947 14 7	101 8 0	110 15 5	115 5 8	327 13 1	15,48,620 1 6	1,09,258	15,76,402 5 10

JOHN F. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Municipal Commissioner, and Assessor.

SUMMARY.

Assessed by the Assessor on account of 4th quarter of 1874, &c.	Rs.	59,012 14 8
Do. do. do. 1875	,,	14,89,934 15 11
		15,48,947 14 7
Do. by the Collector of Wheel Tax	,,	1,17,269 4 0
Total	Rs.	16,66,217 2 7

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF COLLECTION AND

RATES.	FINAL NET DEMAND (BILLS RECEIVED FROM THE ASSESSOR).		DEDUCT RECOVERIES.		REMISSIONS AND REDUCTIONS.		BALANCE OF				
							BILLS WITH THE ASSESSOR.				
	Bills.	Amount.	Bills.	Amount.	Bills.	Amount.	Under one month.	Between one and three months.	More than three months.	Total No. with the Assessor.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.
House	48,895	5,19,977 15 1	42,748	4,49,103 1 2	1,522	11,132 12 3	115	35	49	199	1,315 8 2
Police	...	2,08,898 10 8	...	1,80,616 5 6	...	4,663 0 4	...	...	...	...	417 9 6
Lighting	...	2,08,938 10 8	....	1,79,429 5 8	...	5,888 6 4	...	...	...	...	533 8 11
Halalcore Cess	29,854	2,13,468 3 8	26,434	1,82,107 1 8	639	3,888 6 7	113	33	41	187	1,957 6 8
Water	23,172	2,71,283 7 5	21,057	2,45,150 4 1	189	1,728 7 2	22	4	10	36	281 11 4
Wheel Tax	5,082	94,832 2 0	4,412	83,291 0 0	33	323 14 0	3	4	1	8	105 0 0
Total...	1,07,003	15,17,399 1 6	94,651	*13,19,697 2 1	2,383	27,624 14 8	253	76	101	430	4,610 12 7

NOTE.—The number in Column 2 is the number received from the Assessor.
The number in Column 25 is the number as augmented by bills being subsequently divided into two or more.

* To this is to be added Rs. 1,17,269-4-0 actually recovered on account of Public Land Conveyances.

EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE,
Collector of Wheel Tax.

W. B. FELLOWS,
Assistant Municipal Commissioner,
and Collector.

2.

OUTSTANDING BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1875.

BILLS FOR RECOVERY.											TOTAL OUTSTANDING, Columns 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22.		GRAND TOTAL,—Columns 4, 5, 6, 7, 23, and 24 tallying with Nos. 2 and 3.	
BILLS IN THE OFFICE.						BILLS WITH RECEIVERS.		BILLS FOR SUIT.						
Not yet issued.	For reference to the Assessor.	For Notices and Warrants.	For other reasons.	Total Number in the Office.	Amount.	Bills.	Amount.	Bills.	Amount.		Bills.	Amount.	Bills.	Amount.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		23	24	25	26
					Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	...	...	.....	5,774	58,363 9 6	3	63 0 0		5,976	59,742 1 8	50,246	5,19,977 15 1
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	23,154 14 7	...	46 12 9		...	23,619 4 10	.....	2,08,898 10 8
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	23,040 9 0	...	46 12 9		...	23,629 14 8	.....	2,08,938 10 8
...	...	...	...	...	.....	2,996	25,515 4 9	...	.....		3,183	27,472 11 5	30,256	2,13,468 3 8
...	...	...	...	...	.....	2,092	24,092 7 3	1	30 9 7		2,129	24,404 12 2	23,375	2,71,283 7 5
...	...	...	...	...	.....	647	11,098 12 0	1	13 8 0		656	11,217 4 0	5,101	94,832 2 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	11,509	1,65,265 9 1	5	200 11 1		11,944	1,70,077 0 9	1,08,978	15,17,399 1 6

TOTAL COLLECTION FOR 1875.	Rs.	a.	p.
Through Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Collector	13,19,697	2	1
„ Collector of Wheel Tax	1,17,269	4	0
Total.....Rs.	14,36,966	6	1

SORABJI NAVAROJI COOPER,
Chief Accountant.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

No. 3.

STATEMENT showing the ASSESSMENT, REMISSION, AND COLLECTION made in 1875, and the BALANCE OUTSTANDING on 31st December 1875, on account of all the RATES AND TAXES for the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875.

	Balance outstanding on 31st December 1874.	For 1870-71.			Balance outstanding on 31st December 1875.	Balance outstanding on 31st December 1874.	For 1872.			Balance outstanding on 31st December 1875.
		Assessment in 1875.	Remission in 1875.	Collection in 1875.			Assessment in 1875.	Remission in 1875.	Collection in 1875.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
House Rate	1,395 10 5	.....	879 7 6	475 10 11	40 8 0	1,495 12 11	.....	672 1 6	575 11 2	248 0 3
Police Rate	655 10 6	.....	428 6 1	172 7 7	54 12 10	1,914 5 6	.....	1,337 3 10	246 6 2	330 11 6
Lighting Rate	655 10 7	.....	428 6 2	172 7 7	54 12 10	1,656 8 7	.....	1,079 6 11	246 6 2	330 11 6
Halalcore Cess	636 10 6	.....	415 7 0	123 6 7	97 12 11	656 13 5	.....	234 13 8	228 5 10	193 9 11
Water Rate	871 8 8	.....	700 15 7	125 9 1	45 0 0	1,098 0 5	137 0 0	679 5 3	282 5 10	273 5 4
Wheel Tax	791 4 0	.....	660 4 0	81 0 0	50 0 0	567 10 0	108 0 0	365 0 0	74 0 0	236 10 0
Total.....	5,006 6 8	.....	3,512 14 4	1,150 9 9	342 14 7	7,389 2 10	245 0 0	4,367 15 2	1,653 3 2	1,613 0 6

	Balance outstanding on 31st December 1874.	For 1873.			Balance outstanding on 31st December 1875.	Balance outstanding on 31st December 1874.	For 1874.			Balance outstanding on 31st December 1875.
		Assessment in 1875.	Remission in 1875.	Collection in 1875.			Assessment in 1875.	Remission in 1875.	Collection in 1875.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
House Rate	10,722 5 3	131 1 8	5,336 15 2	4,144 4 1	1,372 3 8	50,782 8 4	6,856 0 0	9,860 14 10	42,870 10 7	4,906 14 11
Police Rate	4,274 15 9	52 14 6	1,838 12 4	1,724 2 7	764 15 4	20,056 10 8	2,782 6 2	2,465 1 6	17,980 10 5	2,393 4 11
Lighting Rate	4,341 4 8	52 14 6	1,922 4 1	1,698 5 4	773 9 9	20,431 8 7	2,785 14 6	4,202 2 8	16,673 7 8	2,341 12 9
Halalcore Cess	2,928 12 7	25 5 6	1,614 12 5	881 10 0	457 11 8	18,265 6 5	791 4 11	5,110 5 4	12,276 9 11	1,669 12 1
Water Rate	2,440 14 10	157 8 0	970 10 8	1,103 13 1	523 15 1	22,872 13 3	35,056 0 9	1,555 9 9	55,629 7 7	743 12 8
Wheel Tax	2,150 4 0	231 8 0	452 2 0	751 4 0	1,178 6 0	10,065 4 0	36,037 14 0	685 14 0	43,854 14 0	1,562 6 6
Total.....	26,858 9 1	651 4 2	12,135 8 8	10,303 7 1	5,070 13 6	1,42,474 3 3	84,309 8 4	23,880 0 1	1,89,285 12 2	13,617 15 4

	For 1875.						Balance outstanding on 31st December 1875.		
	Assessment in 1875.			Remission in 1875.			Collection in 1875.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
House Rate	5,19,977	15	1	11,132	12	3	4,49,103	1	2	59,742	1	8
Police Rate	2,08,898	10	8	4,663	0	4	1,80,616	5	6	23,619	4	10
Lighting Rate	2,08,938	10	8	5,888	6	4	1,79,429	5	8	23,620	14	8
Halalcore Cess	2,13,468	3	8	3,888	6	7	1,82,107	1	8	27,472	11	5
Water Rate	2,71,283	7	5	1,728	7	2	2,45,150	4	1	24,404	12	2
Wheel Tax	*2,12,101	6	0	323	14	0	2,00,560	4	0	11,217	4	0
Total.....	16,34,668	5	6	27,624	14	8	14,36,966	6	1	1,70,077	0	9

* Exclusive of the 4th Quarter's Assessment, and including Rs. 1,17,269-4-0 assessed by the Collector of Wheel Tax.

SUMMARY.

	Balance outstanding on 31st December 1874 for all years.			Assessment in 1875 for all years.			Remission in 1875 for all years.			Collection in 1875 for all years.			Balance outstanding on 31st December 1875 for all years.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
House Rate	64,396	4	11	5,26,965	0	9	27,882	3	3	4,97,169	5	11	66,309	12	6
Police Rate	26,901	10	5	2,11,733	15	4	10,732	8	1	2,00,740	0	3	27,163	1	5
Lighting Rate	27,085	0	5	2,11,777	7	8	13,520	10	2	1,98,220	0	5	27,121	13	6
Halalcore Cess	22,487	10	11	2,14,284	14	1	11,263	13	0	1,95,617	2	0	29,891	10	0
Water Rate	27,283	5	2	3,06,634	0	2	5,635	0	5	3,02,291	7	8	25,990	13	3
Wheel Tax	13,574	6	0	2,48,478	12	0	2,487	2	0	2,45,321	6	0	14,244	10	0
Total.....	1,81,728	5	10	17,19,874	2	0	71,521	4	11	16,39,359	6	3	1,90,721	12	8

NAVAROJI COOPER,
Chief Accountant.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

LOCAL

No.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of INTEREST paid in BOMBAY,

	House Rate Loan.									Market		
	Bombay.			London.			Madras.			Calcutta.			Bombay.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
2nd Half-year of 1867	.....			.....			.....			.....			6,147	9	2
1st do. do. of 1868	4,932	9	2	2,889	15	1	551	6	6	1,762	5	6	10,500	0	0
2nd do. do. of 1868	15,027	5	3	12,219	1	3	1,710	0	0	3,918	10	6	8,895	0	0
1st do. do. of 1869	13,665	0	0	14,625	0	0	1,200	0	0	4,200	0	0	7,875	0	0
2nd do. do. of 1869	12,555	0	0	15,180	0	0	1,200	0	0	4,755	0	0	8,040	0	0
1st do. do. of 1870	12,330	0	0	15,930	0	0	1,200	0	0	4,230	0	0	8,085	0	0
2nd do. do. of 1870	11,385	0	0	17,220	0	0	1,200	0	0	3,885	0	0	7,500	0	0
1st do. do. of 1871	11,580	0	0	17,130	0	0	1,200	0	0	3,780	0	0	7,425	0	0
2nd do. do. of 1871	11,730	0	0	17,280	0	0	1,200	0	0	3,480	0	0	7,425	0	0
1st do. do. of 1872	11,310	0	0	17,880	9	0	1,200	0	0	3,300	0	0	7,695	0	0
2nd do. do. of 1872	10,920	0	0	18,270	0	0	1,200	0	0	3,300	0	0	7,545	0	0
1st do. do. of 1873	10,785	0	0	18,405	0	0	1,200	0	0	3,300	0	0	7,485	0	0
2nd do. do. of 1873	11,085	0	0	18,165	0	0	1,200	0	0	3,240	0	0	7,470	0	0
1st do. do. of 1874	10,845	0	0	18,405	0	0	1,200	0	0	3,240	0	0	7,350	0	0
2nd do. do. of 1874	10,755	0	0	18,705	0	0	1,200	0	0	3,030	0	0	6,480	0	0
1st do. do. of 1875	10,755	0	0	18,705	0	0	1,200	0	0	3,030	0	0	6,330	0	0
2nd do. do. of 1875	9,735	0	0	19,725	0	0	1,200	0	0	3,030	0	0	6,075	0	0
Total.....Rupees.	1,79,394	14	5	2,60,734	0	4	19,061	6	6	55,481	0	0	1,28,322	9	2

	Debt where held on 31st December 1874.			Debt where held on 31st December 1875.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
In Bombay	6,42,500	0	0	5,85,000	0	0
„ London	9,21,000	0	0	9,78,500	0	0
„ Calcutta.....	1,34,500	0	0	1,34,500	0	0
„ Madras	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0
Total...Rupees.	17,38,000	0	0	17,38,000	0	0

SORABJI NAVAROJI COOPER,
Chief Accountant.

LOANS.

4 A.

LONDON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA since the various Loans were raised.

Loan.			Supplementary Market Loan.				Total.
London.	Madras.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	London.	Madras.	Calcutta.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,147 9 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,636 4 3
885 0 0	300 0 0	420 0 0	1,855 12 7	1,435 11 3	184 1 4	2,370 11 10	49,221 6 0
1,575 0 0	300 0 0	750 0 0	2,850 0 0	2,550 0 0	.....	2,550 0 0	52,140 0 0
1,635 0 0	300 0 0	525 0 0	2,970 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....	1,980 0 0	52,140 0 0
1,515 0 0	300 0 0	600 0 0	3,000 0 0	2,910 0 0	.....	2,040 0 0	52,140 0 0
2,670 0 0	300 0 0	30 0 0	2,430 0 0	3,600 0 0	.....	1,920 0 0	52,140 0 0
2,760 0 0	300 0 0	15 0 0	2,130 0 0	3,900 0 0	.....	1,920 0 0	52,140 0 0
2,760 0 0	300 0 0	15 0 0	2,175 0 0	3,900 0 0	.....	1,875 0 0	52,140 0 0
2,790 0 0	.....	15 0 0	2,565 0 0	3,510 0 0	.....	1,875 0 0	52,140 0 0
2,940 0 0	.....	15 0 0	2,565 0 0	3,510 0 0	.....	1,875 0 0	52,140 0 0
3,000 0 0	.....	15 0 0	2,415 0 0	3,660 0 0	.....	1,875 0 0	52,140 0 0
3,015 0 0	.....	15 0 0	2,340 0 0	3,735 0 0	.....	1,875 0 0	52,140 0 0
3,150 0 0	.....	.....	2,490 0 0	4,365 0 0	.....	1,095 0 0	52,140 0 0
4,020 0 0	.....	.....	2,040 0 0	4,905 0 0	.....	1,005 0 0	52,140 0 0
4,170 0 0	.....	.....	2,010 0 0	4,935 0 0	.....	1,005 0 0	52,140 0 0
4,425 0 0	.....	.....	1,740 0 0	5,205 0 0	.....	1,005 0 0	52,140 0 0
41,310 0 0	2,100 0 0	2415 0 0	35,575 12 7	55,120 11 3	184 1 4	26,265 11 10	8,05,965 3 5

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

LOCAL

No.

STATEMENT showing the amount of INTEREST outstanding on 1st year, and the Balance outstanding

	1873, 1st Half-year, due 1st July 1873.	1873, 2nd Half-year, due 1st January 1874.		1874, 1st Half-year, due 1st July 1874.		
	House Rate Loan.	House Rate Loan.	Market Loan.	House Rate Loan.	Market Loan.	Supplementary Market Loan.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Outstanding Balance on 1st January 1875	45	120	30	2,655	105	255
To Interest payable for the year 1875.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....Rs.	45	120	30	2,655	105	255
Payment made in 1875	45	120	30	2,400	90	210
Balance outstanding on 31st December 1875.....	.....	.....	.....	255	15	45

DETAILED ABSTRACT of Outstanding Balance due on 31st December 1875.

	1874.		1875.	Total Arrears.	Current.	Grand Total.
	1st Half-year.	2nd Half-year.	1st Half-year.		2nd Half-year, 1875.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
House Rate Loan	255	390	825	1,470	9,735	11,205
Market Loan	15	45	255	315	6,075	6,390
Supplementary Market Loan	45	45	60	150	1,740	1,890
Total.....Rs.	315	480	1,140	1,935	17,550	19,485

SORABJI NAVAROJI COOPER,
Chief Accountant.

LOANS.

4-B.

January 1875, Amount payable for the year 1875, the Amount paid during that on 31st December 1875.

1874, 2nd Half-year, due 1st January 1875.			1875, 1st Half-year, due 1st July 1875.			1875, 2nd Half-year, due 1st January 1876.			Grand Total.
House Rate Loan.	Market Loan.	Supplementary Market Loan.	House Rate Loan.	Market Loan.	Supplementary Market Loan.	House Rate Loan.	Market Loan.	Supplementary Market Loan.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,755	6,480	2,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,485
.....	.....	.....	33,690	10,500	7,950	33,690	10,500	7,950	1,04,280
10,755	6,480	2,040	33,690	10,500	7,950	33,690	10,500	7,950	1,26,765
10,365	6,435	1,995	32,865	10,245	7,890	23,955	4,425	6,210	1,07,280
390	45	45	825	255	60	9,735	6,075	1,740	19,485

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

No.

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of several

		Grain and Pulse, at 4 annas per Candy.		Metals, at 1 per cent.		Wines and Spirits, at 4 annas per Gallon.		Beer at 6 pies
		Quantity, Candies & Parras.	Amount of Duty.	Value.	Amount of Duty.	Gallons.	Amount of Duty.	Gallons.
Collected by the Traffic Manager, Port Trust Bunders.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
January	1875.	38,095 0	9,523 12 0	2,37,039 13 8	2,370 10 0	53,797 0	14,697 3 4	2,42,667 4
February	,,	24,814 7	6,203 11 9	2,03,883 12 0	2,038 14 0	75,768 4	18,942 2 0	17,013 ½
March	,,	30,811 ½	7,702 12 3	7,99,662 0 0	7,996 10 4	97 976 3	24,494 1 8	32,198 0
April	,,	32,717 7	8,179 7 6	4,92,060 8 0	4,920 11 0	94,680 0	23,506 6 6	50,778 4
May	,,	18,526 3	4,631 9 6	3,57,299 15 0	3,573 0 9	71,060 4	17,765 2 0	14,439 4
June	,,	22,932 5	5,745 10 9	3,38,541 8 0	3,385 7 7	72,389 4	19,847 6 0	34,656 0
July	,,	11,166 4	2,791 10 0	2,33,607 8 0	2,336 2 0	69,369 0	17,342 4 3	20,459 0
August	,,	8,888 2	2,222 1 0	4,56,727 4 0	4,567 5 7	70,630 5	17,657 10 8	11,374 4
September	,,	14,837 2	3,709 5 0	5,88,915 4 0	5,889 3 0	61,611 4	15,402 14 4	38,565 4
October	,,	16,163 1	4,040 12 9	4,35,326 12 0	4,353 4 6	74,360 6	13,590 3 8	9,422 0
November	,,	22,355 0	5,588 12 3	5,09,100 0 0	5,091 1 0	74,400 4	18,600 3 0	24,374 4
December	,,	24,397 0	6,097 8 3	3,61,688 4 0	3,616 2 0	81,323 2	20,330 13 0	19,258 0
Total		2,65,747 7½	66,437 1 0	50,13,792 8 8	50,138 7 9	9,09,367 4	2,27,176 6 5	5,15,106 ½
G. I. P. Railway Company.								
January	1875.	21,373 4	5,344 10 0	29,187 8 0	291 14 0	36 ½	9 2 0	.....
February	,,	20,753 2	5,188 5 0	18,812 8 0	188 2 0	28 ½	7 2 0	.....
March	,,	21,874 6	5,468 11 0	13,987 8 0	139 14 0	318 0	79 8 0	.....
April	,,	29,762 2	7,440 9 0	11,068 12 0	110 11 0	1043 ½	260 13 0	4 0
May	,,	44,305 0	11,226 4 0	20,925 0 0	209 4 0	162 0	40 8 0	30 0
June	,,	21,304 0	5,326 0 0	10,350 0 0	103 8 0	168 0	42 0 0	52 0
July	,,	25,575 4	6,393 14 0	10,762 8 0	107 10 0	891 0	222 12 0	2 0
August	,,	36,819 0	9,204 12 0	8,231 4 0	82 13 0	136 0	34 0 0	4 0
September	,,	17,151 0	4,287 12 0	14,543 12 0	145 7 0	706 0	176 8 0	.....
October	,,	39,877 2	9,969 5 0	28,087 8 0	280 14 0	711 ¼	177 13 0	.....
November	,,	37,296 6	9,324 3 0	17,631 4 0	176 5 0	36 0	9 0 0	2 0
December	,,	39,076 2	9,769 1 0	23,287 8 0	252 14 0	30 0	7 8 0	.....
Total		3,55,773 4	88,943 6 0	2,09,425 0 0	2,094 4 0	4,266 ½	1,066 10 0	94 0
B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.								
January	1875.	557 4	139 6 0	1,950 0 0	19 8 0	73 ½	18 6 0	.....
February	,,	388 0	97 0 0	2,318 12 0	23 3 0	2 0	0 8 0	.....
March	,,	1,017 4	254 6 0	2,468 12 0	24 11 0	121 ½	30 6 0	.....
April	,,	2,042 2	510 9 0	2,012 8 0	20 2 0	251 0	62 12 0	.....
May	,,	2,350 6	587 11 0	1,325 0 0	13 4 0	311 0	77 12 0	.....
June	,,	958 0	239 8 0	1,793 12 0	17 15 0	42 0	10 8 0	.....
July	,,	1,153 6	288 7 0	2,000 0 0	20 0 0	25 0	6 4 0	.....
August	,,	2,512 0	628 0 0	2,893 12 0	28 15 0	276 ½	69 2 0	.....
September	,,	297 6	74 7 0	2,662 8 0	26 10 0	83 0	20 12 0	.....
October	,,	634 0	158 8 0	9,631 4 0	96 5 0	251 0	62 12 0	.....
November	,,	839 4	209 14 0	2,818 12 0	28 3 0	129 0	32 4 0	.....
December	,,	1,539 2	384 13 0	6,848 12 0	68 3 0	49 0	12 4 0	.....
Total		14,290 2	3,572 9 0	38,693 12 0	386 15 0	1,614 ½	403 10 0	.....
Grand Total		6,35,811 5½	1,58,953 0 0	52,61,911 4 8	52,619 10 9	9,15,248 4	2,28,646 10 5	5,15,200 4
Deduct—Refund allowed by Mr. Ryan		59,862 2	14,965 9 0	7,33,631 4 0	7,336 5 0	1,10,523 0	27,063 1 0	47,234 0
Net		5,75,949 3½	1,43,987 7 0	45,28,280 0 8	45,283 5 9	8,04,725 4	2,01,583 9 5	4,67,966 4

ABSTRACT.

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance on 1st January 1875, Port Trust Bunders		9,419 9 6	
Do. do. G. I. P. Railway Company		9,995 2 2	
Do. do. B. B. & C. I. Railway Company		106 1 0	
			19,520 12 8
Collected in 1875, Port Trust Bunders		6,32,998 13 3	
Do. G. I. P. Railway Company		1,66,752 15 0	
Do. B. B. & C. I. Railway Company		19,120 13 0	
			8,18,872 9 3
Deduct—			8,38,393 5 11
Refunds paid during 1875		1,42,202 1 0	
Balance on 31st December 1875 ... Port Trust Bunders	11,732 2 10		
G. I. P. Railway Company	11,355 0 8		
B. B. & C. I. Railway Company	67 7 0		
		23,204 10 6	
			1,65,406 11 6
Actual amount received in 1875 ..... Rs.			6,72,986 10 5

SORABJI NAVAROJI COOPER,
Chief Accountant.

5.

Articles upon which Town Duty is levied under Act IV. of 186

PER GALLON.	SUGAR AT 1½ PER CENT.		GHEE AT 6 AS. PER MAUND.		TIMBER AT 2½ PER CENT.		Total of Monthly Collections.
Amount of Duty.	Value.	Amount of Duty.	Maunds and Seers.	Amount of Duty.	Value.	Amount of Duty.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7,583 6 1	11,10,887 10 8	16,662 9 9	3,907 30	1,499 3 0	8,26,518 12 2	20,662 15 9	72,999 11 11
531 10 9	10,37,073 0 0	15,556 2 6	5,217 32	1,956 13 0	60,512 0 0	1,512 13 3	46,742 3 3
1,006 3 0	9,80,476 8 0	14,707 4 0	3,523 23	1,321 6 6	2,86,574 0 0	7,164 6 0	64,392 11 9
1,586 13 3	5,51,149 0 0	8,267 4 0	3,009 5	1,128 4 0	1,43,274 8 0	3,581 14 4	51,170 12 7
451 3 9	8,22,078 13 4	12,344 7 0	3,689 24	1,383 11 0	1,62,563 0 8	4,064 1 8	44,213 3 8
1,088 0 0	6,41,146 8 0	9,616 12 0	936 37	362 10 6	2 32,73) 12 0	5,818 4 6	45,850 3 4
639 5 6	2,20,270 9 0	3,304 1 0	651 0	244 4 0	4,55,775 12 0	11,394 6 10	38,052 1 7
355 7 4	5,86,835 0 0	8,802 9 0	2,728 7	1,023 2 0	1,95,700 13 1	4,892 12 3	39,520 15 10
1,205 2 9	5,64,740 0 0	8,471 2 0	1,935 32	725 15 0	4,65,531 12 0	11,638 5 0	47,041 15 1
294 7 3	7,89,033 0 0	11,836 4 0	3,836 4	1,438 9 0	1,75,001 8 0	4,375 0 11	44,928 10 1
758 9 3	19,15,473 0 0	28,732 3 0	3,435 30	1,288 0 0	2,26,488 4 0	5,662 3 3	65,728 15 9
601 14 0	13,87,653 0 0	20,814 13 3	4,273 29	1,604 8 6	7,71,301 0 0	19,282 9 5	72,948 4 5
16,997 2 11	1,03,07,671 1 0	1,59,115 7 6	37,290 13	13,984 6 6	40,01,981 1 11	1,00,049 13 2	6,32,908 13 3
.....	16,933 5 4	254 0 0	14,912 6	5,592 1 0	8,075 0 0	201 14 0	11,633 9 6
.....	14,876 10 8	222 4 0	15,259 6	5,722 3 0	5,565 0 0	139 2 0	11,467 2 6
.....	20,237 8 0	303 9 0	9,156 33	3,433 12 0	4,785 0 0	119 10 0	9,545 1 0
0 2 0	19,087 8 0	286 5 0	12,470 20	4,673 7 0	5,457 8 0	136 7 0	12,911 6 0
0 15 0	50,887 8 0	763 5 0	11,792 13	4,422 2 0	14,975 0 0	374 6 0	17,736 12 0
1 10 0	16,975 0 0	254 10 0	11,469 7	4,300 15 0	6,887 8 0	172 3 0	10,205 14 0
0 1 0	5,970 13 4	89 9 0	12,540 33	4,702 13 0	50 0 0	1 4 0	11,517 15 0
0 2 0	4,245 18 4	63 11 0	15,857 6	5,946 15 0	130 0 0	3 4 0	15,327 9 0
.....	6,012 8 0	90 3 0	16,892 7	6,334 9 0	230 0 0	5 12 0	11,040 3 0
.....	16,270 13 4	244 1 0	23,313 20	8,742 9 0	.....	.....	19,414 10 0
0 1 0	11,400 0 0	171 0 0	19,151 20	7,181 13 0	300 0 0	7 8 0	16,869 14 0
.....	8,779 2 8	131 11 0	25,432 13	9,537 2 0	990 0 0	24 12 0	19,723 0 0
2 15 0	1,91,616 10 8	2,874 4 0	1,88,227 24	70,585 6 0	47,445 0 0	1,186 2 0	1,66,752 15 0
.....	25 0 0	0 6 0	1,743 13	653 12 0	600 0 0	15 0 0	849 6 0
.....	37 8 0	0 9 0	2,816 33	1,056 5 0	10 0 0	0 4 0	1,177 13 0
.....	233 5 4	4 4 0	4,926 26	1,847 8 0	.....	.....	2,161 3 0
.....	20 13 4	0 5 0	8,809 13	3,303 8 0	.....	.....	3,897 4 0
.....	666 10 8	10 0 0	9,718 0	3,644 4 0	.....	.....	4,332 15 0
.....	1,441 10 8	21 10 0	2,339 26	1,084 14 0	700 0 0	17 8 0	1,371 15 0
.....	62 8 0	0 15 0	1,250 33	461 9 0	100 0 0	2 8 0	779 11 0
.....	41 10 8	0 10 0	2,664 7	999 1 0	.....	.....	1,725 12 0
.....	545 13 4	8 8 0	1,829 13	686 0 0	67 8 0	1 11 0	817 11 0
.....	291 10 8	4 6 0	1,108 0	415 8 0	.....	.....	737 7 0
.....	45 13 4	0 11 0	543 13	203 12 0	570 0 0	14 4 0	489 0 0
.....	133 5 4	2 0 0	844 0	316 8 0	.....	.....	783 12 0
.....	3,595 13 4	53 15 0	39,073 17	14,652 0 0	2,047 8 0	51 3 0	19,120 13 0
16,100 1 11	1,08,02,883 9 0	1,62,043 10 6	2,64,591 14	99,222 5 6	40,51,473 9 11	1,01,287 2 2	8,18,872 9 3
1476 1 0	56,11,270 13 4	84,169 1 0	9,923 0	3,383 10 0	2,83,810 0 0	7,095 4 0	1,45,493 15 0
14,624 0 11	51,91,612 11 8	77,874 9 6	2,55,568 14	95,838 11 6	37,67,663 9 11	94,191 14 2	6,73,383 10 3

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

No.

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS (including Transfers)

RECEIPTS.				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
MUNICIPAL FUND.															
Cash Balance on 1st January 1875													4,30,220	7	5
HOUSE RATE (through Collector)—															
For 1871				475	10	11									
„ 1872				575	11	2									
„ 1873				4,144	4	1									
„ 1874				42,870	10	7									
„ 1875				4,49,103	1	2									
				4,97,169	5	11									
Less—Refunds				4,431	1	11									
							4,92,738	4	0						
Government Contribution							30,000	0	0						
Port Trust do.							30,000	0	0						
										5,52,738	4	0			
WHEEL TAX—															
Through Collector—															
For 1870			13	8	0										
„ 1871			67	8	0										
„ 1872			74	0	0										
„ 1873			709	4	0										
„ 1874			41,429	4	0										
„ 1875			83,291	0	0										
						1,25,584	8	0							
Through Superintendent—															
For 1873			42	0	0										
„ 1874			2,425	10	0										
„ 1875			1,17,269	4	0										
						1,19,736	14	0							
							2,45,321	6	0						
Less—Refunds							47	8	0						
										2,45,273	14	0			
LIQUOR LICENSES (through Police Commissioner)							1,59,030	1	0						
Less—Refunds							50	0	0						
										1,58,980	1	0			
LAND CONVEYANCE LICENSES (through Police Commissioner										594	6	4			
TOWN DUTIES—															
Through Port Trust				6,30,636	3	11									
„ B. B. & C. I. Railway Company				19,159	7	0									
„ G. I. P. Railway Company				1,65,393	0	6									
							8,15,188	11	5						
Less—Refunds							1,42,202	1	0						
										6,72,986	10	5			
TOBACCO DUTY AND LICENSES (through Commissioner of Customs)										1,45,955	9	0			
HALALCORE CESS (through Collector)—															
For 1871				123	6	7									
„ 1872				228	5	10									
„ 1873				881	10	0									
„ 1874				12,276	9	11									
„ 1875				1,82,107	1	8									
							1,95,617	2	0						
Less—Refunds							1,401	10	3						
										1,94,215	7	9			
Carried forward...Rs.										19,70,744	4	6	4,30,220	7	5

6.

of the BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY for the Year ending 31st December 1875.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MUNICIPAL FUND.				
GENERAL SUPERVISION—				
Town Council and Corporation Establishment—				
I. Secretary, Town Council	6,600 0 0			
II. Establishment	1,335 10 3			
III. Fees of Councillors. Rs. 12,570 0 0				
Less—Receipts „ 14 6 11				
	12,555 9 1			
IV. Law Charges „ 18,781 14 5				
Less—Receipts „ 442 9 6				
	18,339 4 11			
V. Publishing Weekly Accounts	375 0 0			
VI. Contingencies, Stationery, Printing, &c. Rs. 3,668 15 9				
Less—Receipts „ 77 2 0				
	3,591 13 9			
VII. Clothing	65 0 0			
		43,362 6 0		
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ESTABLISHMENT—				
I. Salary of Commissioner	30,000 0 0			
II. Office Establishment	5,409 9 1			
III. Contingencies, Stationery, Printing, &c.	1,185 13 2			
V. Clothing	145 0 0			
VI. Printing Annual Report and Accounts.	1,237 14 0			
		37,978 4 3		
MUNICIPAL AUDIT ACCOUNT AND STORE DEPARTMENT—				
I. Salary of Chief Accountant	5,638 0 0			
II. Office Establishment	25,564 6 5			
III. Contingencies, Stationery, Printing, &c. Rs. 1,226 2 9				
Less—Receipts „ 11 14 0				
	1,214 4 9			
V. Clothing	145 0 0			
		32,561 11 2		
		1,13,902 5 5		
Proportion of the above charges—				
Charged to this Fund, $\frac{10}{16}$ share		71,188 15 5		71,188 15 5
„ Water Works Account $\frac{2}{16}$ share		14,237 12 8		
„ Police „ „ „		14,237 12 8		
„ Lighting „ „ „		14,237 12 8		
		1,13,902 5 5		
ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION CHARGES—				
Assessor's Establishment—				
I. Salary of the Assessor Rs. 9,600 0 0				
II. Office and Out-door Establishment „ 35,702 0 11				
III. Contingencies, Stationery, Printing, &c. „ 1,497 2 0				
V. Clothing „ 265 0 0				
	47,064 2 11			
Collector's Establishment—				
I. Salary of the Collector Rs. 6,900 0 0				
II. Office Establishment. „ 14,676 0 0				
III. Receivers „ 22,959 12 6				
Carried forward...Rs. 43,685 12 6	47,064 2 11		71,188 15 5	

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS (including Transfers)

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward ...Rs.				4,30,220 7 5
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and Brought forward .....Rs.			19,70,744 4 6	
MARKET RECEIPTS—				
Carrying Fees		20,058 14 6		
Slaughter do.		58,399 11 0		
Standing do.		7,876 7 0		
Stall do.		98,651 14 6		
Ground Rent		19,700 0 0		
Rent of Chawls and Rifle Range		4,592 0 0		
Sheep Dung (Proceeds of)		170 4 0		
Butcher License Fees		731 0 0		
Fees for Drawing Toddy		50 0 0		
Examination Fees		407 0 0		
			2,10,637 3 0	
Contribution from Municipal servants towards Pension, &c. Funds			4,358 1 8	
Tramway Rent			12,108 12 10	
Contribution from Insurance Companies			14,355 0 0	
Miscellaneous Fines and Penalties—				
Through Senior Magistrate of Police		3,830 12 6		
On Establishment		34 5 2		
„ Contractors		36 0 0		
„ Health Department		1,595 11 8		
„ Halalcore do.		2,458 14 1		
„ Engineer's do.		4 0 0		
„ Collector's do.		1 0 0		
„ Market Establishment		4 2 0		
			7,964 13 5	
MISCELLANEOUS FEES—				
Through Collector—				
Buttakee	1,710 0 0			
Duplicate Bills	23 2 0			
Inspection Fees	95 15 0			
Notice Fees	1,727 4 0			
Sundry do.	125 5 9			
Transfer do.	636 0 0			
Warrant do.	924 4 0			
Ground Rent	709 6 7			
Cutting Grass and Grazing Cattle	70 0 0			
Rearing Fish	78 0 0			
	6,099 5 4			
Less—Refunds	85 12 0			
		6,013 9 4		
Through Executive Municipal Engineer—				
Constructing and Cleaning Drains	277 0 0			
Covering Gutters: 228 8 0				
Less—Refunds 106 0 0				
	122 8 0			
Opening Roads for Water-pipes	6,085 0 0			
Opening Footpaths	50 0 0			
Projecting Galleries	515 8 1			
„ Rewas	1,263 7 2			
„ Scaffoldings	4,768 1 2			
„ Weather-frames	862 1 10			
		13,943 10 3		
Through Health Officer—				
Cleaning Drain	1,742 2 5			
Digging Graves	2,323 12 0			
Offensive and dangerous Trades	10,100 13 4			
Carried over...Rs.	14,166 11 9	19,957 3 7	22,20,168 3 5	4,30,220 7 5

of the BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY for the Year ending 31st December 1875.

				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and Brought forward	Rs.									71,188	15	5
ASSESSMENT & COLLECTION CHARGES—*continued* and Brought forward	Rs.			47,064	2	11						
Collector's Estab.—*contd.* & Brought forward.....	Rs.	43,635	12 6									
IV. Contingencies, Stationery, Printing, &c. ..	„	1,125	6 8									
VI. Receipt Stamps	„	1,095	12 0									
VII. Clothing	„	365	0 0									
				46,221	15	2						
				93,286	2	1						
Proportion of the above charges—												
Charged to this Fund	$\frac{9}{16}$			52,473	7	2	52,473	7	2			
„ Water Works acct.	$\frac{5}{16}$			17,491	2	5						
„ Police „	$\frac{2}{16}$			11,660	12	3						
„ Lighting „	$\frac{2}{16}$			11,660	12	3						
				93,286	2	1						
Add—Charges for 1874 paid in this year— Collector's Establishment.....							8	0	0	52,481	7	2
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT— General Supervision—												
I. Staff				22,200	0	0						
II. Office—												
a. Establishment.....		7,573	3 0									
b. Conting. 1,794 6 4 *Less*—Receipts 50 0 0		1,744	6 4									
c. Clothing		165	0 0									
				9,482	9	4						
							31,682	9	4			
CONSERVANCY BRANCH—												
I. Superintendence and Inspection.....				37,667	2	9						
II. Labour, including Feed of Cattle—												
a. Scavengering		1,44,002	2 9									
b. Drain-cleaning ...		74,579	2 11									
				2,18,581	5	8						
III. Disposal of Town Sweepings—												
a. Haulage, &c.		32,351	14 1									
b. Bunder & Tipping Stn.		4,730	10 9									
c. Emptying Wagons ...		17,668	3 4									
				54,750	12	2						
IV. Veterinary				1,919	5	4						
V. Repairs				26,821	5	6						
VI. Stores				16,926	14	5						
VII. Reserve Live Stock				4,543	7	7						
VIII. Rent...				7,971	8	9						
IX. Waterproof Clothing				397	0	0						
XI. Night-soil Collection—												
a. Superintendence.		12,357	11 3									
b. Labour.....		1,43,910	14 5									
c. Feed of Bullocks		4,531	6 3									
d. Stores		1,694	1 6									
e. Repairs		4,364	15 8									
g. Purchase of Live Stock		821	1 1									
h. Rent		367	0 9									
i. Lighting Night-soil Depôt.....		685	2 4									
				1,68,732	5	3						
Carried forward...Rs.				5,37,711	3	5	31,682	9	4	1,23,670	6	7

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS (including Transfers)

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.				4,30,220 7 5
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and Brought forward .....Rs.			22,20,168 3 5	
MISCELLANEOUS FEES—*continued* and Brought forward .....Rs.	14,166 11 9	19,957 3 7		
Removing dead Animals	2,857 10 0			
Skinning „ „	6,650 0 0			
		23,674 5 9		
Through Police Commissioner—				
Blastings	505 0 0			
Coffee, Chandool, Boarding, Lodging, &c. ...	45 0 0			
Music License	9,500 0 0			
Occupying Public Roads	1,527 0 0			
Poison License	20 0 0			
		11,597 0 0		
			55,228 9 4	
MISCELLANEOUS SAVINGS—				
Through Collector	285 7 11			
Less—Refunds	243 15 4			
		41 8 7		
Through Engineer.....	3,859 14 7			
Less—Refunds	2,736 1 2			
		1,123 13 5		
Through Health Department	2,294 4 8			
Less—Refunds	1,472 7 9			
		821 12 11		
Through Halalcore Department	3,868 0 11			
Less—Refunds	1,147 11 5			
		2,720 5 6		
		4,707 8 5		
Less—Paid on account of other Departments, including past years' Wages, viz.:—				
Total paid	1,319 10 0			
Deduct—				
Received during the year.....	362 14 2			
		956 11 10		
			3,750 12 7	
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—				
General Sales Account—				
Unclaimed Vehicles through Superintendent.	111 14 0			
„ Properties through Police Commissioner	1,588 8 10			
		1,700 6 10		
LOAN FEES—				
Enfacement	113 0 0			
Registration	67 0 0			
Fee for issuing attested duplicate Debentures.	48 0 0			
		228 0 0		
ON ACCOUNT OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT—				
Rent for Chawls.....	10,432 14 9			
Right of washing Buffaloes, &c.	240 0 0			
Cleaning Privies and Cesspools, &c. (Berkley Place)	3,433 7 4			
Byculla School	60 0 0			
Rent of Sweeping-ground at Coorla and Sion.	4,200 0 0			
Grazing Cattle by Main Drain 1,100 0 0				
Less—Refunds 75 0 0				
	1,025 0 0			
Sale of Bones, Manure, Cowdung-cakes, &c.	373 2 1			
Profit on account of Private Works.....	4,907 8 9			
		24,722 0 11		
Carried forward...Rs.		26,650 7 9	22,79,147 9 4	4,30,220 7 5

of the BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY for the Year ending 31st December 1875.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and Brought forward .....Rs.			1,23,670 6 7	
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT—*continued* and Brought forward .....Rs.		31,682 9 4		
Conservancy Branch—*continued* and Brought forward .....Rs.	5,37,711 3 5			
XII. Night-soil Removal—				
a. Superintendence 3,861 10 3				
b. Labour 16,588 0 11				
c. Feed of Bullocks..... 14,136 14 1				
d. Stores 2,145 4 3				
e. Repairs..... 10,920 0 0				
f. Purchase of Live Stock.. 1,600 14 10				
	49,252 12 4			
XIII. Relaying and cleaning Night-soil Pipe at Carnac Bunder	12,231 4 10			
XIV. Establishment employed for inspecting Cholera cases	985 12 2			
XV. Laboratory Establishment.....	58 0 0			
	6,00,239 0 9			
Add—Charges for 1872 paid in this year ...	18 0 0			
,, 1873 ,, ,, ...	36 0 0			
,, 1874 ,, ,, ...	6,713 1 10			
		6,07,006 2 7		
REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS—				
I. Office Establishment	3,648 8 0			
II. Registrars.....	6,588 0 0			
III. Contingencies, Stationery, Printing, &c.	941 12 11			
IV. Clothing	20 0 0			
		11,198 4 11		
CEMETERIES—				
I. *a.* Drivers 635 12 2				
b. Feed of Horses 735 7 1				
c. Contingencies 521 14 4				
	1,893 1 7			
III. Rent	3 5 1			
IV. Hindoo Lower Caste Burial-Ground ...	921 0 3			
V. Repairs to Chowkey.....	146 12 0			
VI. Contribution to Cemeteries.....	2,000 0 0			
	4,964 2 11			
Add—Charges for 1874 paid in this year ...	3 5 1			
		4,967 8 0		
VACCINATION		6,336 1 10		
			6,61,190 10 8	
MARKET AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES—				
I. Superintendence	14,628 15 9			
II. Labour	7,900 0 3			
III. Lighting Markets	5,671 4 6			
IV. Meat Train	19,890 8 0			
V. Disposal of Offal	1,152 6 0			
VI. Feed of Cattle	196 12 5			
VII. Stores	1,125 15 10			
VIII. Waterproof Clothing	16 0 0			
IX. Contingencies	832 7 9			
X. Maintenance of Slaughter-house Siding.	605 0 0			
XI. Repairs	14,684 2 5			
XII. Rent	482 14 7			
		67,186 7 6		
Add—Charges for 1874 paid in this year		14,580 12 10		
			81,767 4 4	
Brought forward...Rs.			8,66,628 5 7	

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS (including Transfers)

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.				4,30,220 7 5
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and Brought forward .....Rs.			22,79,147 9 4	
Miscellaneous Receipts—*contd.* and Brought forward .....Rs.		26,650 7 9		
ON ACCOUNT OF ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT—				
Sale of Plantains, Fruits, &c.	8 14 0			
Sale of Coal Ashes, materials, &c.	108 8 0			
Supplying Copies of Office Records, &c. ...	160 0 0			
Hire of Scraping Machines, &c.	334 7 7			
Rent of Ground.....	67 10 6			
Sale of Bye-laws, Water Works	0 8 0			
Profit on Private Works	467 11 8			
,, on sale of Building Certificate forms ...	456 0 0			
		1,603 11 9		
On account of Municipal Commissioner's Department.....		53 0 0		
,, Municipal Accountant's Department..		5 0 0		
,, Do. Collector's do. ..		260 0 5		
Sale of Land		2,591 14 2		
			31,164 2 1	
PUBLIC GARDENS—				
Victoria Garden.....		3,563 5 3		
Northbrook Garden		3 0 0		
			3,566 5 3	
Profit on Municipal Workshops			2,226 7 6	
			23,16,104 8 2	
Receipts and Assets of past years recovered, viz.—				
Asiatic Banking Corporation (Final dividend)		2 12 0		
Native General Hospital		6 0 0		
			8 12 0	
Carried forward...Rs.			23,16,113 4 2	4,30,220 7 5

of the BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY for the Year ending 31st December 1875.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and Brought forward ..... Rs.			8,66,628 5 7	
MUNICIPAL ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT—				
I. Salary of the Executive Engineer and his Deputy				
II. Office Establishment	17,400 0 0			
III. Surveyors and Draftsmen	15,126 14 7			
IV. Outdoor Establishment	6,733 5 7			
a. Building Branch 17,954 5 2				
b. Road ,, ... 7,451 7 3				
c. Inspection of New Works 2,400 0 0				
	27,805 12 5			
VI. Contingencies, Stationery, Printing, &c.	2,494 11 11			
VII. Clothing	295 0 0			
VIII. Remuneration to Mr. R. Aitken	2,000 0 0			
		71,855 12 6		
Less—Transferred to Water Works Account...		18,107 0 0		
		53,748 12 6		
Add—Charges for 1874 paid in this year		126 10 0		
			53,875 6 6	
WATERING ROADS—				
I. Bullock and Hand Bhistees	19,090 0 0			
II. Do. pairs for Water Carts	35,203 6 3			
III. Labourers				
IV. Repairs to Water-posts, &c.	1,087 13 2			
V. Proportion ⅞ of cost of Cart Repairs ...	9,450 0 0			
VI. Making a new Persian Wheel at Colaba Foreshore	638 0 0			
		65,469 3 5		
Add—Charges for 1874 paid in this year		210 0 0		
			65,679 3 5	
ROAD REPAIRS—				
I. Road Metal	63,888 0 7			
Less—Receipts	1,193 8 1			
		62,694 8 6		
II. Sandstone	29,677 9 10			
Less—Receipts	677 12 11			
		28,999 12 11		
III. Slab Stone	5,212 14 3			
Less—Receipts	35 12 4			
		5,177 1 11		
IV. Kerb Stones		143 14 6		
V. Paving Stones		1,912 8 0		
VI. Ground Rent for stacking Metal		28 8 0		
VII. Walls and Drains (repairing & cleaning)		6,064 3 9		
IX. Labourers	52,522 14 2			
Less—Receipts	76 13 6			
		52,446 0 8		
X. Hire of Carts		22,540 8 0		
XI. Hire of Bullocks		33,646 2 9		
XII. Proportion ⅛ of cost of Cart Repairs...		1,350 0 0		
XIII. Scraping Roads		11,400 0 0		
XIV. Maintenance of Steam Rollers	18,880 0 7			
Less—Receipts	975 0 11			
		17,904 15 8		
XV. Contingencies	15,707 2 2			
Less—Receipts	1,472 3 1			
		14,234 15 1		
XVII. Rebate on acct. of Port Trust Roads..		20,000 0 0		
XVIII. Waterproof Cloths, Umbrellas, &c. ...		60 0 0		
			2,78,603 3 9	
Carried forward...Rs.			12,64,786 3 3	

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS (including Transfers)

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward...Rs.							4,30,220	7	5
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and Brought forward .....Rs.							23,16,113	4	2
Carried forward...Rs.							23,16,113	4	2	4,30,220	7	5

of the BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY for the Year ending 31st December 1875.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and Brought forward .....Rs.							12,64,786	3	3			
REPAIRS TO MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS—												
I. General Repairs				3,955	8	10						
II. Repairing Municipal Office				29	0	0						
				3,984	8	10						
Add—Charges for 1874 paid in this year.				1,095	6	11						
							5,079	15	9			
IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS—												
I. Compensation for Ground and Buildings taken up.....				15,850	11	10						
II. Contingencies.....				3,949	8	11						
				19,800	4	9						
Add—Charges for 1874 paid in this year ...				4,312	11	0						
							24,112	15	9			
DRAINAGE—												
Establishment, Drains, &c.												
I. Panwell Brick Works Establishment ...	1,860	4	10									
II. Miscellaneous	5,663	11	5									
	7,524	0	3									
Add—Charges for 1874 paid in this year ...	659	9	0									
				8,183	9	3						
MAINTENANCE OF LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION—												
I. Establishment	4,402	11	4									
II. Coals.....	28,600	0	0									
III. Repairs to Machinery	14,621	5	5									
IV. Rent of Bungalow at Love Grove	3,600	0	0									
V. Contingencies	1,739	9	4									
VI. Putting up new Centrifugal Pump ...	1,468	10	6									
				54,432	4	7						
MAINTENANCE OF LOVE GROVE, WORLEE, AND DHARAVI SLUICES—												
I. Establishment.....	1,200	0	0									
II. Materials	110	13	1									
III. Repairs and New Works	11	13	6									
				1,322	10	7						
							63,938	8	5			
MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC GARDENS—												
a. Victoria Garden				15,894	0	3						
b. Elphinstone Circle Garden—												
I. Establishment	389	2	5									
III. Contingencies and Stores	538	10	0									
	927	12	5									
Add—Charges for 1874 paid in this year.	600	0	0									
				1,527	12	5						
c. Falkland Road Garden—												
I. Establishment	220	0	0									
III. Contingencies and Stores	49	1	7									
				269	1	7						
d. Northbrook Garden				590	15	9						
							18,281	14	0			
LIQUOR LICENSE ESTABLISHMENT—												
I. Office Establishment.....				1,560	0	0						
III. Contingencies, Stationery, Printing, &c.				213	6	6						
							1,773	6	6			
TOBACCO DUTY ESTABLISHMENT—												
I. Under Commissioner of Customs							13,860	9	0			
Carried forward...Rs.							13,91,833	8	8			

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS (including Transfers)

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward...Rs.										4,30,220	7	5
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued*- and Brought forward .....Rs.							23,16,113	4	2			
Carried forward...Rs.										23,16,113	4	2	4,30,220	7	5

of the BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY for the Year ending 31st December 1875.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and Brought forward .....Rs.			13,91,853 8 8	
TOWN DUTY ESTABLISHMENT—				
I. Port Trust ..... (Commission) ...		21,783 4 3		
II. G. I. P. R. Company (do.) ...		5,280 13 7		
III. B. B. and C. I. do. (do.) ...		716 0 0		
			27,780 1 10	
INTEREST ON LOANS, viz.—				
I. Market Loan	37,530 0 0			
II. House Rate Loan	69,750 0 0			
		1,07,280 0 0		
III. Government Loan of 15 Lakhs.....		42,000 0 0		
IV. New do. do.		43,080 0 0		
			1,92,360 0 0	
CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF LOANS—				
I. House Rate Loan Contingencies	10 8 0			
II. Exchange on House Rate Loan 4,235 8 4				
Less—Receipts..... 3 13 2				
	4,231 11 2			
III. Commission on House Rate Loan.....	444 14 3			
		4,687 1 5		
V. Exchange on Market Loan 2,064 7 5				
Less—Receipt 1 4 4				
	2,063 3 1			
VI. Commission on Market Loan.....	207 6 11			
		2,270 10 0		
VII. Government Loan Contingencies.....		279 0 10		
			7,236 12 3	
SINKING FUND—				
I. Market Loans.....		30,750 0 0		
II. House Rate Loan		56,150 0 0		
			86,900 0 0	
Primary Education			10,000 0 0	
Goculdass Tejpal Hospital			36,000 0 0	
Pensions.....			6,991 5 2	
Discretional Contingencies		9,844 12 1		
Less—Receipts		2 0 0		
			9,842 12 1	
Auditors' Allowances			4,000 0 0	
Rent of Municipal Office		33,900 0 0		
Less—Receipts		840 0 0		
			33,060 0 0	
NEW WORKS—				
Repairs to Kamateepoora Stables		6,065 9 10		
Extension of Lighting (with Gas)		6,005 11 9		
Steam Pumping Engine for Night-soil Depôt.		18,487 9 5		
Completion of DeLisle Road.....		23 12 0		
Purchase of Ground		49,050 0 0		
Water supply to Kamateepoora Street No. 13.		607 0 0		
Water supply to Public Urinals		1,156 8 3		
Extension of Lighting (with Kerosine)		186 7 0		
Construction of Mazagon Market		23,171 6 5		
Construction of Road between Parel and Dadur Road		384 6 6		
Supply of Drainage Pipes for Stores		6,671 0 5		
Desiccating Machine		12,553 4 6		
Victoria Gardens		3,806 12 8		
Widening the low-level approach to Grant Road Railway Station		4,457 5 0		
Reconstructing and repairing Butchers' and Biggaries' Chawls at Bandora		9,215 5 11		
Reconstruction of Biggaries' Chawl at Boree Bunder		6,000 0 0		
Carried forward...Rs.		1,47,842 3 8	18,06,004 8 0	

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS (including Transfers)

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward.. Rs.				4,30,220 7 5
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and Brought forward .....Rs.			23,16,113 4 2	
POLICE ACCOUNT—				
Police Rate (through Collector)				
For 1871.....	172 7 7			
„ 1872.....	246 6 2			
„ 1873.....	1,724 2 7			
„ 1874.....	17,980 10 5			
„ 1875.....	1,80,616 5 6			
	2,00,740 0 3			
Less—Refunds	170 15 8			
	2,00,569 0 7			
Government Contribution.....	10,000 0 0			
Port Trust do.	10,000 0 0			
		2,20,569 0 7		
Government Contribution towards Police expenses.....		90,000 0 0		
			3,10,569 0 7	
Carried forward...Rs.			26,26,682 4 9	4,30,220 7 5

of the BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY for the Year ending 31st December 1875.

			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and Brought forward	Rs.				18,06,004 8 0	
NEW WORKS—*continued* and Brought forward	Rs.			1,47,842 3 8		
Repairs to Roof of Crawford Market.....				4,995 0 0		
Metalling with composition Stable Yards of Wards Nos. 1 and 2				1,783 15 6		
				1,54,621 3 2		
Add—Charges for 1874 paid in this year ...				28,381 14 9		
					1,83,003 1 11	
Gratuity					1,700 0 0	
Municipal Contribution for the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.....					50,000 0 0	
Profit and Loss on account of Stores—Loss on stores adjusted					22,947 10 7	
POLICE ACCOUNT—						
General Police—						
I. Salary of Commissioner	26,586 4 11					
Less—Receipts	1,446 12 6					
			25,139 8 5			
II. European Land Police.	79,826 7 11					
Less—Receipts	593 8 9					
			79,232 15 2			
III. Native Land Police			1,79,435 9 4			
IV. Native Mounted Police			16,692 7 6			
V. Office Establishment			5,184 0 0			
VI. House Rent	22,826 8 3					
Less—Receipts	222 9 3					
			22,603 15 0			
VII. Secret Service			3,600 0 0			
VIII. Contingencies, Stationery, Printing, &c.			3,796 1 11			
IX. Repairs to Police Chowkies			3,221 8 3			
X. Hire of Horses during Mohurrum			209 0 6			
XI. Lighting Police Chowkies			1,057 2 8			
XII. Cost of Stores			995 0 3			
XIII. Superannuation Fund			2,635 8 7			
XIV. Purchase of Horses for the Mounted Officers			467 0 0			
				3,44,269 13 7		
POLICE HOSPITAL ESTABLISHMENT—						
I. Salary of the Surgeon			4,025 12 11			
II. Hospital Establishment.	1,716 0 0					
Less—Receipts	357 1 0					
			1,358 15 0			
III. Medicines and Surgical Instruments ...			578 15 0			
IV. Contingencies, Stationery, Printing, &c.			86 14 11			
V. Cost of Stores			159 11 11			
VI. Repairs to Police Hospital			1,228 3 0			
VII. Rent			290 0 0			
				7,728 8 9		
STEAM FIRE BRIGADE ESTABLISHMENT—						
I. Establishment.....			12,420 0 0			
II. Repairs to Engines.....			222 12 0			
III. Contingencies for extinguishing Fires.			512 8 0			
IV. Charges for Buggy-hire and Feed of Horses			3,180 6 6			
V. Lighting Fire Engine Shed			141 13 2			
Carried forward...Rs.			16,477 7 8	3,51,998 6 4	20,63,655 4 6	

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS (including Transfers)

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.				4,30,220 7 5
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and Brought forward .....Rs.			26,26,682 4 9	
LIGHTING ACCOUNT—				
Lighting Rate (through Collector)—				
For 1871	172 7 7			
,, 1872	246 6 2			
,, 1873	1,698 5 4			
,, 1874	16,673 7 8			
,, 1875	1,79,429 5 8			
	1,98,220 0 5			
Less—Refund.....	1,588 7 0			
		1,96,631 9 5		
Government Contribution.....		10,000 0 0		
Port Trust do.		10,000 0 0		
			2,16,631 9 5	
				28,43,313 14 2
WATER WORKS ACCOUNT—				
Water Rate (through Collector—				
For 1871	125 9 1			
,, 1872	282 5 10			
,, 1873	1,103 13 1			
,, 1874	55,629 7 7			
,, 1875	2,45,150 4 1			
	3,02,291 7 8			
Less—Refunds	2,397 5 0			
		2,99,894 2 8		
Through Presidency Engineer.....		188 3 0		
		3,00,082 5 8		
Sale of Grass		130 0 0		
			3,00,212 5 8	
Water supply to Shipping			1,411 5 6	
				3,01,623 11 2
Carried forward...Rs.				35,75,158 0 9

of the BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY for the Year ending 31st December 1875.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MUNICIPAL FUND—*continued* and Brought forward..... Rs.			20,63,655 4 6	
POLICE ACCOUNT—*continued* and Brought forward.....Rs.		3,51,998 6 4		
Steam Fire Brigade Establishment—continued and Brought forward .....Rs.	16,477 7 8			
VI. Cost of Stores	785 13 4			
VII. Purchase	400 0 0			
VIII. Rent of Quarters for Engineer	2,400 0 0			
		20,063 5 0		
		3,72,061 11 4		
Add—Charges for 1874 paid in this year ...		921 0 3		
		3,72,982 11 7		
General Superintendence, $\frac{6}{16}$ share	14,237 12 8			
Assessment and Collection charges, $\frac{6}{16}$ share ...	11,660 12 3			
		25,898 8 11		
			3,98,881 4 6	
LIGHTING ACCOUNT—				
LIGHTING CHARGES—				
I. Inspector.....	4,200 0 0			
II. Gas charges	2,41,094 5 9			
IV. Instalment on account of New Mains ...	1,907 7 0			
V. Contingencies 807 14 4				
Less—Receipts 9 0 0				
	798 14 4			
VII. Lighting Port Trust Bunders	4,794 0 0			
		2,52,794 11 1		
Add—Charges for 1874 paid in this year ...		2,371 0 0		
		2,55,165 11 1		
General Superintendence, $\frac{6}{16}$ share	14,237 12 8			
Assessment and Collection charges, $\frac{6}{16}$ share ...	11,660 12 3			
		25,898 8 11		
			2,81,064 4 0	
				27,43,600 13 0
WATER WORKS ACCOUNT—				
Executive Engineer's Department (proportion of)			18,107 0 0	
MAINTENANCE OF VEHAR WATER WORKS—				
I. Establishment—Turncocks, &c.		20,635 2 7		
II. Labourers' Wages	9,656 2 3			
Less—Receipts	2 9 4			
		9,653 8 11		
III. Repairs to Plant.....		1,369 12 0		
IV. Miscellaneous Stores	6,965 3 9			
Less—Receipts	1,522 3 1			
		5,443 0 8		
V. Contingencies...	2,820 13 1			
Less—Receipts	5 0 0			
		2,815 13 1		
VI. Clothing		386 0 0		
VIII. Repairs to Bungalow		1,679 15 9		
X. Repairs to Waste Weir and Channel..		43 4 0		
XI. Water Extension Survey		500 0 0		
			42,526 9 0	
Instalment to Government on account of Vehar Debt			1,75,200 0 0	
Carried forward...Rs.			2,35,833 9 0	27,43,600 13 0

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS (including Transfers)

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.				35,75,158 0 9
ADVANCES—				
Personal Accounts of Municipal Officers—				
Collector	1,165 12 0			
Engineer, Municipal	619 1 4			
Health Officer	503 11 0			
Municipal Commissioner	13,726 0 3			
Police Commissioner	3,34,445 0 0			
Secretary, Town Council	1,541 8 10			
Workshop Superintendent	70 0 0			
Superintendent, Victoria Garden				
Registration of Births and Deaths				
		3,52,071 1 5		
PERSONAL STOCK ACCOUNT—				
Engineer, Water Works	2,842 3 3			
,, Municipal	15,485 15 3			
Health Officer	50,626 8 11			
General Stock	95,018 8 9			
Water Meters	1,840 0 0			
Superintendent of Markets	1,166 12 3			
Unserviceable General Stock	6,399 0 0			
		1,73,379 0 5		
WORKSHOP (Private and Departmental works)—		99,892 8 1		
Departmental works		4,296 5 4		
Private works		26,828 4 2		
Commission on Private works		296 15 10		
			6,56,764 3 3	
DEPOSITS—				
Deposits from Contractors and others		1,26,535 13 2		
Do. on account of works performed for private parties		3,400 0 0		
Do. under Sec. 201 of Act III. of 1872.		114 8 8		
			1,30,050 5 10	
DEBT—				
Sinking Fund				
Annual Contribution of $\frac{1}{20}$ of the Local Loans (Rs. 17,38,000)		86,900 0 0		
Carried forward...Rs.		86,900 0 0	7,86,814 9 1	35,75,158 0 9

of the BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY for the Year ending 31st December 1875.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.				27,43,600 13 0
WATER WORKS ACCOUNT—*continued*				
and Brought forward .....Rs.			2,35,833 9 0	
Interest on the Toolsi Loan, viz.—				
Total amount of Instalments paid		28,864 0 0		
Less—On account of reduction of the principal amount of the Loan		18,333 5 4		
			10,530 10 8	
			2,46,364 3 8	
General Superintendence* ..... $\frac{2}{16}$ share.		14,237 12 8		
Assessment and Collection charges. $\frac{3}{16}$,, ...		17,491 2 5		
			31,728 15 1	
			2,78,093 2 9	
Harbour and Pilotage Board		1,411 5 6		
Toolsi Water Works.....		58,783 1 9		
			60,194 7 3	
ADVANCES—				3,38,287 10 0
Personal Accounts of Municipal Officers—				
Collector.....	1,800 0 0			
Engineer, Municipal	675 0 0			
Health Officer	769 8 6			
Municipal Commissioner	12,176 12 4			
Police Commissioner.....	3,39,834 8 0			
Secretary, Town Council	5,520 6 0			
Workshop Superintendent	396 6 10			
Superintendent, Victoria Garden	9 9 6			
		3,61,182 3 2		
PERSONAL STOCK ACCOUNTS—				
Assessor	15 0 0			
Collector.....	101 2 0			
Chief Accountant	129 2 0			
Secretary, Town Council	29 0 0			
Engineer, Water Works	14,494 6 8			
,, Municipal.....	13,011 3 1			
Municipal Commissioner	132 0 0			
Police Commissioner	1,040 7 0			
Health Officer	8,000 1 8			
Superintendent, Municipal Workshop	70 0 0			
Town and Tobacco Duty Departments	30 7 0			
General Stock	78,629 15 0			
Superintendent of Markets	254 11 4			
		1,15,937 7 9		
WORKSHOP (Private and Departmental Works)—		1,01,948 3 4		
Departmental works		4,298 3 6		
Private works		21,509 4 11		
Commission		339 9 2		
			6,05,214 15 10	
DEPOSITS—				
Deposits from Contractors and others.....		1,28,556 8 0		
Do. on account of works performed for private parties		4,407 1 3		
Do. under Sec. 201 of Act III. of 1872.		45 13 0		
			1,33,009 6 3	
DEBT—				
Government Loan of 15 Lakhs (1869)	1,50,000 0 0			
New do. do. (1872)	75,000 0 0			
	2,25,000 0 0			
Toolsi Loan of 4 Lakhs	18,333 5 4			
		2,43,333 5 4		
Carried forward...Rs.		2,43,333 5 4	7,38,224 6 1	30,81,888 7 0

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS (including Transfers)

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward...Rs.			7,86,814 9 1	35,75,158 0 9
DEBT—*continued* and Brought forward ...Rs.		86,900 0 0		
Interest accrued at the New Bank of Bombay on the Sinking Fund Promissory Notes ...		33,763 2 1		
			1,20,663 2 1	
ASSETS—				
Application Forms for Water Connections...		545 4 0		
Building Certificate Forms		523 0 0		
			1,068 4 0	
				9,08,545 15 2
Total.....Rs.				44,83,703 15 11

SORABJI NAVAROJI COOPER,

Chief Accountant.

of the BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY for the Year ending 31st December 1875.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward...Rs.							7,38,224	6	1	30,81,888	7	0
DEBT—*continued* and Brought forward...Rs.				2,43,333	5	4						
New Bank of Bombay on account of Government Promissory Notes for Sinking Fund and Interest.												
$\frac{1}{20}$ portion of Rs. 17,38,000	86,900	0	0									
Interest accrued on the Sinking Fund.....	33,763	2	1									
				1,20,663	2	1						
							3,63,996	7	5			
ASSETS—												
Building Certificate Forms							496	0	0			
LIABILITIES—												
Moroba Balkrishna and another				540	0	0						
Narayen Sutwaji, Workshop Contractor ...				22	0	0						
							562	0	0			
										11,03,278	13	6
										41,85,167	4	6
Cash Balance on 31st December 1875										2,98,536	11	5
Total.....Rs.										44,83,703	15	11

G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

No.

MUNICIPAL

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

INCOME.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance of Income and Expenditure account up to 31st December 1874			4,29,679 6 2
House Rate (including Rs. 60,000 contributed by Government and Port Trust—Rs. 30,000 each)	5,57,169 5 11		
Less—Refunds	4,431 1 11		
		5,52,738 4 0	
Wheel Tax	2,45,321 6 0		
Less—Refunds	47 8 0		
		2,45,273 14 0	
Liquor Licenses	1,59,030 1 0		
Less—Refunds	50 0 0		
		1,58,980 1 0	
Land Conveyance Licenses		594 6 4	
Town Duties	8,15,188 11 5		
Less—Refunds	1,42,202 1 0		
		6,72,986 10 5	
Tobacco Duty and Licenses		1,45,955 9 0	
Halalcore Cess	1,95,617 2 0		
Less—Refunds	1,401 10 3		
		1,94,215 7 9	
Market Receipts		2,10,637 3 0	
Contribution from Municipal Servants towards Pension, &c. Fund		4,358 1 8	
Tramway Rent		12,108 12 10	
Contribution from Insurance Companies		14,355 0 0	
Miscellaneous Fines		7,964 13 5	
,, Fees		55,228 9 4	
,, Savings		3,750 12 7	
,, Receipts, viz.—			
General Sales Account	1,700 6 10		
Loan Fees	228 0 0		
Sale of Land	2,591 14 2		
On account of Health Department	24,722 0 11		
,, Engineer's ,,	1,603 11 9		
,, Commissioner's ,,	53 0 0		
,, Audit, Account, and Store Department	5 0 0		
,, Collector's Department	260 0 5		
		31,164 2 1	
Public Gardens—			
Victoria Garden	3,563 5 3		
Northbrook Garden	3 0 0		
		3,566 5 3	
Profit on Municipal Workshops		2,226 7 6	
		23,16,104 8 2	
Past years' Assets recovered, viz.:—			
Asiatic Banking Corporation (Final dividend)	2 12 0		
Native General Hospital	6 0 0		
		8 12 0	
Police Account—			
Police Rate	2,20,740 0 3		
Less—Refund	170 15 8		
	2,20,569 0 7		
Government Contribution towards Police Expenses	90,000 0 0	3,10,569 0 7	
Carried forward.....Rs.		26,26,682 4 9	4,29,679 6 2

7.

FUND.

up to 31st December 1875.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
General Superintendence, viz.—				
Town Council and Corporation Establishment ...		43,362 6 0		
Municipal Commissioner's Department		37,978 4 3		
,, Audit, Account, and Store Department.		32,561 11 2		
		1,13,902 5 5		
Proportion of the above charges, viz.—				
Charged to this account at $\frac{1}{16}$ share		71,188 15 5	71,188 15 5	
,, Water Works $\frac{2}{16}$,, ...		14,237 12 8		
,, Police ,, ,, ...		14,237 12 8		
,, Lighting ,, ,, ...		14,237 12 8		
		1,13,902 5 5		
Assessment and Collection Charges—				
Assessor's Establishment.....	47,064 2 11			
Collector's ,, ...	46,221 15 2			
	93,286 2 1			
Proportion of the above charges, viz.—				
Charged to this account at $\frac{9}{16}$ share	52,473 7 2	52,473 7 2		
,, Water Works $\frac{3}{16}$,,	17,491 2 5			
,, Police $\frac{2}{16}$,,	11,660 12 3			
,, Lighting $\frac{2}{16}$,,	11,660 12 3			
	93,286 2 1			
Add—Charges for 1874 paid in this year—				
Collector's Establishment		8 0 0	52,481 7 2	
Public Health Department—				
General Supervision.....		31,682 9 4		
Conservancy Branch	6,00,239 0 9			
Add—Charges for 1872 paid in this year	18 0 0			
,, 1873 ,, ,, ,, ...	36 0 0			
,, 1874 ,, ,, ,, ...	6,713 1 10	6,07,006 2 7		
Registration of Births and Deaths		11,198 4 11		
Cemeteries.....	4,964 2 11			
Add—Charges for 1874 paid in this year	3 5 1	4,967 8 0		
Vaccination		6,336 1 10		
			6,61,190 10 8	
Market and Slaughter-house Establishment		67,186 7 6		
Add—Charges for 1874 paid in this year		14,580 12 10		
			81,767 4 4	
Municipal Engineer's Department.....		71,855 12 6		
Less—Transferred to Water Works Account.....		18,107 0 0		
		53,748 12 6		
Add—Charges for 1874 paid in this year		126 10 0		
			53,875 6 6	
Watering Roads		65,469 3 5		
Add—Charges for 1874 paid in this year		210 0 0		
			65,679 3 5	
Road Repairs			2,78,603 3 9	
Carried forward .....Rs.			12,64,786 3 3	

INCOME—*continued.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward.....Rs.		26,26,682 4 9	4,29,679 6 2
Lighting Account—			
Lighting Rate	2,18,220 0 5		
Less—Refunds	1,588 7 0	2,16,631 9 5	
			28,43,313 14 2
Carried forward.....Rs.			32,72,993 4 4

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward .....Rs.			12,64,786 3 3	
Repairs to Municipal Buildings		3,984 8 10		
Add—Charges for 1874 paid in this year		1,095 6 11	5,079 15 9	
Improvement of Streets		19,800 4 9		
Add—Charges for 1874 paid in this year		4,312 11 0	24,112 15 9	
Drainage—				
Establishment, Drains, &c.	7,524 0 3			
Add—Charges for 1874 paid in this year	659 9 0	8,183 9 3		
Maintenance of Love Grove Pumping Station ...		54,432 4 7		
Do. Worlee & Dharavee Sluices		1,322 10 7	63,938 8 5	
Maintenance of Public Gardens—				
Victoria Garden		15,894 0 3		
Elphinstone Circle Garden	927 12 5			
Add—Charges for 1874 paid in this year	600 0 0	1,527 12 5		
Falkland Road Garden		269 1 7		
Northbrook Garden.....		590 15 9	18,281 14 0	
Liquor License Establishment.....			1,773 6 6	
Tobacco Duty do.			13,860 9 0	
Town Duty do.			27,780 1 10	
Interest on Loans, viz.—				
House Rate Loans	69,750 0 0			
Market Loans	37,530 0 0	1,07,280 0 0		
Government Loan of 15 Lacs.....		42,000 0 0		
New „ „ „.....		43,080 0 0	1,92,360 0 0	
Charges on account of Loans, viz.—				
House Rate Loan		4,687 1 5		
Market Loans		2,270 10 0		
Government Loans		279 0 10	7,236 12 3	
Sinking Fund—				
House Rate Loan ($\frac{1}{20}$ of 11,23,000 Rs.)		56,150 0 0		
Market Loans ($\frac{1}{20}$ of 6,15,000 Rs.)		30,750 0 0	86,900 0 0	
Primary Education			10,000 0 0	
Goculdass Tejpal Hospital			36,000 0 0	
Pensions			6,991 5 2	
Discretional Contingencies			9,842 12 1	
Auditors' Allowance			4,000 0 0	
Rent of Municipal Office			33,060 0 0	
New Works		1,54,621 3 2		
Add—Charges for 1874 paid in this year		28,381 14 9	1,83,003 1 11	
Gratuity			1,700 0 0	
Municipal Contribution for the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales			50,000 0 0	
Profit and Loss on account of Stores—				
Loss on Stores adjusted			22,947 10 7	
Police Account—				
General Police	3,44,269 13 7			
Fire Brigade Establishment.....	20,063 5 0			
Hospital do.	7,728 8 9	3,72,061 11 4		
Add—Charges for 1874 paid in this year		921 0 3		
		3,72,982 11 7		
Assessment and Collection Charges (proportion of).	11,660 12 3			
General Superintendence (proportion of)	14,237 12 8	25,898 8 11	3,98,881 4 6	
Carried forward .....Rs.			24,62,536 9 0	

INCOME—*contd.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward.....Rs.			32,72,993 4 4
Total.....Rs.			32,72,993 4 4

SORABJI NAVAROJI COOPER,

Chief Accountant.

EXPENDITURE—*contd.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward.....Rs.			24,62,536 9 0	
LIGHTING ACCOUNT—				
Lighting Charges	2,52,794 11 1			
Add—Charges for 1874 paid in this year	2,371 0 0			
		2,55,165 11 1		
Assessment and Collection Charges (Proportion of).	11,660 12 3			
General Superintendence (do.).	14,237 12 8			
		25,898 8 11		
			2,81,064 4 0	
				27,43,600 13 0
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE—				
Up to 31st December 1874			4,29,679 6 2	
For 1875			99,713 1 2	
				5,29,392 7 4
Total.....Rs.				32,72,993 4 4

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

No.

MUNICIPAL

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES as at

ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bandora Slaughter-houses			2,34,297 12 8
Workshop and Store Shed			1,49,079 7 1
Girgaum Police Court (share of)			34,000 0 0
Panwell Brick Factory			1,67,758 12 0
New Works Loan Account (on account of Overbridges and Roads)—			
I. Overbridges	1,97,563 0 1		
II. Foras Roads	1,12,418 14 10		
III. Nowrojee Hill Road	57,913 3 0		
		3,67,895 1 11	
New Works Loan Account (on account of Drainage Works)—			
I. Fort Sewers	78,627 4 8		
II. Kamatipoora Drain	1,91,047 8 10		
III. Drain in Phumuswady and Agiary Lane	1,852 12 3		
VI. Branch Sewers, Bellasis Road	7,108 6 1		
		2,78,635 15 10	
New Works Loan Accounts (on account of Markets)—			
Null Bazar Market	1,50,770 1 7		
Fort Market	22,066 7 11		
Bhooleshwur Market	64,780 15 4		
Arthur Crawford Market	11,39,410 11 6		
		13,77,028 4 4	
			20,23,559 6 1
Water Works Fund			4,78,856 0 7
Advances to Municipal Officers—			
Collector	953 6 0		
Engineer	400 0 0		
Health Officer	265 13 6		
Municipal Commissioner	320 0 9		
Police Commissioner	5,389 8 0		
Secretary, Town Council	4,233 2 4		
Superintendent, Victoria Garden	100 0 0		
		11,661 14 7	
Personal Stock Accounts—			
General Stock	3,02,108 13 6		
Water Meters	14,100 0 0		
	3,16,208 13 6		
Assessor	4,916 4 8		
Clerk to the Justices	25 0 0		
Collector	2,895 14 8		
Chief Accountant	3,448 14 5		
Secretary, Town Council	1,713 14 11		
Engineer, Water Works	94,316 6 6		
Do. Municipal	1,32,296 2 10		
Municipal Commissioner	3,155 14 3		
Police Commissioner	56,664 4 6		
Superintendent of Markets	13,711 2 1		
Health Officer	2,70,411 10 11		
Registrar of Births and Deaths	710 0 0		
Superintendent of Workshops	39,499 13 5		
Panwell Brick Works	55,360 1 4		
Town and Tobacco Duty Departments	1,277 15 0		
		9,96,612 5 0	
Private Works		9,932 15 6	
Departmental Works		6 12 2	
Workshop (Private and Departmental Works Outstanding)		15,811 6 0	10,34,025 5 3
Carried forward.....Rs.			41,21,576 11 8

8.

FUND.

31st December 1875.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Loan of 15 Lakhs		15,00,000 0 0	
Less—Paid in 1869	62,500 0 0		
„ from 1870 to 1875, at Rs. 1,50,000 per annum.	9,00,000 0 0		
		9,62,500 0 0	
			5,37,500 0 0
New Government Loan of 15 Lakhs		15,00,000 0 0	
Less—Paid in 1872	56,250 0 0		
„ from 1873 to 1875, at Rs. 75,000 per annum.	2,25,000 0 0		
		2,81,250 0 0	
			12,18,750 0 0
Government on account of Toolsi Loan		4,00,000 0 0	
Less—Paid in 1875		18,333 5 4	
			3,81,666 10 8
Local Debts—			
House Rate Loan		11,23,000 0 0	
Market Loan		6,15,000 0 0	
			17,38,000 0 0
Sinking Fund—			
House Rate Loan	4,25,804 2 8		
Market Loan	2,54,666 10 8		
		6,80,470 13 4	
Interest		1,02,454 7 4	
			7,82,925 4 8
Deposits—			
Deposit Account (of Contractors, &c.)	5,279 10 1		
„ on account of work performed for private parties	6,400 0 0		
„ under Section 201 of Act III. of 1872	78 2 8		
„ on account of Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy's Clock	500 0 0		
		12,257 12 9	
20 Carried forward.....Rs.		12,257 12 9	46,58,841 15 4

ASSETS—*continued.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward.....Rs.			41,21,576 11 8
New Bank of Bombay, Deposit on account of Sir Mungul-dass Nuthoobhoy's Clock			500 0 0
New Bank of Bombay on account of Government Promissory Notes for Sinking Fund and Interest, &c., viz.:—			
Adjusted up to 31st December 1874	6,03,800 11 9		
Do. for 1875	86,900 0 0		
		6,90,700 11 9	
Interest up to 31st December 1874	58,461 6 10		
Further interest up to 31st December 1875	33,763 2 1		
		92,224 8 11	
			7,82,925 4 8
Application forms for Water-connections	90 12 0		
Building Certificate forms	330 0 0		
		420 12 0	
Scott, McClelland, and Co.		2,100 0 0	
			2,520 12 0
Cash Balance—			
In Cash		319 2 9	
In Bank		2,98,217 8 8	
			2,98,536 11 5
Total.....Rs.			52,06,059 7 9

SORABJI NAVAROJI COOPER,

Chief Accountant.

LIABILITIES—*continued.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward.....Rs.		12,257 12 9	46,58,841 15 4
Commission on Private Works		514 4 6	
Sundry Unclaimed Debts—			
For and prior to 1871.....	1,649 5 2		
,, ,, 1872.....	3,403 10 8		
		5,052 15 10	
			17,825 1 1
			46,76,667 0 5
Excess of Assets over Liabilities			5,29,392 7 4
Total.....Rs.			52,06,059 7 9

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

No.

WATER WORKS

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

INCOME.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Water Rate	3,02,291 7 8		
Less—Refunds	2,397 5 0		
		2,99,894 2 8	
Water Rate through Presidency Engineer		188 3 0	
			3,00,082 5 8
Sale of Grass			130 0 0
			3,00,212 5 8
Excess of Expenditure over Income, viz.—			
Up to 31st December 1874		23,575 10 4	
Less—Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1875		22,119 2 11	
			1,456 7 5
Total.....Rs.			3,01,668 13 1

ASSETS AND

ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Water Supply to Shipping, &c.—		
Balance of last year	9,005 2 8	
Less—Receipts	1,411 5 6	
		7,593 13 2
Toolsi Water Works—		
Up to 31st December 1874	4,12,614 7 5	
For 1875	58,783 1 9	
		4,71,397 9 2
		4,78,991 6 4
Excess of Liabilities over Assets		1,456 7 5
Total.....Rs.		4,80,447 13 9

SORABJI NAVAROJI COOPER,
Chief Accountant.

9.

FUNDS.

ACCOUNT UP TO 31ST DECEMBER 1875.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance of Expenditure over Income up to 31st December 1874			23,575 10 4
Establishment (proportion of Engineer's Establishment).		18,107 0 0	
Maintenance of Vehar Water Works		42,526 9 0	
Instalment to Government on account of Vehar Debt....		1,75,200 0 0	
Interest on the Toolsi Loan		10,530 10 8	
		2,46,364 3 8	
Assessment and Collection Charges (proportion of) ...	17,491 2 5		
General Superintendence (do.) ...	14,237 12 8		
		31,728 15 1	
			2,78,093 2 9
Total.....Rs.			3,01,668 13 1

LIABILITIES.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Harbour and Pilotage Board, viz.—		
Balance of last year.....	3,003 2 8	
Less—Paid	1,411 5 6	
		1,591 13 2
Municipal Fund		4,78,856 0 7
Total.....Rs.		4,80,447 13 9

W. G. PEDDER,

Municipal Commissioner.

AUDITORS' SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

ON

ACCOUNT STATEMENTS FOR 1875.

To the SECRETARY, TOWN COUNCIL.

Sir,—In continuation of our Report, dated 20th March last, we have the honour to state, for the information of the Town Council, that we have examined the adjusting and other cross-entries, and compared with the books of the Municipality Appendices 6, 7, 8 and 9, and find they have been correctly extracted from the books.

We have, &c.,

ARDASEER FRAMJI MOOS,
GOVIND BALKRISHNA. } *Auditors.*

Bombay, 7th April 1876.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S REPORT FOR 1875.

No. 1486 of 1876.

To W. G. PEDDER, Esq.,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the accompanying Report of the general working of the Executive Engineer's Department for the year 1875, the Executive Engineer himself being just now busily engaged in work connected with the Tulsi Water Works.

Mr. O. D. Clark having on the 2nd of March resigned his appointment of Deputy Executive Engineer, Mr. M. C. Mackinnon was appointed in his stead on the 23rd of April.

New Works.

The following is a list of all the new works, as well as repairs, undertaken and carried out, either wholly or partly, during the year 1875 :—

List of New Works executed during the year 1875 under the Executive Engineer's Orders.

Nos.	Nature of Works.	Total Sanction.	Actual Cost.	Amount of Saving.	Amount of Excess.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Erecting a new Office for the Tobacco Tax Department.....	3,468 0 0	3,394 0 0	74 0 0	.....	
2	Making improvements in the Victoria Gardens	4,000 0 0	3,806 12 8	193 3 4	.....	
3	Do. thorough repairs to the Kamatheepoora Stables ...	* 6,065 9 10	6,065 9 10	.....	.....	* Rs. 1,565-9-10 taken from the grant for Repairs to Markets and Slaughter-houses.
4	Reconstructing Biggaries' Chawls at Boree Bunder	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	.....	.....	
5	Do. and repairing Butchers' & Biggaries' Chawls at Bandora	* 9,215 0 0	9,215 5 11	.....	.....	* Rs. 3,215-5-11 do. do.
6	Repairs, &c. to the roof of the Arthur Crawford Markets ...	6,000 0 0	4,995 0 0	1,005 0 0	.....	
7	Metalling with the composition of tar, &c. the Stable-yards of Wards Nos. 1 and 2	* 1,783 15 6	1,783 15 6	.....	.....	* Rs. 183-15-6 do. do.
8	Erecting a new Bungalow, &c. for the Keeper of the Cattle Pound	6,500 0 0	6,175 4 10	323 11 2	.....	
9	Surface Drainage near Juggonath Sunkersett's house.....	3,500 0 0	3,496 10 2	3 5 10	.....	
10	Erecting Sepoys' Chawl at Vehar Lake, and repairs to the Waste Weir.....	11,302 5 1	11,302 5 1	.....	.....	
11	Completing the unfinished portion of the DeLisle Road ...	8,794 0 0	7,609 15 2	1,184 0 10	.....	
12	Laying new Night-soil Pipes at Carnac Bunder	12,885 0 0	12,231 4 10	654 0 0	.....	
13	Lighting (additional) with Gas and Kerosine Oil.....	18,000 0 0	6,192 2 0	11,807 13 3	.....	
14	Covering the two Wells in Girgaum Back Road	2,393 0 0	2,054 0 0	339 0 0	.....	
15	Constructing Wall on Churney Road.....	1,900 0 0	1,851 0 0	49 0 0	.....	

16	Constructing Drain in Churney Boyd Road	4,648	0	0	4,646	0	0	2	0	0	.....	
17	Do. and covering open Drain in front of Municipal Chawls in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street	1,504	0	0	1,379	0	0	105	0	0	.....	
18	Do. covered Drain from Jewish Burial-ground at Bellasis and Clare Roads	543	0	0	536	0	0	7	0	0	.....	
19	Extending Wall in Northbrook Garden	1,525	0	0	865	0	0	660	0	0	.....	
20	Painting Railing, House, &c., in the Victoria Gardens	1,800	0	0	383	0	0	1,417	0	0	.....	
21	Constructing Drain in Eldon Road, Fort	3,665	0	0	3,657	0	0	8	0	0	.....	Recovered from house-owners.
22	Making Connections from houses in Churney Road	.....			1,634	0	0	.....			.....	
23	Water Extension to Kamatheepora 13th Street	750	0	0	607	0	0	143	0	0	.....	
24	Ditto Public Urinals	1,528	0	0	1,156	8	3	371	7	9	.....	
25	Low-level Approaches at Grant Road	4,796	0	0	4,457	5	0	338	11	0	.....	
26	Erecting new Sheep Pen and Shed, and converting Municipal Godown into Residence	.....			*3,381	14	4	.....			.....	* Amount taken from the grant for Repairs to Markets and Slaughter-houses.
	Total...	1,22,565	13	11	1,08,876	1	7	18,685	5	2	.....	
	Works in Progress.											
27	The Pedder Markets	32,556	0	0	.....			.....			.....	
28	Constructing Road from Sooparee Baugh Road to Parell Railway Station	5,244	0	0	.....			.....			.....	
29	Steam Pumping Engine at Carnac Bunder	45,800	0	0	.....			.....			.....	
30	Erecting new Cages for wild beasts in the Victoria Gardens	2,088	0	0	.....			.....			.....	
31	The Dessicating Machine	15,000	0	0	.....			.....			.....	
	Total...	1,00,600	0	0	.....			.....			.....	

Nos.	Nature of Works.	Total Sanction.	Actual Cost.	Amount of Saving.	Amount of Excess.	Remarks.
	ANNUAL REPAIRS.					
	Health Department.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
32	Stable at Girgaum	.....	.....	.....	.....	
33	Do. at Mahim	.....	.....	.....	.....	
34	Do. at Boree Bunder	.....	.....	.....	.....	
35	Chawl at Boree Bunder	.....	.....	.....	.....	
36	Chawls at Colaba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
37	Chawl at do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
38	Chawl at Kamatheepoora	.....	.....	.....	.....	
39	Do. (another) at do.	2,970 0 0	5,344 0 2	.....	.....	Amount of excess taken from the grant for Repairs to Public Markets.
40	Do. at Cursetjee Sooklajee Street	.....	.....	.....	.....	
41	Do. at Moody Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	
42	Do. at Coorla	.....	.....	.....	.....	
43	Night-soil Depôts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
44	Urinaries and Latrines	.....	.....	.....	.....	
45	Stable at Mookoond Goojur Street	.....	.....	.....	.....	
46	Covering over the Gutter of the Boree Bunder Stable	.....	.....	.....	.....	
47	Petty Repairs doneby this Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	

	Public Markets.									
48	Fort Market	.....			.....		.....		.....	
49	Pork Market at Sonapoor	.....			.....		.....		.....	
50	Crawford Market	.....			.....		.....		.....	
51	Nul Bazaar Vegetable Market	.....			.....		.....		.....	
52	Do. Fish and Mutton Market	.....			.....		.....		.....	
53	Bhooleshwar Market	22,000	0	0	6,342	6	7	.....	.....	
54	New Latrine Valves and Stalls repairing in Arthur Crawford Market	.....			.....			.....	.....	
55	Lemonade and Soda-water Stall in Arthur Crawford Market	.....			.....			.....	.....	
56	Making some new and repairing old Benches in Fish and Mutton Markets	.....			.....			.....	.....	
57	Fixing panes of glass in the shops of Arthur Crawford Markets	.....			.....			.....	.....	
	Slaughter-houses.									
58	Bandora Slaughter-houses	.....			.....			.....	.....	
59	Bungalow	.....			.....			.....	.....	
60	Commissariat Chawls	.....			.....			.....	.....	
61	Meat Siding Sheds at Boree Bunder, and Chawl	.....			1,812	1	3	.....	.....	
62	Iron Gate	.....			.....			.....	.....	
63	Water-pipe Extension from Cow Slaughter-houses to the Cow-pen	.....			.....			.....	.....	
		24,970	0	0	13,498	8	0	.....	.....	

Nos.	Nature of Works.	Total Sanction.	Actual Cost.	Amount of Saving.	Amount of Excess.	Remarks.
	Police Department.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	Brought forward...Rs	24,970 0 0	13,498 8 0	.....	.....	
64	Wooden Police Chowkey at Middle Colaba	.....	.....	.....	.....	
65	Do. do. at Grant Buildings	.....	.....	.....	.....	
66	Do. do. near Custom House	.....	.....	.....	.....	
67	Chowkey at Bazaar Gate	.....	.....	.....	.....	
68	Wooden Police Chowkey at Crawford Market.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
69	Do. do. near Queen's Road	.....	.....	.....	.....	
70	Police Chowkey and Quarters at Piquet Road	.....	.....	.....	.....	
71	Chowkey at Syed Abdool Rahimon Street	.....	.....	.....	.....	
72	Do. at Bhundarwada No. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
73	Do. at Nowrojee Hill, near Oomercary	.....	.....	.....	.....	
74	Mazagon Police Office and Quarters	.....	.....	.....	.....	
75	Do. Police Dwelling-house and Sowars' Stable	.....	.....	.....	.....	
76	Police Chowkey at Mazagon, Matharpacady.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
77	Chowkey near the Portuguese Church, Mazagon	.....	.....	.....	.....	
78	Do. at Duncan Road	.....	.....	.....	.....	
79	Police Chowkey at the Two Tanks	.....	.....	.....	.....	

80	Do.	at Erskine Road	.....		.....		.....	.....
81	Do.	at Kajee Moholla	.....		.....		.....	.....
82	Moombadavee Chowkey and Quarters		.....		.....		.....	.....
83	Chowkey at Musjid Bunder		.....		.....		.....	.....
84	Do.	at Chinchpoogly, Parell Road	.....		.....		.....	.....
85	Wooden Police Chowkey at Byculla		.....		.....		.....	.....
86	Do.	do. at Malabar Hill	.....		.....		.....	.....
87	Do.	do. at Koombharwada	.....		.....		.....	.....
88	Chowkey at Obelisk Road		.....		.....		.....	.....
89	Wooden Chowkey at Tank Bunder		8,000	0	0	4,604	4	5	.....	.....
90	Do.	at Matoonga	.....		.....		.....	.....
91	Do.	at Sewree	.....		.....		.....	.....
92	Police Chowkey at Sion		.....		.....		.....	.....
93	Wooden Chowkey at Worlee		.....		.....		.....	.....
94	Police Chowkey at Mahaluxmee		.....		.....		.....	.....
95	Do.	at Tardeo	.....		.....		.....	.....
96	Do.	at Falkland Road	.....		.....		.....	.....
97	Do.	at Gowalia Tank	.....		.....		.....	.....
98	Police Office Chowkey and Quarters at Girgaum		.....		.....		.....	.....
99	Do.	at Thakurdwar, Breach Candy	.....		.....		.....	.....
			32,970	0	0	18,102	12	5		

No.	Nature of Works.	Total Sanction.	Actual Cost.	Amount of Saving.	Amount of Excess.	Remarks.
	Police Department—continued.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	Brought forward...	32,970 0 0	18,102 12 5	.....	.....	
100	Wooden Police Chowkey at Dhobee Tank	.....	.....	.....	.....	
101	Police Chowkey at Khetwady 15th Lane	.....	.....	.....	.....	
102	Do. at Mahim	.....	.....	.....	.....	
103	Mahim Police Office and Quarters	.....	.....	.....	.....	
104	Oomburkharee Police Chowkey and Lock-up	.....	.....	.....	.....	
105	Mazagon Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	
106	Fire Engine Station at Mandvee	.....	.....	.....	.....	
107	Do. do. Khuduck	.....	.....	.....	.....	
108	Do. do. Duncan Road	.....	.....	.....	.....	
109	Fire Engine Station at Mazagon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
110	Re-whitewashing (outside only) all the Chowkies	.....	.....	.....	.....	
111	Making new Steps in the Girgaum Police Court	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Buildings in charge of the Municipal Engineer.					
112	Love Grove Sluice Pumping Station and Sluice House	.....	.....	.....	.....	
113	Worlee Sluices	.....	.....	.....	.....	
114	Dharavee Sluices	.....	.....	.....	.....	

115	Vellard	.....	.....	.....	.....
116	Falkland Road Dhurumsalla	.....	.....	.....	.....
117	Repairs to the Chowkey of the Inspectors in charge of Mandvee and Oomburkharee District.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
118	Do. to the Chowkey at Sheppard Road	.....	.....	.....	.....
119	Do. to Chowkeys and Stables of Nos. 3 and 5 District Inspectors	9,240 0 0	6,379 8 0	.....	.....
120	Photometer House at Parell				
121	Mr. Pyne's Chowkey	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	Chief Inspector's Chowkey	.....	.....	.....	.....
123	Inspector's Chowkey at Boree Bunder	.....	.....	.....	.....
124	Repairs to two Tanks	.....	.....	.....	.....
125.	Chief Inspector's Chowkey at Elphinstone Circle Garden ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
126	Jowlee Shed in the Elphinstone Circle Garden	.....	.....	.....	.....
127	Constructing Jowlee Shed at Clerk Road for the Gas Inspector's Sepoy	.....	.....	.....	.....
128	Repairs to the Municipal Office Buildings, and painting ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
129	Jowlee Shed in the Northbrook Gardens	.....	.....	.....	.....
130	Chinchpoogly Chowkey of the Inspector No. 6 District.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
131	Repairs done to the Chowkey and Bungalow at the Vehar Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....
132	Repairing the Bungalow & Chimney at Panwell	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	42,210 0 0	24,482 4 5		

From the above the amount sanctioned, as well as that actually expended, will be seen.

No. 1. Erection of a new Office for the Tobacco Tax Department.—This work was absolutely necessary, owing to there being no building suitable for the purpose.

No. 2. Improvements in Victoria Gardens.—Great improvements have been effected in these gardens. The work was taken in hand at the commencement of the monsoon, and was finished in October.

The whole of the boundary walls and fencing, with the exception of about 220 feet at the west corner near the Victoria Road, was completed, and this small portion being in hand will soon be finished also. Government has walled in that part belonging to it near the Museum, so that now the garden, with the exception already mentioned, is completely enclosed with a fence composed of iron railings, walling, and lattice-work, while a portion is bounded by water. In rear of the front railings a grass bank was made, and between the two entrance gates a lawn laid out, with a circular fountain in the centre. The low-lying portion situated at the south of the gardens, which was formerly little better than jungle, was also taken in hand, and filled in with town sweepings, and the small stream of dirty water dammed up to such a height as to permit the water to extend back a considerable distance.

This was taken advantage of to form miniature lakes and islands, as also canals, over which three rustic bridges were thrown. The ground was then laid out into winding walks bordered with shrubs and flowers, raised terraces approached by flights of steps, a badminton court, and two other lawns. Many new flowers, shrubs, and beautiful ferns were planted.

The walks formerly existing were trimmed and put into order, the sides being lined with flowers. Raised banks of flowers were made in the circle in the main promenade, and many new rustic seats erected,—in fact the whole garden was put into good order. A handsome set of cages for wild beasts were also erected, which will, I think, form an attraction to the public. The further improvements of a new bandstand, a deer-park, a bear-pit, an aviary, a new carriage drive and road, are progressing, and I have hopes that they will very shortly be completed. During the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to this city the gardens were illuminated on two occasions with great effect. The walks were lined on each side with oil-lights, and from nearly every branch was suspended a coloured Chinese lantern. The piece of water was arched over at intervals with lights, and the rustic bridges were also well illuminated.

Nos. 4 and 5. These were works of necessity, owing to the chawls having become beyond ordinary repairs.

No. 6. In consequence of the numerous complaints received from the salesmen of Crawford Markets in the monsoon of 1874, of their goods being damaged through the rain penetrating the roof, the work of caulking

with tar the joints of the corrugated iron was undertaken, at a large outlay, and with most satisfactory results.

No. 7. The stable-yard of Health Department Wards Nos. 1 and 2 was metalled and relaid with composition, so that all water can now easily drain off. This I consider a great improvement.

No. 10. A new Sepoys' Chawl, containing four rooms, was erected at Vehar Lake, in addition to the former accommodation there. Also new works to ensure the safety of the waste weir were undertaken. 64 feet from the tail of the outside slope of the waste weir a counterfort wall was built, and the space between it and the weir, which had been swept away by the overflow of water, was filled in with dry rubble, hand-packed, the upper surface being pitched with khankies set in Portland cement. The two walls of the outfall were also extended so as to terminate with the counterfort wall. Difficulties were met with in founding the wall, and it had to be built much deeper than was originally intended. I consider that now the safety of the waste weir has been secured for many years to come.

No. 11. A description of this work is given further on in my Report.

No. 12. The night-soil pipe at Carnac Bunder having become completely choked up, and as the steam fire-engines were unequal to the task of flushing it, the taking up of a portion for examination became absolutely necessary: consequently the length immediately below the Port Trust sewer was taken up, and found to be choked with an accumulation of sand and other matter. It was also most unevenly laid, being out of grade and not following a straight line. A few more pipes being taken up, the stoppage appeared worse, and the pipe was here found to be very nearly completely blocked up,—in fact only about one-eighth of its sectional area was available for the discharge of the night-soil. It then became evident that the pipe would have to be lifted until the stoppage became so light as to enable the fire-engine to have some material effect. But unfortunately no diminution in the amount of sand, &c. was experienced, so that the whole of the pipe, with the exception of 90 feet in length from the Bunder face, had to be taken up, cleaned, and properly laid to an even gradient and in a straight line: the last few lengths of the pipe were cleaned by passing chains to and fro through them. I ascribe the cause of the blocking up to the unevenness of the line of pipe, together with the fact of so much sand being found in the night-soil, and the pipe not being sufficiently flushed. The excrement, being of less specific gravity than the sand, passed off into the sea; while the sand, finding a lodgment in the equalities of the pipe, remained behind, and accumulated in bulk until the pipe was completely blocked. Much extra expense and loss of time was experienced on account of the monsoon. The trench for the pipe being very deep, it was necessary to shore up the sides, which even then were constantly falling in, through the rain loosening the sand.

Advantage was taken of the trench thus opened up for the purpose of cleaning the 14″ night-soil pipe, to lay the 6″ sea-water service pipe for the new pumping engine which is being erected at Carnac Bunder Depôt.

No. 19. The Desiccating Machine.—Owing to the loss, during the unloading of the ship, of a part of the desiccating machine, it has not yet been put up.

No. 27. The Pedder Markets at Mazagon have nearly been completed.

No. 29. The Steam Pumping Engine at Carnac Bunder.—The masonry for the bed of the machinery and arrangement of pipes for night-soil, fresh and sea water was completed, and the walls of the engine-house commenced. The Depôt itself has been built of rubble stone and covered with a corrugated iron roof, which will no doubt be a great improvement on the old structure. The engine and boilers are in progress of erection, and I expect to see it at work at an early date.

Building Department.

In reviewing the work of this Department during the past year, I am glad to be able to report favourably upon it, although it is open to considerable improvement. This, however, cannot be effected until the Bye-Laws which are now under your consideration are sanctioned, and the sections of the present Act clearly revised, so as to leave no cause for doubting the powers vested in you. I refer principally to Sections 165, 166, and 167, the first clauses of which are only similar to those of Act II. of 1865, and have always until now been considered to refer to the rebuilding of houses. However, a case in point having lately been sent to the Solicitors for opinion, and by them submitted to the leading counsel in Bombay, it appears that these sections of the Act simply refer to the erection of new buildings built on entirely new foundations and site; therefore they give the Municipality control only over the ten or a dozen so built, and provide no power whatever over the 400 to 500 houses which are annually rebuilt within the city.

I would also bring to your notice that rules for regulating the thickness of walls and dimensions of timber of buildings, having been arranged according to certain fixed classes, have been printed on the building applications, yet these cannot be enforced until they are sanctioned as bye-laws.

There have been several cases during the past year in which the sanctioned plans of this department have been deviated from, and all rules and regulations ignored, owing to our not being empowered by the law to interfere.

There is also no provision under the present Act for the improvement of certain parts of the Native Town which are in great need of your attention. I allude to the removal of encroachments, projections, and the setting back of houses for road improvement, in private streets. At present if you should desire to interfere in any of the foregoing cases, it would be necessary, under the provisions of the present Act, first to declare such street to be public; but this would involve the construction of sewers for the drainage of the street; as also keeping in thorough repair, for ever, the roadway, at a large outlay from the Municipal fund. Two cases in point occurred during the year just passed.

The first was that of Khundoojee Gunnoba, who encroached upon the private passage called Telli Gully, in Wittulwady, by projecting a verandah from his house, No. 63, to the extent of three feet, thereby contracting the passage to a most inconvenient degree. The case was taken up to the Police Court, but the Magistrate decided that the Commissioner had no power under the Act, so the encroachment remains to the present day.

The second case is that in which a householder in a narrow lane leading off Agiary Lane projected a *rewas* from his house so as to extend to within a few feet from the opposite property; but, as the lane was private, this department was unable to interfere more than by requesting the owner to desist from carrying out his intentions.

The number of applications for permission to build and rebuild amounted to 549, out of which 401 were sanctioned, while the remaining 148 were refused on sanitary and other grounds.

Permission for the reparation of 197 houses was granted. 568 notices for pulling down ruinous houses and portions of houses, and 156 notices requiring the carrying out of repairs, were issued.

539 orders were issued to the Chief Inspector for the removal of houses in whole or in part. 185 of these were carried out by him, while no action was taken in the remaining 354 cases, as the owners themselves complied with the requirements of this department.

As regards dangerous houses coming under Section 200 of the Act, the most important, resulting in loss of life, were the three following cases:—

I. The sudden giving way of the second floor of house No. 34 in Don Tar 3rd Row, which resulted in the deaths of five little children. The facts of this case are as follows:—

In the month of April last a meeting of the Khoja community, over which H. H. Aga Khan presided, was convened in a room, measuring 20′ × 20″, on the second floor of the above-named house. As soon as the meeting, which was a crowded one, was concluded, and H. H. Aga Khan had left the apartment, the centre beam supporting the flooring suddenly gave way (owing to the commotion caused by the people), and carried with it a portion of the side walls, the *débris* of which smothered the children on the floor below.

On examination of this beam, the end which was built into the wall was found to be completely decayed, the centre portion being perfectly sound. Previous to the accident no signs of failure had made their appearance, so that it was impossible for the Building Department to discover the insecureness of the floor.

I would, however, point out that had an air-space been left around the end of the beam it would have prevented decay to a very great extent. Provision to meet this difficulty has been made in the proposed Bye-Laws.

II.—In July last an accident, by which one man lost his life, happened in Punchayetwady Lane. A large oblong-shaped well in rear of the property of

Lalmonjee Maharaj had been in part covered over by beams and cross planking, upon which was placed masonry chips and earth to a depth of about 2' 6". This served for the foundation of an *oatla*, upon which at the time of the accident two men were sitting, who were both, on the beams giving way, precipitated into the water. One was rescued almost immediately, but the other when he was discovered was found to be quite dead.

On visiting the place I found that the beams supporting the *oatla* had, through age and extreme damp, quite decayed, as also was the rest of the structure which still remained, and in order to prevent further accident it was pulled down by this Department.

III. The next case, which also resulted in the loss of one life, was occasioned by the falling of a wall rendered insecure by the severe fire which lately occurred in Ghogary Moholla.

The following is a list of notices issued by the Building Department during the year:—

List of Notices.

Removing inflammable materials	1,078
Pulling down ruinous houses	568
Repairing houses	156
Forwarding plans	284
Building privies without permission	107
Fencing and closing wells	16
Removing old projections	26
Ditto new ditto	273
Ditto projections of double doors, &c.	36
Payment of fees	347
Metalling and levelling streets	328
Connecting drains	16
Cutting and trimming trees	68
Providing troughs and pipes	65
Removal or pulling-down orders	523
24 hours' notice of entry of houses	523

The number of summonses issued during the year for offences committed under the Act was 1,168, out of which 1,047 were withdrawn on the cause of summons being removed or discontinued. The remaining 121 cases were prosecuted, out of which 118 convictions were obtained, three cases only being dismissed,—the ratio of acquittals in cases tried being, therefore, at the rate of 2½ per cent. The total amount received in fines inflicted by the Magistrates during the year amounted to Rs. 533-6-0, being 50 per cent. less than the sum recovered during the previous year. I would therefore explain how this great difference occurs. It must arise from one of two causes,—either the want of energy on the part of the Inspectors in reporting cases of infringement of the provisions of the Act, or that the nature of the

cases taken up to the Police Courts were of such a character as to come within the lesser penalties imposed by the Act.

The latter is in my opinion certainly the reason for the diminution in the amount of the fines. The sections of the Act under which heavy fines are generally inflicted are Nos. 182 and 196. Action taken under the former section depends wholly on the wishes of the Health Officer, whose cases were considerably less in number than in former years. Action under the latter section has been for the past three or four years so rigidly carried out, and such heavy fines have been inflicted by the Magistrates, that for a person to project a *rewas* or gallery from his property on the public road without the Municipal Commissioner's permission, and to dispute the payment of the fee, is now of very rare occurrence.

The total income of the Building Department from fees is as follows :—

Building certificates	Rs.	585	0	0
Scaffolding	„	4,768	1	2
Cleaning drains	„	277	0	0
Covering gutters	„	228	8	0
Opening roads for water-pipes	„	6,085	0	0
Ditto footpaths	„	50	0	0
Projecting galleries	„	515	8	1
Ditto *rewas*	„	1,263	7	2
Ditto weather-frames	„	862	1	10
Total...	Rs.	14,634	10	3

Improvements of Streets.

The amount granted for this purpose in the Budget was Rs. 25,000, of which the sum of Rs. 19,114-9-11 was expended, and during the year several very important pieces of land were taken up under the provisions of Section 163 of the Act.

Statement C shows the locality and area of each plot, while Statement D shows those cases in which compensation, according to the rates approved of by the Town Council, has been paid. Statement E is a list of sales during the year, of plots of ground belonging to the Corporation, to private parties.

A.

STATEMENT showing the Ground required under Section 163 of the Municipal Act III. of 1872, the taking up of which was sanctioned by the Town Council during the year 1875 :—

Nos.	Names.	Locality.	Area, in sq. yds.
1	Ootumbai, widow of Lalloobhoy Ghellabhoy.	Old Hanooman Lane	4·72
2	M. Gomes	Portuguese Church Street, Bhooleshwur.	23·88
3	Abdool Ameen	Syed Abdool Rahimon Street	9·39
4	Mahadew Yeshwant	Falkland Road and 1st Carpenter St.	46·61
5	Dadoba Pootlajee	Gaumdevy Road	7·50
6	Memon Hajee Esmael Cassum	Shaik Ally Junjeerker Street	14·62
7	Leladhur Waljee	Jugjeevun Keeka Street	19·83
8	Peerozbai, daughter of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.	Meadow Street	56·19
9	Hurry Trimbuck	Bhundaree Street	7·51
10	Abdoola bin Peer Bux	Tembker Street	5·68
11	Cassum Ally	New Memon Moholla	8·00
12	Hajee Aib Hajee Beg Mahomed	Nagdevy Road	8·00
13	Bhai Ramchunder	Breach Candy or Girgaum Road	88·05
14	Sonee Paroo Oomersey	Musjid Bunder Cross Road	12·18
15	Ameen Sahebally Saheb and Vulludut Hoossen Saheb Kulsaker.	Lawrence de Lima Street	28·00
16	Abdool Hoossein Rahimtoola	Shaik Boodun Cumodant Street	1·16
17	Kustoor Crustna	Dadysett Agiary Lane	9·77
18	Nowrojee Ruttonjee Cooper	Lawrence de Lima Street	75·50
19	Damodhur Madhowjee	Jugjeevun Keeka Street	24·27
20	Succaram Wittoba	Dongree Tuntunpoora Street	18·09
21	Pestonjee Rustomjee	Breach Candy Road	23·55
22	Loochoobai, wife of Lingoo Pootlajee	Kamatheepoora 7th Street	1·00
23	Soonabai	Breach Candy Road	10·00
24	John Barretto	Cavel Street	6·83
25	Nathoobai, daughter of the late Honourable J. Sunkersett.	Breach Candy Road	38·50
26	C. Tyebjee	Forbes Street	22·14
27	Cowasjee Sorabjee Botala	Kamatheepoora Bazar Road	10·56

Nos.	Names.	Locality.	Area in sq. yds.
28	Hurrivullubdass Culliandass.....	New Hanooman Lane	73·31
29	Bhai Pandoorung	Kalbadevy Road and Colbhat 3rd Lane.	15·11
30	Bhickibai, wife of Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy.	Church Gate Street	3·77
31	Awabai, widow of Kursetjee Byramjee Polishwalla.	Do.	3·62
32	D. Antone	Breach Candy Road	199·11
33	Errapa Lingoo	Kamatheepoora 11th Street	1·21
34	Luxumeebai, wife of Wamonjee Bapoojee Bawa.	Do. 13th Street	2·22
35	Kurradee Lingoo and Nursingoo Syeboo Vudnalla.	Do. Bazar Road.....	13·22
36	Vussonjee Dossa	Chowpatty Road	12·65
37	Nowrojee Ruttonjee Cooper	Lawrence de Lima Street.....	7·70
38	Bhugwan Gunesh	New Memonwada Street	4 40
39	Motichund Suntookchund.....	Parell Road, near Poydowny.....	16·00
40	Jeewa Essub	Tembker Street	6 54
41	Ramchunder Succaram	Moogbhat Lane	26·27
42	Shaik Husson Rogay.....	Beebee Jan Cross Row	14·86
43	Shree Bhugwant Pursadjee Maharaj Raghoo Veerjee Maharaj.	Jugjeevun Keeka Street	9·66
44	Ruttonjee Maneckjee.....	Trinity Chapel Street	23·96
45	Fuzloodin Mahomed Salley	New Cazee Street	1·00
46	Nuzzer Ally bin Goolam Surman...	Shaik Boorun Cumodant Street ...	5·64
47	Noor Mahomed Hajee Majoola	Bhendy Bazar or Parell Road	1·23
48	Khutree Hajee Ebrahim Oosman...	Syed Abdool Rahimon Street	2·83
49	Jaffer Esmaeljee.....	Balloo Sarung Street.....	6·80
50	Mowjee Madhowjee	Khoja Street	5·41
51	Joosub Rahimtoola	Chinch Bunder 1st Row and Don Tar 3rd Row.	14·98
52	Tribhowun Doolubdass	Bhoewada 2nd Street, Bhooleshwur.	3·62
53	Zoorun Chaya Nackwa	Chinch Bunder 3rd Row	5·27
54	Aba Buraya	Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street	6·44
55	Dadabhoy Sorabjee Mehta	Khetwady 7th Street	38 35
56	Dhondeeraj Venayeck Bevelker ...	Girgaum Back Road	651·14
57	Thackersey Narayenjee.....	Bazar Gate Street	4·33
58	Sorabjee Hormusjee and Sons.....	Hornby Row	31·05
			1,788·23

B.

Statement showing the Compensation paid during the year 1875 for Land taken up for Street Improvement.

Nos.	Names.	Locality.	Area.	Amount.		
			Sq. Yds.	Rs.	a.	p
1	Fuzloodin bin Shaik Oosman Kirkera.	Goolam Mohideen Subedar Street.	6·60	79	3	2
2	Khemjee Luckmidass, Dossa Moorarjee, and Moteeram.	Bhundarwada Street	11·58	289	8	0
3	Shreedhur Mullar Josey	Girgaum Back Road	13·43	134	4	9
4	Hon'ble Mahomedally Rogay ...	Churney Road	331·55	3,812	13	1
5	Shaik Hoossein bin Hajee Bhownugree and Ameenabai.	Oomburkharee	1·65	8	12	0
6	Mulkoo Syeboo.....	Kamatheepoora 14th Street...	1·24	6	3	2
7	Pestonjee Heerjeebhoy Cooper.	Khetwady Main Road	35·62	427	8	0
8	Gursetjee Furdoonjee, Trustee to Dowager Lady Jamsetjee.	Meadow Street	56·19	3,371	6	4
9	Ballabai, widow of Syeboo Chennoo.	Kamatheepoora 6th Lane.....	1·75	8	12	0
10	A. M. Mascarenhas	Moozawur Pacady 1st Lane...	11·86	83	0	0
11	Ootumbai, widow of Lalloobhoy Gellabhoy.	Old Hanooman Lane.....	4·72	165	3	2
12	Apaya Venkaya.....	Bhundarwada, near Koombartookda.	3·47	34	11	2
13	Kustoor Krishna and Peter Khanger.	Dadysett Agiary Lane	9·77	97	11	2
13	Peeroo Dossa	Old Cazee Street	6·87	137	6	4
15	Vussonjee Dossa	Chowpatty Road	12·65	88	8	9
16	Mahadew Yeshwant.....	Falkland Road 1st Carpenter Street.	46·61	699	2	4
17	Eduljee Adurjee Homejee	Oomburkharee Sewer Road...	35·41	696	14	0
18	Cooverbai, Dinbai, &c.	Girgaum Back Road.....	589·35	7,072	3	2
19	M. Gomes	Portuguese Church Street ...	23·88	238	12	9
20	Hurbum Nursey and Kessowjee Naique.	Chinch Bunder 1st Street ...	67·38	1,306	9	7
21	Messrs. Nanabhoy and Pandoorung Hurrichund.	DeLisle Road	166·66	119	12	3
22	Mahadoorao Dinanath	Ditto	328·77	236	3	9
			1,767·01	19,114	9	11

C.

Statement of Ground Sold during the year 1875.

Nos.	Names of Purchasers.	Locality.	Rate per Sq. yard.	Area.	Amount.	Remarks.
			Sq. Yds.	Sq. yds.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Allybhoy Luckmonjee	Balloo Dr. Street	20	2·50	43 9 7	
2	Hajee Vydeena Ebrahim	Don Tar 1st Row	40	1·38	55 3 0	
3	Jamsetjee Hormusjee Maistry	DeLisle Road	...	15,626¼	2,100 0 0	This was a deep tank.
4	E. S. R. David	Bellasis Junction Road	15	142⅔	.....	Not paid.
5	Jafferjee Tyebjee	Falkland Road	10	44·66	.....	Do.
6	Jadhowjee Raghowjee	Ditto	10	38·66	.....	Do.
7	Yenkoo Mooshajee	Kamatheepoora 5th Street	10	27·41	274 1 7	
8	Jadhowjee Raghowjee	Falkland Road	10	61·22	.....	
9	Dr. Maneckjee Auderjee	Mazagon	...	...	.....	
10	Purshotum Khetsee	Kamatheepoora 2nd Street	10	2·24	.....	

I have to add, with regard to the business of this Department, that 5,402 letters were received, and 5,621 despatched, during the past year.

Road Department.

The amount sanctioned in the Budget was Rs. 2,80,000, of which Rs. 10,400 were apportioned to road-scraping, and Rs. 20,000 were deducted for the rebate allowed to the Port Trust, leaving an available grant of Rs. 2,49,600. With the exception of about Rs. 900 the whole of this sum was expended.

The contract rates, compared with those of 1874, were as follows :—

	1874.	1875.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Metal, per brass	6 12 0	6 8 0
Sandstone, per brass	6 12 0	6 8 0
Carts and Bullocks, per diem.....	1 3 6	1 2 6
Bullocks, per diem	1 0 0	0 15 0

The work of this Department has consisted mainly in keeping in good repair the existing thoroughfares, as no new roads were taken over during the past year.

The area of road repaired equals 789,750 square yards, at a cost of about 5 annas 2 pies per yard, being at the rate of 8 pies per yard less than last year.

That portion of DeLisle Road, including a double culvert, which remained unfinished at the end of the year 1874, was during the past year finished and opened for traffic ; and a road connecting that road with the Supari Bagh Road, having two culverts, was commenced in the month of June last, and would have been completed by this time but for the delay occasioned in our not receiving sanction from the G. I. P. Railway authorities for passing over their track.

A number of new footpaths have been made in various parts of the city.

All repairs to the roads and footpaths have been carried on in the usual manner. No composition was used for the roadways.

The Tramway Company having obtained your permission for the extension of their line as far as Byculla Bridge, it became necessary to make the following alterations. In the Parell Road from Pydhoni to Baboola Tank Road up to Erskine Road the covers of the side drains on one side of the road were renewed and were raised about eight inches, while on the other the water table was raised about four inches only, and the road brought up to a good section. From the Jail Road up to Baboola Tank Road, the roadways being narrow, the footpaths on each side were reduced in width by two feet. This entailed the taking up and resetting of the kerb and channel stones, the forming of catch-water pits and new connections. The roadway was also brought to a more uniform section.

Beyond the Baboola Tank Road the Parell Road increases in width, so that no alteration was necessary. The total cost of the whole was Rs. 9,000, which, as no other funds were available, was met from the Road grant.

No composition was laid down during the past year except in Shaik Memon Street, the work of which was commenced in 1874. This has stood very fairly so far, but it is evident that in a narrow road like Shaik Memon Street, where there is such a large traffic, it will not wear a longer period than about eighteen months. If, however, it were laid down in those streets in which the traffic is lighter, I think it would save much expense in repairs and watering, besides removing all causes of complaint with regard to loose metal and badly filled-up drain openings. I am also of opinion that if instead of the system pursued at present on macadamized roads—namely, of opening them up whenever the sewers have to be cleaned—iron manholes were fixed at certain intervals along the sewer, it would save much labour and expense to both the Executive Engineer as well as the Health Department; nor would the roads be in that patched state in which they so often are at present. This change could of course be effected gradually, say at the rate of 400 manholes per annum, so that the expense would not be appreciable if borne by the two departments; whereas when once fixed all the labour of excavating the street over the drains and of re-making the roads would be saved.

Road-Watering.—I regret to say that the roads were not watered so well as they might have been, the competition between contractors being so eager, and the rates at which the work is undertaken so low, that it is impossible to expect satisfactory results.

Road-Scraping.

All the roads watered were daily scraped, and the mud removed to form footpaths. 7,391 cartloads, amounting to nearly 59,000 cubic feet of road-scrapings, were deposited on the Falkland Road and Cursetjee Sooklajee Street footpaths, besides on those of the Victoria Road, Elphinstone Circle and Crawford Market Gardens.

The Steam Rollers have all worked well during the year, the 10 and 8 ton rollers being invaluable, while the 15 ton did good work on heavy roads; the 30 ton was also much more useful than formerly.

The accompanying statement will show the additional roads watered and scraped during the year, also the area of roads repaired, the cost compared with the foregoing years, also a list of works carried out by this Department during 1875.

List of Works done under the supervision of the Superintendent Road Repairs during the year 1875.

Private Works.

		Rs.	a.	p
T. White, Esq.	Rolling the Colaba Bridge	70	14	0
The Resident, Engineer B. B. and C. I. Railway	Hire of the roller for ditto	173	4	0
L. Symons	Rolling the Byculla Flats	25	3	2
The Tramway Company	Covering manholes of drain at Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street	818	7	7
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.	Repairing the compound of his bungalow, Malabar Hill	10	12	2
The Tramway Company	Hire of bullock pairs and carts, metal and sandstone	120	10	3
Aderjee Bezonjee Plumber	Consolidating Khetwady 12th Lane	2	4	9
Mahomedally Hussonally	Ditto Dongri Koli Street	0	10	6
The Tramway Company	Supplying materials	52	6	7
Ditto	Ditto	106	1	2
Repairing	King's Lane	127	7	4
The Tramway Company	Supplying materials	129	2	9
Ditto	Ditto	77	2	10
J. E. Bodger, Esq.	Repairing the compound of his bungalow, Kumballa	241	0	0
The Tramway Company	Supplying labour and materials	132	9	9
The Gas Company	Repairing Queen's Road	65	1	4
The Tramway Company	Supplying labour and materials	259	2	11
G. K. Remington, Esq.	Rolling the Hockey-ground	29	13	9
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.	Repairing his compound	95	8	8
The Tramway Company	Supplying labour and materials	230	1	10
Captain Young	Rolling the ground for tennis-lawn	1	15	6
The Tramway Company	Labour and materials	290	14	5
The Gas Company	Restoring Clare Road	2	14	9
The Secretary Mechanics' Building Company	Hire of bullock-roller	6	9	0
The Remington Company	Hire of the roller at Arthur Bunder	62	7	7
The Resident Engineer B. B. and C. I. Railway	Rolling Colaba Overbridge	55	2	0
The Tramway Company	Supplying materials and labour	144	0	11
The Resident Engineer G. I. P. Railway	Rolling Boree Bunder Road	71	6	4
Adumjee Buxabhoy	Restoring Falkland Road	8	9	7
The Hon'ble Donald Graham	Repairing the compound	216	8	8
The Registrar, High Court	Ditto	144	3	1
Punchayetwady	Lane repairs	140	13	7
Adumjee Buxabhoy Plumber	Restoring the Falkland Road	2	4	9
Sir F. H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I.	Repairing the compound of his bungalow	38	13	1
Hajee Cassum Joosub	Repairing the DeLisle Road	334	6	9
Dawood Bowla	Removing sea-sand from Queen's Road	8	11	7
The Government of India	Supplying water-carts at Government House	237	13	0
		4,535	7	11

Departmental Works.

The Commissioner of Police	Repairing road leading to the stable of the Mounted Police Quarters, Mazagon.	42	3	8
The Health Officer	Laying tar and pitch at Boree Bunder stables	1,783	15	6
The Municipal Commissioner	Cleaning and paving drains in the Crawford Markets	95	6	11
Ditto do.	Mutton Siding compound	199	3	10
	Total.....Rs.	2,120	13	11

List of Works done.

Repairs to the Persian wheels.

Constructing a parapet wall of the Matoonga Tank.

Disconnecting 120 cages on the Clerk Road.

Constructing a drain to the Falkland Road Dharamsalla fountain.

Widening of the low-level carriage approach on the east side of the Grant Road Station.

Fixing iron rings to the drain at Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street.

Commencing the work of the wall extension at the Northbrook Garden.

Supplying wooden poles for fixing name-boards for Altamont and Anstey Roads.

Building the wall of the Hon'ble Mahomedally Rogay's property at Churney Road.

Raising of the parapet wall of the Nowghur Tank.

Repairing the damaged portion of the plaster underneath the Clock-tower in the Victoria Gardens.

Constructing drain at Eldon Road.

Covering of the two wells at Girgaum Back Road.

Repairs to the King Lane.

Completing the portion of the road between the De Lisle and New Elphinstone Roads.

Rebuilding of the Chawl at Boree Bunder.

Asphalting a portion of the Parell Road.

Repairing the roof of the Crawford Market.

The Swimming-bath, Warden Road.

Replacing the wall of the Mazagon Parsonage compound.

Covering the portion of the drain at Lawrence de Lima Street.

Building a new wall of the Hassali Tank.

Forming of the two tanks with pavement round the hydrants in the Victoria Gardens.

Covering of the cesspool on the Baboola Tank.

Constructing the road between Parell Main Road and the De Lisle Road (Dadabhoy Nasarwanjee, contractor).

Repairing the wall of the Jambli Tank.

Erecting two sets of steps in the Victoria Gardens.

Removing and refixing two lamp-posts in the Victoria Gardens.

Building a small Bund in the Victoria Garden.

Constructing a wall round the tank on the Gunpowder Road, Mazagon.

Repairing the wooden drains on Queen's Road.

Making of the new cages for wild beasts in the Victoria Gardens.

Paving and asphalting the footpath of the Bombay Club.

Removing the fence in the Victoria Gardens.

Constructing the compound wall belonging to the Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy on the Breach Candy Road.

Painting of the tree cages.

Covering over the well at Panjrapole.

Erecting a Persian wheel on the well belonging to Muddon Krustnajee at Ghorupdeo.

List of New Roads to be watered in 1875.

Grant Road Footpath.
Falkland Road.
Winter's Road.
Siri Road.
Dongersee Road.
Kumballa Hill Road.
Trees on Grant Road footpath.
Road from Wellington Junction to the Overbridge.
Do. Bandstand to do.
Wodehouse Road at Colaba.
Beach Road.
Magdala Road.
Napier Road.
Cazee Syed Street.
Chinch Bunder 2nd Road.
Shaik Ally Junjeerker Street.
Bhunderwada.
Memonwada, old and new.
Trimbuck Purushram Street.
Moozawurpacady Road.
15th Street in Kamatheepoora.
Annesley Road.

Water Works Department.

The total rainfall at the Vehar Lake during the past year was 74·25 inches, as against 93·73 inches in 1874.

The maximum rainfall in one week was 21·74 inches, while in 1874 the registers showed 26·92 inches in the same time. The level of the lake at the commencement of the last monsoon was 47·20 feet, and at its close 57·60 feet. The water, as on seven previous occasions, overflowed, and at the close of the year stood at the same level, viz. 55 feet, as at the end of 1874. I here attach a comparative statement of rainfall, and height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the past two years, 1874 and 1875. Many complaints of the scanty supply of water were received during last year.

Comparative Statement of Rainfall, and Height of Water, at the Vehar Lake.

1874.					1875.					Remarks.
Date.	Rainfall.		Height of Water.		Date.	Rainfall.		Height of Water.		
	In.	Cents.	Feet.	Tenths.		In.	Cents.	Feet.	Tenths.	
3rd January	..	..	55	6	2nd January	..	..	54	7	
10th ,, ...	..	..	55	3	9th ,, ...	..	..	54	4	
17th ,, ...	..	..	55	....	16th ,, ...	..	..	54	1	
24th ,, ...	..	..	54	6	23rd ,, ...	..	..	53	7	
31st ,, ...	..	..	54	3	30th ,, ...	..	..	53	4	
7th February	..	..	54	....	6th February	..	..	53	....	
14th ,, ...	..	..	53	7	13th ,, ...	..	..	52	7	
21st ,, ...	..	..	53	4	20th ,, ...	..	..	52	4	
28th ,, ...	..	..	53	1	27th ,, ...	..	..	52	1	
7th March	..	..	52	7	6th March	..	..	51	7	
14th ,, ...	..	..	52	4	13th ,, ...	..	..	51	4	
21st ,, ...	..	..	52	....	20th ,, ...	..	..	51	....	
28th ,, ...	..	..	51	7	27th ,, ...	..	..	50	7	
4th April	..	..	51	3	3rd April	..	..	50	4	
11th ,, ...	..	..	51	6	10th ,, ...	..	..	50	1	
18th ,, ...	..	..	50	....	17th ,, ...	..	..	49	7	
25th ,, ...	..	..	50	3	24th ,, ...	..	..	49	3	
2nd May	..	..	49	9	1st May	..	..	49	....	
9th ,, ...	..	..	49	5	8th ,, ...	..	..	48	6	
16th ,, ...	..	..	49	2	15th ,, ...	..	..	48	3	
23rd ,, ...	..	..	48	9	22nd ,, ...	..	..	48	....	
30th ,, ...	..	..	48	5	29th ,, ...	..	..	47	6	
6th June	..	65	48	3	5th June	..	..	47	2	
13th ,, ...	3	13	48	1	12th ,, ...	1	16	47	....	
20th ,, ...	11	54	50	....	19th ,, ...	5	29	47	5	
27th ,, ...	4	22	51	3	26th ,, ...	21	74	52	4	
4th July	1	14	51	1	3rd July	1	12	52	5	
11th ,, ...	5	55	52	3	10th ,, ...	2	67	54	....	
18th ,, ...	12	70	56	6	17th ,, ...	5	79	56	1	
25th ,, ...	26	92	62	2	24th ,, ...	1	82	57	7	
1st August	7	9	60	6	31st ,, ...	4	59	59	....	
8th ,, ...	4	16	59	3	7th August	1	49	59	....	
15th ,, ...	1	26	59	....	14th ,, ...	5	34	59	....	
22nd ,, ...	2	12	59	....	21st ,, ...	..	22	58	9	
29th ,, ...	2	37	59	1	28th ,, ...	1	34	58	9	
5th September ..	1	12	58	9	7th September ..	5	38	59	2	
12th ,, ...	..	71	58	7	11th ,, ...	2	97	59	1	
19th ,, ...	7	23	59	4	18th ,, ...	6	36	59	2	
26th ,, ...	1	82	59	....	25th ,, ...	5	77	59	2	
3rd October	..	..	58	8	2nd October	1	20	58	9	
10th ,, ...	..	..	58	6	9th ,, ...	..	..	58	7	
17th ,, ...	..	..	58	3	16th ,, ...	..	..	58	4	
24th ,, ...	..	..	57	9	23rd ,, ...	..	..	58	..	
31st ,, ...	..	..	57	6	30th ,, ...	..	..	57	6	
7th November	..	..	57	3	6th November	..	..	57	3	
14th ,, ...	..	..	56	9	13th ,, ...	..	..	57	..	
21st ,, ...	..	..	56	6	20th ,, ...	..	..	56	7	
28th ,, ...	..	..	66	2	27th ,, ...	..	..	56	3	
5th December	..	..	55	9	4th December	..	..	56	..	
12th ,, ...	..	..	55	16	11th ,, ...	..	..	55	7	
19th ,, ...	..	..	55	3	18th ,, ...	..	..	55	3	
26th ,, ...	..	..	55	....	25th ,, ...	..	..	55	..	

The supply to individuals now, compared with that of the former year, is no doubt considerably less, owing to the much larger area supplied, besides the greater number of connections, as shown by the comparative statement, of water-supply since 1866, the main from the lake being the same as before, and consequently only able to bring the same quantity of water.

In many cases, however, the cause of complaints was owing to the defective state of the service pipes, which were found to be incrusted; and it is a matter of frequent occurrence that when no water was to be obtained before, a plentiful supply flowed freely after the old pipes had either been cleaned or renewed in accordance with my instructions.

Year and Month.	Total Number of Connections.	Number of New Connections.	Number of Disconnections.	Increase in Number of Connections.	Total Number of Connections on 31st December.	
1st January 1866	6,470	1,305	1,025	280	1866	6,750
,, 1867	6,750	1,277	501	776	1867	7,526
,, 1868	7,526	1,205	402	803	1868	8,329
,, 1869	8,329	1,208	379	829	1869	9,158
,, 1870	9,158	1,021	536	485	1870	9,643
,, 1871	9,643	875	481	394	1871	10,037
,, 1872	10,037	776	498	278	1872	10,315
,, 1873	10,315	684	370	314	1873	10,629
,, 1874	10,629	578	328	250	1874	10,879
,, 1875	10,879	581	351	230	,, 1875	11,109

But few householders will consent to this trifling personal outlay even to obtain good water. They appear to think that it is the province of the Municipality to maintain in good repair not only the mains, but also all private service pipes.

These complaints are not only on the score of the scarcity of water, but because it is supplied at hours inconvenient to the householders. This, of course, is unavoidable; and I have frequently urged as a remedy the adoption of tanks fitted with ball-cocks, which would entirely obviate the necessity of watching for the influx of the water. The arrangement of the tanks in many of the high houses, such as those in Elphinstone Circle, is defective, owing to the service pipe being taken direct to the topmost tank, from which those at the lower levels are fed; consequently when the water is at its lowest, just before the monsoon, there is not pressure enough to supply at such a height. In one house, however, in the Circle, my suggestion to run branch pipes direct from the service into the lower tanks has been adopted with considerable advantage. A fair and sufficient supply can be obtained as far as Middle Colaba during the night, and it is not without water even in the daytime, and consequently I consider the complaints which have been received from residents there are not altogether justifiable. Upper Colaba, as far as the Barracks, gets a good supply during the night, and this could be much improved if the present tanks at the Barracks were under ground-level, instead of being from five to seven feet above it as at present. Four new extensions of mains were made during the year, at a total cost of Rs. 7,533-7-10.

Lighting Department.

With reference to this section of my Department, I have to remark that the lighting generally has been good, and that the illuminating powe of the gas has nearly always been up to the standard of twelve sperm candles, and was usually free from impurity, the pressure according to agreement being fairly maintained by the Gas Company. Photometrical experiments have been regularly taken, and all the apparatus appertaining thereto, as well as the pressure registers, are in good working order. The average num-

ber of lamps lighted up to April last, including those on the Mazagon and Apollo Bunders, was 2,415, and since that month 72 additional lamps have been erected and lighted on the Queen's Road, making a total of 2,487 lights, according to the contract lately entered into with the Corporation.

The Gas Company are busily engaged in laying their mains for the supply of the 678 new lights to be erected in many of the thickly populated parts of the Native City, the Port Trust Estate, and Mahim, and I have great hopes that the work will be completed before the coming monsoon.

Municipal Workshops.

A comparative statement of the amount of Municipal work, in the shape of cart repairs, &c., is here appended. From this it will be seen that the actual expenditure has, generally speaking, been less in the majority of the items than in either of the previous years. The increase in the repairs in the ordinary road rollers is explained by the fact of their number having been multiplied, the cost of the repairs consequently increasing in proportion.

The amount of work done for the Water Works Department is shown under an expenditure of Rs. 3,671-1-6.

The repairs of the Steam Rollers show an expenditure of Rs. 2,581-7-7.

Comparative Statement of Work done in the Municipal Workshops during the years 1873, 1874, 1875.

	Actuals. 1873	Actuals. 1874	Actuals. 1875	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Public Health Department.				
Wooden Scavenging Carts				5 scavenging carts condemned and replaced with new.
Do. Drain do.	13,020 2 7	19,943 11 7	14,374 10 11	
Iron do. do.				32 iron drain carts condemned and replaced.
Do. Night-soil do.	10,779 8 2	13,004 9 11	8,666 15 0	19 iron night-soil carts do.
Cutchra Wagons, wooden, Railway.....	11,641 2 0	5,988 7 7	.....	
Dust-boxes, wooden				
Stands, wooden, for do.	1,144 1 5	1,594 6 0	853 5 0	
Ladders for do.				
Executive Engineer's Department.				
Pickaxes.....	767 8 7	1,139 7 9	1,134 15 0	
Rollers, road, ordinary	516 11 2	571 9 3	656 7 0	
Carts, Watering, iron	9,341 9 11	11,298 2 6	7,537 13 1	4 watering carts condemned and replaced.
Double Yokes				
Poles	.....	413 10 0	521 7 9	
Beaters, &c.				

Since the month of June last, according to Mr. Carroll's suggestion, no private work has been executed in the Municipal Workshops, but up to that month the amount done rendered a profit of Rs. 5,455-0-1.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Actual expenditure	13,520	3	5
Amount charged	18,975	3	6
Profit... Rs.	5,455	0	1

The Love Grove Pumping Station, according to the arrangement made on Mr. Carroll's advice, was placed under the Superintendent of Workshops, who has worked it with as much care and economy as under the circumstances was possible. The expenditure on account of coal and repairs to machinery has been yearly increasing, but this is in a great measure attributable to the enormous increase in the amount of sewage which has now to be pumped. Formerly one chain-pump alone was sufficient for the purpose, whereas now two centrifugal pumps requiring two boilers have to be in constant work.

In conclusion I would only add that all my subordinates have worked to my entire satisfaction.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. C. MACKINNON, C.E.,

Deputy Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 15th March 1876.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:
Public Health Department,
Bombay, 30*th March* 1876.

FROM SURGEON T. S. WEIR,
H. M.'s Indian Medical Service, and
Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality,

TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for 1875. For convenience of description, I shall divide the Report into three portions:—

1. A Review of the work accomplished by the Health Department in 1875.
2. General Remarks on sanitary matters affecting Bombay.
3. A Special Report on the Health of Bombay, embodied in which are suggestions relative to the most effective measures to be taken to preserve this city from Zymotic Diseases.

Results of Labour during 1875.

There has been a great increase in the efficiency of the Health Department, and the amount of work accomplished is much in excess of that of former years. Indications of greater activity and usefulness are perceptible in every branch of the Establishment. The tests which should be applied at the end of the year to the Health Department, and by which its efficiency should be judged, are—the amount of night-soil and garbage collected and removed, and the extent of drains opened and cleaned.

Drain-cleaning.

166·8 miles of covered drains were opened and cleaned, against—

162 in 1874,	127 in 1870,
130 in 1873,	97 in 1869,
117 in 1872,	110 in 1868,
129 in 1871,	102 in 1867.

Night-soil collection and removal.

The greatest quantity of night-soil ever collected by the Health Department was collected in 1875. 65,915·3 tons, equal to 180·5 tons a day, were collected, against—

106·3 in 1867,	145·6 in 1871,
98·7 in 1868,	153·8 in 1872,
137·0 in 1869,	158·0 in 1873,
144·2 in 1870,	169·5 in 1874.

I think that 180 tons a day is the maximum amount of night-soil which can be collected. While the amount collected cannot much exceed 180 tons a day, it ought never to fall much below it.

Garbage.

The total weight of garbage and refuse collected amounted to 118·407 tons. From the 1st December last the sweepings of Nos. 3, 4, and 5 Wards were sent to the Flats. The question as to whether the Flats shall be a swamp or a garden has been finally settled. At a meeting of the Town Council held on the 7th May 1875 it was resolved—

"That the Council consider that the proposal of the Municipal Commissioner and Health Officer for the gradual reclamation of the Flats with town sweepings, with due sanitary precautions as now adopted, instead of transporting the sweepings by railway to Coorla, would be an important sanitary improvement, and they approve the same generally.

"2. That the Council consider that when the Municipal Act is (shortly) before the Legislature, Clause 214 of the Act should be amended by the omission of the final words 'nor within the limits of the city of Bombay.'

"3. That the Council consider that an application should be made by the Municipal Commissioner to Government for a lease of the land on the Flats to be reclaimed, and that the terms on which a lease can be obtained should be reported."

The ground reclaimed at Coorla and Sion was let for Rs. 3,400 for the year, and the land on the Flats at Rs. 800—Rs. 300 more than in the previous year.

Notices and Summonses.

While 4,924 notices were issued, in only 3,342 cases was it necessary to proceed to the extremity of serving summonses. I have always been opposed to the dragging of people into the Police Courts for trifling and unimportant offences. I believe that there is nothing that tends to cast more discredit on sanitation, or to bring sanitary efforts into greater ridicule and contempt, than the indiscriminate prosecution of people for petty offences which affect in no way the public health. But while I am opposed to prosecutions for slight offences, on the other hand I think that there are certain violations of sanitary rules—such as the build-

ing of privies inside houses, or the buildings of rooms over privies—which should be very severely punished, and in the prosecution of which no effort should be spared to bring the delinquent to punishment, and no attempt to spare him should be in any way countenanced.

9,069 houses in which cases of Cholera, Small-Pox, Measles, Dysentery, or Fever had occurred were visited and disinfected.

86 people were summoned for feeding their cattle on stable refuse, &c., and 83 were convicted and punished by fines to the extent of Rs. 311-8-0.

Rs. 2,836-2-0 were recovered for sending carcasses to Coorla.

This table gives the number and class of carcasses :—

1875.	Cows.	Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Horses.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Mules.	Asses.	Ponies.	Pigs.	Deer.	Tigers.	Wild Animals.
From 1st January to 31st December 1875.....	264	913	400	330	3133	1507	180	3	22	2	1	1	1	1

In addition to the above, the following animals, for whose conveyance no fee was charged, were sent out:—1 cow, 80 bullocks, 1 buffalo, 4 horses, 455 calves, 2 sheep, 29 goats, 1 colt, 1 hyæna, 13 kids, and 1,161 dogs.

The right of skinning dead animals was let to Messrs. Rogers & Company for Rs. 6,650. In the previous year it was let for Rs. 5,000.

The average daily working strength of the scavengering, drain-cleaning, night-soil removal, and night-soil collection establishments consisted of—

	Eur. Suptdce.	N. Suptdce.	Carts.	Halalcores.	Bigarries.
Scavengering and drain-cleaning	6	78	266	...	1,309
Night-soil removal	1	5	66	40	8
Night-soil collection.....	...	46	19	988	...

It will be observed that there were, on an average, every day at work 2,481 men and women. This is an immense establishment, scattered all over the city, and unless that a constant and personal supervision was exercised over every branch of the establishment, and firm discipline maintained, the department would soon become disorganized and fall to pieces. The only punishment which I can inflict on those who are lazy, careless, or negligent is a fine or dismissal. And although I am extremely reluctant, and it grieves me, to reduce the small pay the Bigarries and Halalcores receive, still, in the public interests and in the interests of the department, I have had to inflict a great many fines. The total amount of fines recovered from the establishment amounted to Rs. 4,074. The amount seems large, but it ought to be remembered that the work which the Health Department has to do is of such importance that any systematic or repeated neglect in its performance would seriously injure and endanger the health and welfare of the community.

There has been a very great increase in the correspondence, compared with previous years. In 1874 the number of letters amounted to—

Correspondence.

Outward.	Inward.
5,831	5,011

But in 1875 they reached to—

9,087	5,545

If the correspondence goes on increasing as it has been, it will be necessary to increase the correspondence establishment. The correspondence clerks have had very hard work during the year, and Mr. Sittaram Visram, the head of the Correspondence Branch, has had constantly to work over the regular office hours.

The night-soil pipe from the Carnac Bunder night-soil depôt, which was getting continually choked and gave so much trouble in the previous year, became so blocked in May that the night-soil would not flow through it. The obstruction was so great that it could not be removed with the assistance of the steam fire-engine. There was no other resource left but to take up the pipe, which was done. When the night-soil pipe was examined, it was found that more than half the sectional area of the greater portion of the pipe was filled with sand and dirt, and that the pipe itself was out of gradient. The causes of the obstruction in the night-soil pipe were now evident. The explanation of the constant stoppages in the pipe was clear and simple. And that obstructions would be frequent could only be expected from the state of the pipe. The obstructions in the outlet pipe are generally due to the sand in the night-soil sticking to the sides of the pipe when the night-soil is flowing slowly; and if any deposit occurs, other deposits quickly collect around it, and it is extremely difficult to overcome the obstruction caused by deposits of night-soil and sand glued together. The settling of the night-soil in the tanks also often leads to stoppages in the pipe. The sand sinks to the bottom and gets glued into masses, which are slowly washed into the night-soil pipe and stick there. Of course if the pipe is out of gradient the night-soil is still more likely to clog it. The quicker discharge of the night-soil by the pumping of it into the sea will have the effect of abating the nuisance at the Carnac Bunder, and of lessening the chance of stoppages occurring in the pipe. Nevertheless our whole system of disposing of the night-soil of this city is a false one. If it was not possible to utilize the night-soil, then it ought never to have been separated from its natural carriers, the urine and waste water. To incur the expense, and trouble, and nuisance of carting the pressed fœcal matter to the Carnac Bunder merely to cast it into the sea is monstrous and opposed to all common sense. The pipe is now being relaid, and in the meantime the night-soil is discharged through the Port Trust drain. The night-soil depôt is to be domed over, and a steam fire-engine to pump the night-soil through the pipe has arrived. Salt water will be used to flush the pipe, and consequently less Vehar water will be required at the depôt.

Night-soil pipe.

In connection with the discharge of the night-soil into the Port Trust drain, the Port Trustees have treated the Municipality with very great consideration, and borne with much patience the nuisance.

Halalcore service, Malabar Hill.

On the 1st January I took over charge of the conservancy of Walkeshwar. Notice had previously been given in the public papers that from the 1st January Municipal halalcore service would be extended to Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee. In carrying out the new arrangements I met with considerable opposition from the private sweepers, who were very stubborn and insolent. Many of the private sweepers refused to take Municipal employment at any price, and resolved to leave Bombay sooner than serve in the Health Department. Their opposition to and dislike of the Municipal service was very natural, considering that they would not receive from the Municipality half the wages they had already been earning. Besides, as they gave a certain portion of their pay every month to the butlers of the families by whom they were employed, they relied on the butlers being able to get at the ears of their masters, and prejudicing them against the Municipal halalcores. It was to their interest to cast as much discredit as they could on the Municipal arrangements, and as almost all the servants were interested in the continuance of the private halalcore system, they at once reported to their masters all the little shortcomings of the Municipal sweepers, they exaggerated every little fault they committed, and they retailed highly coloured accounts of their failings. The private sweepers were very useful to the servants; they used to do little odds and ends of work for them, and many things which the house servants should have done themselves, and they were allowed to go into places where they should never have been permitted to show their faces. Many of the residents were anxious to keep on their own sweepers, whom they knew, and believed they could trust. I agreed that they should be taken into Municipal employment, and work at the bungalows they had been in the habit of attending to; and at a muster held on the 1st of January a good many of the private sweepers were present and answered their names, but instead of going to the bungalows to work they ran off and hid themselves. The absence of their old sweepers from work annoyed many of the people, particularly as they had been told by their servants that the Municipal officers had frightened them off, and had threatened to do dreadful things to them if they were caught at work; this they believed, and they could not be convinced that anything less than force would have kept their old sweepers from work. Now all this was pure invention on the part of the servants. The fact was, the private sweepers thought their masters could not do without them, or get any one to replace them; however, as I had a reserve of Municipal sweepers on hand, drafted from other parts of the city, I was able to have the work done, and to tide over the difficulty. Walkeshwar was a close borough for the private sweepers. They had everything their own way in it. They could insist on their own terms, and work as little or as much as they liked.

To the discharged Municipal halalcore Walkeshwar was a city of refuge, in which he could always do something, or get something to do; and so it came to pass that in the course of time a number of the most disreputable and ill-conducted of the sweeper population of Bombay came to live in it, and their huts are to be seen here and there in out-of-the-way nooks and corners.

As regards the disposal of night-soil. The night-soil of the upper portion of Malabar Hill is brought to Tarwady, where it is mixed with earth and the ashes of burnt sweepings; the compost is then exposed to and dried in the sun. The smell caused by treating the night-soil in this way is so trifling that it is not perceptible a few yards off. The night-soil of the lower portion of the Hill is carried along the foreshore to a point almost opposite to the public latrine, and there emptied into the sea. The night-soil of Cumballa Hill and Mahaluxmee is brought to the Girgaum depôt and put into night-soil carts, and sent to the Carnac Bunder night-soil depôt.

As soon as the halalcores have been trained and brought into good order, I hope to be able to treat all the night-soil of the Hill on a modified dry-earth system. I am very sanguine of its success in the dry weather. In the monsoon suitable drying-sheds will have to be erected. The cesspool water is carried to the same places as the night-soil, and is disposed of in somewhat the same manner. And here I may remark that most of the private sweepers in Walkeshwar were in the habit of throwing the cesspool water over the compounds attached to the bungalows, and, if this could not be conveniently or easily done, of pitching it into the nearest hole or over the nearest rock.

There cannot be much doubt that the saturation of the soil of Walkeshwar with cesspool water and other liquid filth must have had a very pernicious effect on the health of the people living in Walkeshwar. One of the first conditions of a healthy house is to have a dry foundation. Possibly there may be some connection between this clogging of the soil of Walkeshwar with filth in every degree of fluidity and in all stages of decomposition, and the "low fever" which is singularly prevalent in such a rocky locality as Walkeshwar, which of all parts of Bombay ought to be the freest, if not entirely free, from it. If Municipal halalcore service will have had no other effect than the removal of the cesspool water from the neighbourhood of the bungalows, it will have done a great deal.

The gradual extension of the Municipal halalcore service is of great importance to Bombay. So long as the night-soil is removed by hand, so long are halalcores a necessity, and they cannot be dispensed with. Their services are daily required, and the Municipality, in the interests of public health, must provide that a certain number of them are always in the island and ready to work. Now that other occupations and callings than handling excreta and taking care of dogs are open to the sweepers, and that their children are learning English and developing into general servants, it is of vital importance to this city—unless that the Municipality are prepared to adopt some other mode of removing the night-soil—that the Municipal Officers shall have a

firm hold on, and have well under control, the bhungies. In the monsoon the sweepers wish to go to their villages to cultivate their fields. Numbers of the sweepers have plots of ground in the Mofussil, and it is with considerable difficulty they are prevented leaving in such numbers as would place Bombay in a very perilous position.

I have tried to impress on those who object to Municipal halalcores that when the sweeper leaves their compounds he has only half completed his task, and that they pay their private sweepers for only doing half their work. The disposal of the night-soil is just as important as its collection, and cannot a bit more be overlooked.

Burying-grounds.

On the 1st January I took over charge of the digging of graves in the low-caste burying-ground at Clerk Road. The grave-digging had hitherto been let out by contract. The contractor had not given me satisfaction, and it was found necessary to abolish the contract system and to do the work departmentally. The objections to selling the right of grave-digging are obvious.

In October we began to bury in the new burying-ground at Arthur Road, which I gave a description of in my Report for 1873. It will make an admirable burying-ground ; it is sufficiently far off not to be a nuisance, and sufficiently near to be convenient to Hindoos and Mahomedans, all of whom attend their funerals on foot.

As almost all Hindoos will burn their dead if they can afford it, might not the Municipality give a small grant towards assisting poor Hindoos to burn their dead?

Meat supply.

During the year a good deal of meat which the purchasers objected to was brought to me for my opinion. The meat was of that poor quality which is largely sold in the Bombay markets at from an anna and a half to two annas a pound, and, although very lean, was not unfit for food nor unwholesome. The buyers were often very indignant with me for refusing to condemn this meat. I always told them that they could eat it with perfect safety, and that if they wanted first-rate meat they could not expect to get it at the price they paid. What they wanted was for the butchers to supply first-class meat at a price which no butcher could afford to sell at. There are a large class of persons who buy poor meat, and unless they obtain it at an absurdly low price they threaten the butcher with the Health Officer. If that does not succeed, they often bring the meat to me. The meat is carried in the sun to my office, and, owing to the handling it has received and to having been exposed to the sun, it looks suspicious, and unless that it was carefully examined it would be condemned, and a grievous injustice done to the seller. There is, so far as I can see, no considerable demand for first-class meat, and as a matter of course the meat for which there is the greatest demand is supplied.

Milch Cattle Stables.

Although the milch cattle stables have been very much improved within the last five years, they are not what I would wish them to be. They are better ventilated, and perhaps a little

less overcrowded, and they are certainly much cleaner than they were two years ago. The animals still present a mangy, blear-eyed appearance, and the hair in the coats of their young is more like coir matting than ordinary hair. As stated in my last Report, the prosecution of the owners of the milch cattle has done comparatively little good, for it is impossible for them, with the means at their disposal, to comply with strict sanitary regulations. As they are not allowed to put cowdung into the drains, they must have it carted away. This can be very easily arranged in the dry season. At that time of the year ready purchasers for the dung are found, but in the monsoon it cannot be sold, and the owners of the cattle cannot really afford to defray the expenses of its removal. It is allowed to run into the gutters, or even sometimes on to the roads. When the dung is no longer removed daily, the Health Department interferes, and a prosecution is begun. The proceedings in the Police Court extend over some weeks, and at last the case comes on for hearing. Perhaps the case is postponed, or time is given. Finally a fine is inflicted, and a daily penalty imposed till the nuisance ceases. But the monsoon is now half over. A short time afterwards the same proceedings are repeated, with the same results, except that, as the monsoon has terminated, the nuisance has to a great extent ceased to exist. And so it is with most of the milch cattle owners. And were it not for the constant supervision and worrying of the Health Department, the drains and the streets in many neighbourhoods would be choked and swimming in cowdung. In my last Annual Report I recommended that the milch cattle stables should be removed and confined to the outskirts of the city, and proper stables built; and I am now more than ever convinced that this is the only way to deal with them. They are an insufferable nuisance, and the annoyance and inconvenience they cause to the general public is very great, and bitterly complained of. In Candawady there is a compound in which there are sheds for buffaloes. There is also a long room in which a number of cattle were impounded. Neither the sheds nor the room had any drains to carry off the urine, &c. &c. In the centre of the compound is a well, the ground around which was not paved at the time I write of. Some 500 head of cattle were brought every day to be washed at this well. As the ground is low-lying, and as it was not paved, the earth became soaked with the dirty water left from washing the buffaloes, and sodden with the excrement of the animals. Bad as it was in the dry season, in the monsoon it resembled a huge cesspool, with sheds in the perspective, studded with men and animals. Around it lived many respectable families. One of these families was constantly suffering from fever of a very low type; and Dr. Blaney, who attended them, believed that the fever was due to the filthy place next door. And certainly the smell that came from it was most disgusting. I prosecuted, and had it not been that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, before whom the case appeared, came himself and saw what a serious nuisance there was, the prosecution would probably have now been hanging fire, and nothing would have been done to remove or mitigate the nuisance.

I think that the most suitable place for milch cattle stables is the Frere Land Company's property. The neighbourhood is very thinly populated. There is a large space of open sloping ground on which there is scarcely a dwelling. The milch cattle stables would be sufficiently far off not to be a nuisance, and yet not too remote from the centre of the city to cause any inconvenience to the public. The tramway now runs as far as the Byculla station, and if it was carried half a mile further, the milk for the city could be brought in early every morning and evening.

If the milch cattle stables were removed from the city, and if the night-soil carts had ceased to pass through our streets, and sweepers' gullies no longer existed, how different would this city appear! How much sweeter would it be, and what a different appearance would its streets present!

Review of the history of the Health Department.

Up till the 1st November 1865 the sanitary work of the Municipality was distributed between the Executive Engineer's Office, the Scavenging Contractor, and the so-called Sanitary Department, which however only included the Health Officer and the Market and Slaughter-house Departments. The scavenging of the city was performed by a Contractor, who was under little or no control, and who could do much as he liked. As the Health Officer had no legal powers, he could but advise the Commissioner, and protest that so little care and attention were bestowed on the sanitary condition of the city, and that so little heed was taken of the health of its inhabitants. Act II. of 1865 came into operation on the 1st July 1865. On the 1st August a sanitary staff of one Chief European Inspector with eleven European Inspectors and Assistants was appointed. The Island was divided into three wards, and a European Inspector placed in charge of each ward. The Inspectors looked sharply after the Contractor. So mercilessly did they expose his shortcomings, and so strongly and persistently did they report on the filthy state of those portions of the city out of sight of the great thoroughfares, that he was soon glad to have his contract cancelled. A special Health Department, with the Health Officer at its head, was created by Mr. Crawford, who decided that it should be "executive as well as inspectorial." On the 1st November the Health Department undertook the entire cleansing of the town. The conservancy of Bombay in those days was very differently performed to what it is now. But little attention was then paid to the simple laws of health. If we are to judge from the accounts that have been published of the sanitary state of the city in 1865, it was no wonder that there was great sickness, and that heavy mortality bills were registered.

The annual death-rate from Fevers alone, in 1865 rose to 22·9 per 1,000. Dr. Hewlett, in his Report for 1865, in speaking of the way in which the scavengering was done, says, "Filth was allowed to accumulate in Puttuckwady, where heaps of rubbish had been consolidated until a height of two feet above the original road was obtained." What wonder that disease was terribly rife in a city in which the great masses of the people—and these people

so poor, so badly fed, and so miserable—lived in the midst of so much dirt, and that insanitary fevers swept off such numbers of the wretched inhabitants? In those years the garbage was sent from Chinch Bunder to Coorla. The passage of the carts to and fro on their way to and from the siding appears to have caused very great inconvenience to the general public, and the siding was finally abandoned on the 1st of January 1869.

The Health Officer also took over charge of the Night-soil Establishment in the same year, and the nucleus of the present Halalcore Brigade was formed by bringing sweepers from up-country—much to the indignation of the Bombay sweepers, who had long revelled in a monopoly of the business, and, like all who enjoy a monopoly, they grossly abused the power they had, and presumed too far on the indulgence of the public.

Previous to this time the city appears to have been in a bad way, and it had a very unenviable reputation in the way of unhealthiness. Little was done towards removing the filth from the city. The drinking-water was very impure, and if we are to judge from the accounts we have before us of the way in which excreta and filth were allowed to run over and soak into the ground around the wells, the well water, which was the only source of supply for the town, must have been abominably impure. Dr. Leith, in his report on the sanitary state of the town, draws some vivid insanitary pictures of the Island of Bombay. Speaking of the scavenging of the city, he describes what was the common practice with the scavengers. He says: "In some places in the town, even in very densely peopled parts, where scavengers had been at work in cleaning gutters and gullies, the filth had been left by them on the road to evaporate to a more convenient consistence before being carted away." The cattle-sheds were much the same then as they are now, and the descriptions given of them require only a few trifling alterations and slight touches to apply to the cattle-stables that are now in the heart of the city—as much a nuisance as an eyesore.

Dr. Blaney, in a Memorandum on the Water Supply, given as an appendix to Major Tulloch's Report, describes with a power terrible in its truthfulness—for he relates what he saw—the straits to which the people were reduced for water. He also shows that contamination of the well-water with sewage was an inevitable result of the filthy state of the city. He says: —

"At a period in the history of sanitation when people more advanced in science, arts, and civilization than the people of India tested the quality of their potable water by its clearness and freedom from odour, it is not to be wondered at that the people of Bombay relied upon similar tests, and were well satisfied if their drinking-water was not charged with palpable impurity to the eye, and not absolutely nauseous to the palate. But much of the drinking-water of the city was incapable of sustaining even these doubtful tests of purity, especially during the hot months of April and May, when the water-level was low.

"The supply was obtained from wells, averaging a depth of about thirty feet; also from large tanks, in which men and animals bathed, and clothes were washed. To have a well of water within the house itself was considered a special privilege and a luxury to be enjoyed by the rich alone; and many houses in the Fort were supplied in this way, receiving a water supply by percolation from the ditch that surrounded the ramparts. No system of conservancy prevailed, and night-soil was infrequently and irregularly removed. There was no proper drainage. An immense population was closely huddled together, so that in several localities there was not so much as ten square feet per head. Many parts of this city were built on moorum and sandstone, while some were reclaimed from the sea, and the houses were built upon loose sand on a rocky trap base. On east and west low basaltic hills half enclosed the city in a valley, and turned the natural drainage towards the houses.

"The conditions of an impure water supply were thus as abundantly fulfilled by the insanitary surroundings as it was possible to make them. If excreta were not actually present in the water, the facilities afforded to the drainage of organic impurities into the wells left little doubt in the mind that liquid sewage formed no insignificant constituent of much of the drinking-water. In the dry and hot months to which allusion has already been made, as a matter of fact, the people were unable to draw water from many of the wells in seasons in which the rainfall had been less than seventy inches, but were compelled to descend into the tanks and wells and Fort ditch to scoop up a semi-liquid mud, which was transferred to the pitcher after being passed through a piece of dirty cloth. Thousands of persons were thus necessitated to drink a liquid which could only be regarded as sewage."

From the 1st November 1865 the Health Department dates its existence. Since then it has gone on, through evil and good report, doing its duty quietly, thoroughly, and, whatever may be said to the contrary, conscientiously if not always wisely. What was but a petty staff in 1865 has now expanded into a large establishment entrusted with a vast responsibility, and the charge of the interests nearest at heart to all great cities.

Whilst, however, there has been a great and progressive increase in the efficiency of the Department, there has been an enormous decrease in the cost of its maintenance since the first three years of its existence, as shown in the table below:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1866.....	10,89,764	1871.....	7,12,903
1867.....	13,98,882	1872.....	6,60,182
1868.....	10,45,547	1873.....	6,84,260
1869.....	8,69,948	1874.....	6,34,500
1870.....	7,20,909	1875.....	

Handed over to me in a state of perfect organization and in a condition of the most complete efficiency, I have had but to follow in the steps of my predecessor. Any little alterations in the working of the Department that may have been made

in my time must be regarded rather in the light of changes incident to the circumstances of the time than improvements on the original scheme. In the main, Dr. Leith correctly enunciated the views that should regulate the sanitary government of Bombay, but to Dr. Hewlett was left the great work of not alone giving effect to Dr. Leith's views and opinions, but of bestowing on this city a special department to look after the health of its people,—a department of noble proportions, so elastic and so constituted, that, no matter how great a visitation of disease came to our shores, it could readily be expanded to meet the emergency, and the public could rest assured that everything which experience could suggest or was practicable would be done for the maintenance and protection of the public health. The organization of a Sanitary Department was but a small portion of the sanitary work accomplished by Dr. Hewlett while Health Officer. Not the least of the many services he rendered to this city was the accustoming the people to submit to sanitary regulations. No one, not devoted to his duty and possessed of great firmness, would have had the resolution to fight the householders on their own ground. To force owners of property to carry out sanitary improvements, at great expense to themselves, required no small amount of courage in any one holding a public office in Bombay. Few would have had the determination to insist on their giving their tenants wholesome houses to live in, and doing what was but right—that which was demanded in the interests of the public health and well-being, and which was but justice to their tenants. When Dr. Hewlett began he found Bombay dirty and unhealthy, and he left it clean and with a death-rate so low that many a European city might be proud to boast of. This is perhaps the truest and yet the most flattering thing that could be said of Dr. Hewlett as Health Officer. The bringing home of practical sanitation to the people, and accustoming them to submit to its requirements and to appreciate the benefits arising from the observance of its rules, ought, as I am sure it will hereafter, to secure to Dr. Hewlett the lasting gratitude of the people of Bombay.

At one time last year there were indications that the public were becoming alarmed at the number of deaths that daily occurred from cholera; and nothing, I believe, but the fact that the Health Department could be relied on, and that it was doing its best, saved this city from a panic.

The visit of the Prince of Wales put to a severe test the resources and organization of the Health Department. Notwithstanding the magnitude and importance of the occasion, I had every confidence in the officers and men of the department, and the expectations which I formed of them were fully realized. The results of our labours more than surpassed my most sanguine anticipations. Such numbers of people as flocked to Bombay during the Prince's visit had never been known before. Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, estimates the number at 200,000, which I think is rather under than over the mark. Upwards of eighty Princes and Sirdars, with all their followers, had assembled. The garrison had been considerably increased, and there were lying in the harbour, including two troop-ships, thirteen of

H. M.'s ships of war. The population of Bombay was for the time increased by about one-third; but of these most had come from districts in which cholera was prevalent, many were sickly, and but few had ever lived under any sanitary rule, or been accustomed to submit to those regulations which are believed to conduce to the maintenance of health in large communities.

Early in October I wrote to the Municipal Commissioner and requested that Government be asked to supply me, as soon as possible, with information as to—

1. The number of Rajahs expected in Bombay.
2. The number of followers with each Rajah.
3. Where the Rajahs were expected to reside.
4. Where it was contemplated encamping the followers.

I required this information in order that I might have time to make the necessary preparations and arrangements for the conservancy of the compounds of the Rajahs and the camps of the followers. A rumour was then prevalent that Government contemplated encamping three thousand of the followers of the Nizam on the top of Malabar Hill, near the Towers of Silence. I did not know what truth there was in the rumour, but I took the opportunity of protesting against such an unwise and imprudent course as the encampment of three thousand ragged and dirty men in the midst of a densely populated, undrained, and not easily accessible locality.

This table shows the number of privies erected for the use of the Rajahs, Sirdars, and their followers, the number of sweepers detached to look after them, and the number of bigarries put on to attend to the conservancy of the compounds in which the Princes and Sirdars resided.

NAMES.	No. of mat privies put up.	No. of Halalcores employed.	No. of Bigarries employed.
The Dewan of Pahlanpoor	5	1	2
H. H. the Rajah of Kolapoor	3	1	2
H. H. the Rajah of Mudhol	2	2	2
The Rajah of Rajpeepla	5	1	3
The Rajah of Mysore	2	1	1
The Sir Desai of Sawunt Waree	5	1	2
The Nawab Vicarool Oonarah	20	3	4
The Peishkar	4	1	1
The Nizam's European Staff	2	1	1
Sir Salar Jung	25	5	4
Do. do.	5	1	2
The Jam of Nowanuggur	5	2	3
The Governor-General	3	4	2
The Thakoor Saheb of Morbee	1	1	1
The Rao of Kutch	2	1	2
The Nizam's European Staff	2	1	1
The Shumsheir Jung	5	1	1
Sir Salar Jung's people	5	1	1
The Rajah of Dhurmpoor	5	1	1
Nawab Muthoomut Dowla Bahadoor	5	1	1
Do. Bushurat Dowla Bahadoor	20	1	1
Nawab Vicarool Oonarah	15	5	4
The Rajah of Meywar	16	2	3

NAMES.	No. of mat privies put up.	No. of Halalcores employed.	No. of Bigarries employed.
The Nawab of Radhanpoor	9	2	3
The Nawab of Junjira	5	2	2
The Rajah of Rajpeepla	2	1	1
H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda	80	6	1
Do. do.	15	2	1
The Rajah of Chota Oodeypoor	8	2	.....
The Chief of Sanglee	4	2	.....
The Punt Sacheo of Bhor	2	1	.....
The Rajah of Gundwar	2	.....	.....
The Rajah of Wanunt Punten	2	1	1
Government House Compound and other camps close by	39	5	.....
	330	63	54

The night-soil of these privies was treated with the ashes of burnt litter, &c. When night-soil is removed by hand, this I know from experience to be the cleanest and best way of rendering it inodorous and easily transportable. The compost was removed to the top of Malabar Hill, and there kept to be distributed as manure. No other system except that adopted would have enabled us to have kept privies not connected with sewers, and frequented by such large numbers of people as resorted to these, clean and sweet. They were inspected a couple of times every day by an Inspector of the Health Department. The conservancy of these privies was, however, but a small portion of the sanitary work the Health Department had to perform. In managing them we were on our own ground. But in dealing with the great mass of strangers, who were away from our direct control, it was very different. When it is remembered what great masses of people streamed into Bombay, most of them from areas infected with cholera, many of them sick, not all healthy, and none of them accustomed to submit to those regulations which are generally believed and known to contribute to the maintenance of health among great bodies of men, it will, I think, be conceded that the responsibility thrown on the Health Department of this city was not light.

The Princes, Sirdars, and their followers expressed themselves highly pleased and satisfied with the arrangements we had made; but perhaps the best proof of the efficiency of the sanitary measures was the absence of sickness amongst these strangers, and the absence of complaint from their neighbours. It is scarcely necessary for me to speak further of the conservancy measures adopted, and I will only say in conclusion that if the healthiness of the city was a fair indication of the success of the sanitary measures taken, then our efforts to keep the city, and more particularly those portions of it in which the Princes, Sirdars, their retinues and followers resided, healthy, were successful.

In connection with the sanitary arrangements made during the Prince's visit, I would bring to your notice how much the Municipality owes to Mr.

Brunton, Assistant Health Officer. To Mr. Brunton's unwearied energy the success of the sanitary arrangements was in a great measure, if not entirely, due. Mr. Brunton has been over ten years in the Health Department, and he has worked with untiring zeal, unceasing activity, and often in the face of great discouragement, in the service of the Municipality; and I trust that when next year the Budget comes on for discussion and consideration, his long and meritorious service will meet with a suitable recognition.

Inspectors Kent, Hallams, Paffard, and Thompson, who had charge of the special sanitary arrangements, entered heartily into their work; and they admirably discharged the tasks allotted to them. To carry out their instructions and to do their duty they required much good temper, patience, and tact, all of which they displayed. Inspector Kent is the oldest Inspector in the Health Department, and it would be hard to find a better man, or one better suited to his work.

Defective drainage of the island.

Night-soil removal by hand—what it is, and what it leads to.

The island of Bombay is a mass of trap. In a hollow scooped out of this mass, filled with *débris* from the disintegration of the rocks on either side and the washings of the ocean, stands the city of Bombay. The greater part of the town slopes towards the gap in the hills to the west where now rises the Hornby Vellade. Through that gap, through which the sea once flowed even up to Byculla, the storm water escaped. When the gap was closed it was necessary to provide another outlet for the storm water. With a view to secure this end the Worlee sluices were constructed, but to the gap where now stands the Vellade the sluices were but as pinholes. The Flats are the lowest parts of the island,—some portions of them are even so low as two feet below mean sea-level. Along the Flats the greater portion of the drainage of the town flows. The Flats may be regarded as the drainage highway of Bombay. But if the outlet for the sewage and surface drainage is below mean sea-level, then the sewage and storm water must leave the town but slowly and irregularly. To induce it to leave more quickly its fountain-head it must be forced. Pumping is necessary. It is the low-lying position of Bombay that causes every difficulty about its drainage, that causes the sewage to collect and stagnate in its drains. Those small portions of the town which do not drain to the Flats are drained in the direction to which they slope.

As regards the condition of the side drains and sewers. The side drains are badly designed, and not in the best repair. Full of holes as they are, and with little fall, it is impossible to keep them clean, or preserve them from being offensive; and although they are, in most parts of the town, swept out twice a day, nothing do I receive more bitter complaints of than the foul smells that come from the open side drains. I must not be misunderstood. I do not object to the open side drains from any mistaken view that the smell which they exhale has any perceptible or sensible influence on the public health; I object to them because they are an eyesore, an obstruction to traffic, and on general grounds a nuisance. In some of the streets it is dangerous for carriages

to turn, on account of the risk they run of falling into the side drains, and accidents to carriages and horses are constantly occurring owing to them. I have always opposed the covering over of the present side drains, because I felt that so long as the drains were open, any gases that might be given off from them would be freely exposed to the open air and rendered harmless; and that so long as they were open, their condition could be easily inquired into and seen, and that any neglect with regard to their cleansing would be speedily observed and make itself known. While I am opposed to the covering over of the present side drains, on the grounds I have just stated, I am convinced that the construction of well-designed, covered-over side drains in their stead would be an incalculable boon to the city, and add immensely to the comfort and happiness of its inhabitants. We may rest assured that on the side drains throughout the island a large sum will soon have to be expended for repairs.

Cesspools, wherever they are, however cleaned, however disinfected, are an intolerable nuisance. For instance, in Mazagon they have driven respectable people out of many of the houses, and, unless the portions of that district which have cesspools are drained, they will either be deserted or be taken possession of by the poverty-stricken portion of the population. Such has been the influence of the cesspool system on what was once one of the fairest of the dwelling-places in Bombay. On Malabar Hill, in Candawady, Cavel, and Mazagon, they are an intolerable nuisance. In the dry season they can be cleaned, but in the monsoon it is impossible to empty most of them; at that season of the year they are constantly overflowing, and flooding the ground around them. The expenses connected with their cleansing are very heavy. To take an instance, the Health Department received, until the cesspool was done away with, Rs. 60 a month—£72-a year—for cleaning the cesspool attached to the Post Office stables.

The sewers are for the most part constructed on the most faulty and antiquated principles. One particular example I may quote—the main drain in Syed Abdool Rahaman Street, which is flat-bottomed, nine feet wide, and only two or three feet deep. The sewage, therefore, in its onward course is exposed to the immense area given by the length of the drain multiplied by nine feet. How much greater is the friction offered by this surface to the flow than what would be obtained by a properly constructed drain with the same gradient! The chief cause by which the flow of sewage in sewers is retarded is friction. Drains badly constructed, with rough, uneven sides, offer great opposition to the flow of the sewage. Particles held in suspension in the sewage are apt to adhere to their side walls, and to accumulate to such an extent as to reduce their area very considerably. The section most generally approved of is the egg-shaped one, as it enables the minimum quantity of sewage to flow with a maximum of depth. It is perfectly certain that when the old-fashioned, badly designed sewers in the city have been removed, and replaced by properly constructed egg-shaped ones, we may look for an immense decrease in the friction surface now offered to the flow of the sewage, and that the sewage

will be carried through the town very much more rapidly than it is now. The ventilation of the sewers is most imperfect and rude. Ventilated by holes, and these holes often close to buildings, or even under windows, the foul odours they exhale are most disagreeable, and a grievous nuisance to the neighbourhood in which they are, as well as to those who happen to pass near them. The sewers throughout the town in the hot season, when there is a scarcity of water, become very offensive, and I watch them with considerable anxiety. In the monsoon, when they are filled with water, they are scarcely at all offensive, and they are not often complained of.

The drainage of most of the island is so defective that steps to improve it cannot much longer be deferred. Of the districts notably requiring drainage I may mention Walkeshwar, Girgaum, Cavel, Phunnuswady, Mazagon, Byculla, Parell, Mahim, and Colaba. No attempt whatever has been made to drain Parell or Mahim. When the houses of the poor people in Parell or Mahim have cesspools to receive the sewage and sullage water, they cannot get sweepers to clean the cesspools: hence they prefer to allow the sewage and sullage to run over the ground between their dwellings and to soak into the earth.

The European inhabitants of Bombay can scarcely form any adequate idea of the sufferings the people in the town endure from the Halalcore system, and of the disgusting nuisances that are nakedly exposed to their view every day. Early in the morning, long before the light of day has arisen, they are disturbed by the cries of the sweepers and the rattle of the filth-carts. Picture to yourself the life of a Hindu gentleman in the heart of the city. Disturbed in the early morning, long before sunrise, by the sweepers at work, he gets up and goes to the verandah in front of his house to breathe the cool and refreshing air of the morning; but even that comfort—and how dear is it to all in India!—is denied him, for he is driven from the verandah by the sweepers passing to and fro in front of his dwelling, and the horrid odours that taint the morning breeze. From the gullies on either side shoot in and out mehturs and mehtranees busy at their ghastly work. And perhaps even the end of his verandah may be fouled by the basket of the unholy and vile bhungy. He may remonstrate, he may threaten, but the sweeper cares not, for he knows too well that the kind-hearted and too merciful Settia will never report him. Such are the scenes that go on every morning in most of the streets in the capital of India, and I would ask, Would Europeans submit to this system? Would they submit to have their lives made miserable by a tyranny more terrible, more real, and more exacting than that exercised by any despot?

To a stranger passing through our streets the narrow and grimy channels filled with a foul and stagnant mire,—the passing to and fro of wretched and degraded beings carrying on their heads and in their hands baskets of human ordure, and whose clothes and persons exhale a pestiferous odour and reek with the products of their noisome occupation,—offer food for reflection, if

not amazement. That a city which advances pretensions to be the first in India should have so long submitted to such intolerable and loathsome nuisances is incredible. It can only be explained on the supposition that, never having known anything better, the people wish for no change, desire no amelioration of their lot, and care not to be freed from nuisances which every hour of the day interfere with their comfort and hamper their enjoyment of life. I am therefore opposed—until the city is more amply supplied with water, and a new system of sewers constructed—to the admission of night-soil directly into the sewers from the houses; and I am convinced that did the masses of the people once realize that the sweepers could be dispensed with, were they once freed from their thraldom, they would never allow sweepers near their houses again.

From time to time different schemes having for their object the improvement of the drainage and the disposal of the night-soil have been brought to the notice of the public, and they have been discussed at great length, and severely criticized in all their bearings. But these schemes have never advanced beyond the region of discussion. The drainage and sewage scheme that has secured most favour as well as attention, and which has been prepared with the greatest care, is Mr. Pedder's.

Mr. Pedder's scheme.

Mr. Pedder has had, in the compilation of his scheme, the great advantage of being able to impartially consider the other schemes that have been advanced, to select what in them was good, and to exclude what was bad.

Mr. Pedder proposes that—

(1) The sewage and storm water be separated.
(2) The storm water be removed by gravitation.
(3) Major Tulloch's system of street and house sewerage by pipe drains leading into four main branch sewers be adopted as far as Bellasis Bridge.
(4) Night-soil be removed as now from the privies by hand; but, instead of the night-soil being carried in carts to the Carnac Bunder, it is to be emptied into the sewers at different, central collecting depôts.
(5) From Bellasis Bridge the main sewer be carried across the Flats, to a spot on the foreshore about half a mile north of the Love Grove pumping-station, and to the west of Worlee Hill.
(6) The sewage be pumped up to a depôt on the side of the Worlee hill and defœcated: the effluent water to be either pumped into the sea, or to be used for irrigation; the solid matter to be utilized.

1. It is generally granted that the separation of the storm water from the sewage is necessary in Bombay. Owing to the heavy rainfall, sewers to be sufficiently large to carry off the greatest rainfall and at the same time to carry sewage would require to be, according to Major Tulloch, forty times as large as they need be for sewage only, and they would not have to act to

their full capacity except, on an average, once in six months; supposing, then, that sewers were built large enough to carry both sewage and storm water, the consequence would be that in the dry season the sewage would scarcely flow at all—it would be almost stagnant—and in the monsoon the volume of sewage would be so great that the pumps would not be able to lift it. But it is well known and recognized that so long as sewage is rapidly removed, and not allowed to stagnate, the danger of gases being generated is reduced to a minimum; it is therefore in order that the flow of the sewage may be retarded as little as possible, and that the chances of sewer gases being formed may be rendered highly remote, and that the pumps may be able to work in the monsoon, that it is advisable in Bombay to have sewers sufficiently large to carry only sewage.

2. It is proposed to remove the storm water by the existing drains,—the Fort and Elphinstone quarter to be drained in the direction of their fall into the harbour, and Girgaum and Sonapore into Back Bay. The sluices at Dharavee, Worlee, and Love Grove are to be widened, in order to facilitate the exit of water from the rest of the island in the monsoon.

The widening of the sluices at Dharavee, Worlee, and Love Grove will be a most important sanitary step, and there is every reason to believe that it will contribute in no small degree to diminish the amount and alter the type of Fever prevalent in this city. Dr. Cook has drawn particular attention to the necessity, on sanitary grounds, of a wider outlet being provided for the surface drainage.

The Flats possess most of the conditions generally believed to favour the production of malaria:—

(1) The soil is moist and periodically flooded.
(2) The soil contains a large quantity of organic matter.
(3) The surface of the ground is below mean sea-level.
(4) The soil is stiff, clayey, and more or less impervious to air.

To take away the moisture is to remove one important factor in the list.

3. Mr. Pedder adopts Major Tulloch's system of branch sewers and pipes, but proposes to adopt in addition a system of house-connections designed by Mr. Walton, Executive Engineer, which I shall now give a short description of.

Leading from the "nanees," cookrooms, and privies are pipes called down-takes, which break off about nine inches above the top of catch-basins; leading from these catch-basins are pipes which will run horizontally along the sides of the houses, and which will discharge into open cast-iron tanks, fitted with diaphragms, at the entrance to the gullies; these tanks communicate with the street sewers by means of earthenware pipes, which will be both trapped and syphoned; between the down-take pipe and catch-basin, and also between the catch-pipe and iron tank, there is an air-space, so that ventilation is provided for not only by two air-spaces, but,

besides; the pipe leading to the drain is trapped and syphoned. Therefore, sewer gases, before they could find their way from the sewers into the houses, would have to pass not only through a syphon-trapped pipe, but they would also have to pass two air-chambers. With these provisions it seems to me impossible that sewer gases could ever gain admission to the houses through the pipes. To put it shortly. The house-connections which Mr. Pedder proposes to adopt, and which I have now described, are easily cleaned, difficult to put out of order, and moreover so ventilated that they cannot possibly be the carriers of sewer air from the sewers to the houses; and if they are adopted, the sewage and sullage will be discharged through a series of well-ventilated pipes, instead of allowed to trickle along the sweepers' gullies to taint the air, and to soak into the earth to foul the well-water. This system of house-connections is the first, and greatest advance made towards scientific sanitation in Bombay. For more than two years I have watched the system at work in Sonapore. The improvement which it has effected in that neighbourhood has been as marked as it has been remarkable. There is but one fault which I have to find with it, and that is, that I think the catch-pipes, instead of being closed, should be open along the top. To modify the house-connections I have just described, so as to enable them to carry night-soil, is not an impossibility. Mr. Walton has given the question much attention, and he assures me that he has designed a system of house-connections—based on the same principles—to carry night-soil.

The present system of collecting the night-soil by hand will be continued. The night-soil will be carried to depôts, but there, instead of its being pitched into carts and sent to the Carnac Bunder, it will be directly put into the sewers. The depôts are to be connected with the sewers. There are nine now, and the number will be increased to sixteen. The depôts will be domed over. They will be ventilated by shafts thirty feet high or upwards. The erection of small furnaces over the hoppers into which the night-soil will be emptied is also contemplated.

It will be observed that the points at which the night-soil will be emptied into the sewers will be away from dwellings, and in the open air. Therefore any exhalations that may be given off from the night-soil, or any gases that may come from the sewers will be conducted directly into the open air. The objections that are urged against the admission of night-soil direct into sewers from houses cannot possibly be applied to the emptying of night-soil into sewers at depôts such as I have described; for these depôts will not be connected with dwellings,—they will be in the open, with air all around them. That the depôts will be a nuisance is beside the question. There are nine depôts now; but these depôts, so called, are merely enclosed spaces into which, and over which, people passing by can see. Moreover, nothing whatever has been attempted in the way of mitigating the offensiveness of the existing night-soil depôts. It is now proposed to substitute for these rudely devised rallying-places for the sweepers, domed-over and well-ventilated

depôts,—or, in other words, to substitute for depôts that are a nuisance, depôts which will be neither an eyesore nor a nuisance. The sewers will be ventilated by manholes at intervals of two hundred yards. Over the manholes will be charcoal trays. The ventilation of the sewers will be on the most approved principles, and will leave little to be desired in that direction. I cannot conceive greater precautions than what have been provided in Mr. Pedder's scheme to render the pollution of the air of dwellings by sewer air impossible.

Mr. Pedder proposes to carry the sewage to a point about half a mile north of the present pumping-station, and to pump it up to a depôt on the western side of the Worlee Hill. There the sewage is to be defœcated. The effluent water is either to be pumped into the sea or to be used for irrigation. It is proposed to utilize the solid matter. As I have said, the outfall is to be on the west side of the Worlee Hill; there will, therefore, be between the depôt and the city the Worlee Hill, which rises to nearly a hundred feet. The side of the hill on which the outfall will be, projects as a sort of tongue into the sea. Four objections have been raised to the Worlee outfall, which I may shortly state as follows:—

(i.) That it is to the windward of the town, and that it will therefore taint the sea-breeze.

(ii.) That if the sewage is pumped into the sea at Worlee, it will be driven back on the foreshore, where it will form beds of festering, decomposing sewage slush.

(iii.) That it will be a nuisance as offensive to the neighbourhood as it will be dangerous to the public health.

(iv.) That if the effluent water is pumped into the sea, a valuable fertilizing agent will be lost; and that even if it was contemplated utilizing the sewage, there is no land on which it could be utilized.

As regards the first objection—

(i.) It is true that the outfall will be in a quarter from which the wind sets towards the town for more than fifty days every year. No doubt, objection may be taken to this, and if a site for the outfall could be found from which the wind would never set towards the town I should prefer it. But where can such a site be found? Is there any other place to which the sewage could be carried, to be disposed of, from which the wind does not blow towards inhabited parts of the town for nearly as long a period? And if there is such a place, is it in a suitable position for an outfall? With the exception of the harbour, there is no other place I know of which would fulfil these conditions. But it has generally been agreed that the harbour, to which this city owes so much, should not be fouled with sewage; and, besides, it is closed to us by the Government. The Worlee outfall has this great and important advantage over every other outfall that has been proposed —that there is between it and the town a hill which rises to nearly a hundred feet, against which, when the wind blows towards the town, any sewage vapours that may be given off will be driven, and so diffused. Between no

other outfall, either to the north or north-east, and the town, is a similar barrier, or what might perhaps be more appropriately termed a ventilating shaft. Any sewage gases that may be given off will not have to ascend through long and tortuous shafts before reaching the open air, but from the moment of their generation they will be exposed on every side to the action of the most powerful of all purifiers—the fresh air. Although the Love Grove pumping-station is open to the town, and although the sewage from it is discharged at the head of a small bay, and although it is in a most objectionable position, —in fact, in the very worst one that could have been pitched on,—yet, as far as I have been able to ascertain, it has not affected the public health to any appreciable extent. And if the Love Grove pumping-station or outfall has not had an injurious effect on the public health, we may safely conclude that the extent to which it has polluted the air of the town has not been very great.

(ii.) The sewage is not likely to collect along the coast, for although sewage has been pumped from the Love Grove station into the sea for many years, yet the quantity that has been deposited on the foreshore is so small that it is a much-vexed question whether any has ever been deposited. My opinion on this hotly debated point is this. If the sewage from Love Grove had been carried back to the foreshore, by this time the rocks would have been covered with beds of sewage slush, the exhalations from which would have long since rendered Walkeshwur uninhabitable, and created a nuisance so great that it would have been perceptible to all, and its existence disputed by none. I have repeatedly examined the foreshore with reference to this question, and I have no hesitation in saying that the rocks south of the Love Grove outfall are as clean as those to the northward. That offensive smells come at times from the foreshore I do not deny, but that they are due to festering sewage on the foreshore I do give an unqualified denial to. The offensive odours that are occasionally perceived along the foreshore are due to—

(1) People squatting between the rocks.
(2) Bhungies depositing liquid sewage on the foreshore.
(3) Stable drains not carried out beyond low-water mark. When the tide is out and these drains are exposed to the sun's rays, most offensive ammoniacal odours, which are perceived at some distance, are given off.
(4) Stagnant pools of sea-water exposed to the sun when the tide is out.
(5) Dhobies' waste and foul water collected in pools and hollows in the rocks.

It cannot be said that an increase in the amount of sewage pumped into the sea will increase the chances of its being carried back to and deposited on the foreshore by every returning wave. For whether the sewage be deposited or not depends not on the volume of sewage, but on the tides and the position from which the sewage is discharged; and if the sewage from Love Grove is not now deposited on the foreshore, a greater volume of sewage

pumped from a better and more favourably situated position—from a promontory—right into the Indian Ocean will not. And lashed and churned as the sewage will be by the waves, it will soon become quickly mingled with and lost in the waters of the ocean, and therefore the occurrence of those offensive changes which take place when sewage and salt water come together under certain circumstances are rendered highly improbable, if not impossible. I now speak of the raw sewage. But if the sewage is first defœcated, as Mr. Pedder proposes, need I say that it is then still more unlikely to be left on the foreshore?

The dangers attending the discharge of sewage into rivers cannot arise from the pumping of sewage into the sea from Worlee Hill. There is no water supply to be fouled,—the source from which Bombay gets its water supply will not be poisoned.

(iii.) The third objection is more specious. As to the nuisance the Worlee outfall will cause, it is true that an action was taken and gained against the Municipality on account of the Love Grove pumping-station by a neighbouring householder, but that only one action was filed is, I conceive, the best proof that the nuisance was not general. There are no people more alive to their own interests, or more litigious, than the Bombay people, and we may be sure that if they had only had any good grounds to go on, others of them before this would have proceeded at law against the Municipality for damages. But I have never believed that the Love Grove outfall is as great a nuisance as it is generally represented to be. No doubt occasionally on that portion of the road on which the engine-room abuts a very strong smell of sulphuretted hydrogen is perceptible, and the effluvium when the engines are at work is unpleasant, but I do not believe that the smell could be perceived fifty yards off. I now speak of Love Grove. But the outfall which Mr. Pedder proposes will be in a much more secluded position; it will be nearly half a mile further north; it will not be nearly so exposed to the public view, and it will be further off from the line of traffic than the Love Grove outfall; the sewage will be forced right into the tideway; and between the pumping-station and the town will be the Worlee Hill. The Worlee outfall will most unquestionably be much less of a nuisance than what the Love Grove outfall is, and I really do not know how any one who has visited both places can well deny this. Any opinion as to the influence which it is likely to exercise on the public health can only be based on the experience that has been gained of the effect of the Love Grove outfall. If we are to place any faith in statistics, the Love Grove outfall has not exerted any marked injurious effect on the health of those living in the districts which would be most likely to suffer from the presence of the pumping-station, namely, those immediately around and to leeward of it—Parell, Worlee, and Mahim. And it is only a reasonable inference that if the Love Grove outfall has not injured the health of the city, a better situated and more isolated outfall will not. To illustrate this, I give a return in which the death-rate for six years in the different sections of the city is shown:—

RETURN showing the Death-Rate per 1,000 of Population from all Causes.

Localities.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Upper Colaba	15·17	14·09	25·11	29·57	27·47	32·85
Middle Colaba				5·78	3·92	1·03
Lower Colaba				21·27	25·55	31·38
Fort, Southern	·84	2·96	1·69	2·96	3·80	6·34
Fort, Northern	20·24	21·18	26·43	21·08	20·18	23·07
Esplanade	14·81	15·86	14·81	15·48	16·62	22·84
Market	20·53	22·63	27·08	23·54	23·68	25·76
Mandvee	25·95	28·23	39·28	30·71	31·59	36·43
Chuckla	29·77	27·75	31·29	27·21	27·48	30·01
Oomburkharee	28·41	28·63	33·00	28·25	29·15	33·86
Dongree	24·65	26·09	32·71	25·86	27·11	35·92
Dhobee Tulao	21·52	24·87	29·67	25·55	25·24	26·58
Phunnuswaree	17·05	17·14	18·68	17·38	17·67	21·53
Bhooleshwur	24·70	25·17	29·89	24·73	24·67	28·66
Khara Tulao	34·05	36·21	41·79	37·43	33·71	37·73
Koombharwara	22·68	23·22	28·41	24·97	25·98	30·44
Khetwaree	20·34	23·16	31·14	23·25	22·92	27·72
Girgaum	21·47	24·20	24·15	22·22	20·53	28·96
Chaopatee	22·83	22·04	24·56	23·63	28·01	28·94
Walkeshwur	18·60	18·86	30·48	21·05	24·28	27·25
Mahaluxmee	21·77	21·77	23·62	20·61	17·60	25·48
Mazagon	17·49	19·64	20·12	18·11	16·83	24·31
Tarwaree	18·74	16·56	20·62	14·67	16·06	24·19
Kamatheepoora	25·40	29·70	33·65	31·15	32·59	40·00
Byculla				21·15	20·94	28·50
Parell	19·09	24·32	25·62	21·49	19·89	27·21
Seoree	24·21	16·81	20·85	23·99	12·78	31·83
Sion	10·62	17·19	19·70	21·34	17·88	26·44
Mahim	19·84	23·34	24·38	25·22	20·82	31·30
Worlee	18·62	24·79	23·50	23·70	20·51	24·69

I consider that the carrying out of Mr. Pedder's scheme is calculated to have a great influence for good on the public health: for—

(1) The sewage will be more quickly removed from the city than now.

(2) The Sonapore nuisance will be done away with.

(3) The sluices at Dharavee, Worlee, and Love Grove will be widened, and by the widening of these sluices there will be secured for the surface drainage a freer outlet.

(4) The outfall for the sewage will be removed to a position in which it will be neither a nuisance, nor a source of annoyance to the public.

The quick removal of the excreta from near dwellings is a question of life and death. Fresh sewage is scarcely at all offensive. It is therefore of great importance that the sewage should be rapidly removed while it is fresh, or before decomposition has set in to any great extent. The speedy removal of the sewage is the first and most essential thing to be looked to while considering any drainage and sewerage scheme. Mr. Pedder's proposals fulfil this condition.

(iv.) As to the utilization of the sewage. Sewage irrigation is more likely to be successful, both from a sanitary and financial point of view, on this side of India than in England. The advantages on our side are many. In the

first place there is no frost to freeze up the pores of the ground and to hamper irrigation. And, moreover, the sun never hides its face during the day ; and while the perennial sunshine causes the ground to thirst for moisture, it quickly dispels and destroys offensive and noxious vapours. What is so much wanted in India for agriculture is water, and if a water is given containing all the nutriment which plants must have to live and grow, how much more valuable is it to the agriculturists than ordinary water! If any form of irrigation pays, sewage irrigation must. As to the utilization of the night-soil on land there is a difficulty with regard to the prejudices of the people, but to the use of the sewage from drains there are no objections on the part of the cultivators to be encountered.

The advantages of sewage irrigation in India may be briefly stated to be—

1. *It renders the cultivator independent of droughts.*
2. The sewage is applied to the land in a form in which its manurial constituents are readily absorbed by the soil and the crops.
3. It is likely to pay if conducted with judgment.

But, on the other hand, there are some disadvantages, more particularly near Bombay, which must not be overlooked. Although I am an advocate for the utilization of the sewage on land, and although I believe that sewage irrigation, if conducted on proper principles and with care, will pay, still I cannot overlook the fact that there are very great difficulties to be met and overcome before it can be carried out successfully anywhere near Bombay. The two great difficulties to be met and surmounted with regard to sewage irrigation near Bombay are, the low-lying position of the land, and the heavy monsoon rains. Sewage irrigation has been spoken of in Bombay as if all that was necessary was to run sewage, no matter how great the volume, over any land, even on to a salt marsh, and that crops would spring up, and that the problem of how to dispose successfully of the sewage of this city would thus have been solved. But experience has taught us that irrigation of any kind, unless conducted with great judgment and care, will not pay, and that to discharge immense volumes of sewage or water on to any low-lying undrained ground is to swamp it, to create a nuisance, and to injure the public health. Any farmer knows that too much water is as bad as too little for his land. The land of this island is not favourably situated for irrigation. Its low-lying position enhances immensely the difficulty. In the first place the area to be irrigated must be raised, and thoroughly under-drained, so as to secure for the sewage a fall ; and if any quantity of sewage was run on to the ground, it would be necessary, in order to prevent the soil from becoming water-logged, to resort to the expense of pumping to carry off the effluent water. In the rains, anywhere near Bombay, irrigation is out of the question. To irrigate any land would be to swamp it. Under one condition only can sewage irrigation be successful near Bombay, namely, when the cultivator can take as much sewage as he wants, and as much as is good for his ground. But under circumstances precisely similar to these can sewage irrigation be carried out

from the outfall on the Worlee Hill. As much of the sewage as is good for the land will be given to it, and the rest will be run into the ocean. To the north-east and east of the Worlee Hill stretches a great expanse of land which is partly flooded in the monsoon, and during the dry season, for want of water, left uncultivated. There are no dwellings on it, and but few places of habitation near. On this land sewage irrigation could be conducted under comparatively favourable conditions. It will here be objected that sewage irrigation so near the town would create a nuisance if it did not endanger the public health. But to these objections I would reply that sewage irrigation has been practised, and is now being carried out, much nearer to the thickly inhabited parts of the town, and as it were in the heart of the city, without causing a nuisance. I have never received complaints regarding the fields irrigated with sewage in Bombay, and if they had caused any nuisance it would have been speedily brought to my notice. At the present moment fields are being irrigated with sewage taken from drains in the following localities :—

1. To the north of the race-course and west of Jaolaipara.
2. On the north side of the Bellasis Road overbridge and east side of the main drain.
3. On the reclamation at Tardeo.

Altogether there are over twelve acres under cultivation. The first-mentioned place is not very far from the Byculla Club, and yet the Club has never complained of, nor apparently noticed it. If there had been any nuisance caused by the cultivation, they would have perceived it, and have been the first to cry out.

We may, I think, safely conclude that if sewage irrigation is practised so close to the centre of population as the race-course, and does not create a nuisance nor affect the health of those living near it, that it will neither be a nuisance nor be attended with risk to the public health at a spot much further off, namely, near Worlee. It has been proposed to carry the sewage to, and to utilize it on a portion of the salt marsh at Coorla, which had been shut off from the sea by an embankment. If this marsh was filled in and made sweet first, and if afterwards it was irrigated with the proper quantity of sewage, it would be highly productive. But to discharge sewage on to it before it had been filled in would be to convert it merely into a cesspool. Again, suppose that it had been reclaimed with sweepings. Land reclaimed with sweepings requires to be opened up and exposed to the atmosphere for some time, and to be thoroughly drained before sewage can be run on to it; and even after all that had been done, so boggy is ground reclaimed with sweepings, that no large amount of sewage could be used without swamping and flooding it. In the monsoon what is to be done with the sewage, supposing that it was carried to Coorla? It cannot be used on the land. Is it to be discharged into the harbour? It is absurd to institute any comparison between the land which it has been proposed to irrigate with sewage at Coorla, and the plain to the east and north-east of Worlee, to which I propose to apply the sewage. One is a salt marsh, the other is a firm, comparatively sweet soil.

The outfall at Worlee has these great advantages over every other outfall that has been proposed:—that the sea is just behind it; that as much of the sewage as is wanted for irrigation can be supplied, and what is not wanted, what cannot be utilized, can be pumped into the sea. While I yield to no one in a desire to preserve the sea-breeze from being tainted, and while I am fully alive to the importance of having a pure and plentiful supply of water, I fail to see that any of the schemes that have been proposed for the disposal of the night-soil and sewage of this city are not open to as grave objections on the score of pollution of the sea-breeze as Mr. Pedder's, and I am, moreover, convinced that none hold out such prospects for the successful utilization of the sewage as Mr. Pedder's scheme. The principal features of the scheme are:—It provides; for the rapid removal of the sewage from the neighbourhood of dwellings, and for the disposal of the night-soil in a safe and economical manner; that, if it pays, the sewage can be *applied to land; and that in case sewage irrigation is unsuccessful, or that the whole of the sewage cannot be utilized, the sewage can be disposed of safely and expeditiously by being pumped into the sea.*

Manufacture of Manure from Night-soil.

In June 1874 I made a series of experiments with a view to obtaining a dry and portable manure, as free as possible from admixture with foreign substances, from the night-soil. By simply expelling the moisture a powder yielding about five per cent. of ammonia was left. Valuable, however, as this powder would have been for manurial purposes, the expense attending the making and preparing of it was more than what could have been realized from its sale.

Dr. Blaney introduced to the notice of the Town Council a patent Sewage Dryer of Messrs. Milburn & Co., and at a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on the 28th January 1875 it was resolved—"That the purchase of a Desiccating Machine from England, as an experiment, at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,000, be hereby sanctioned."

This patent Sewage Dryer promises well. It is to be erected on a vacant plot of ground adjoining the Kamateepoora night-soil depôt. This site is admirably suited for the experiment. Any nuisance that may arise from the working of the patent Sewage Dryer will scarcely be perceived or taken notice of while the night-soil depôt is alongside. The manure which it will turn out will be very valuable, and the only question that remains, is, what will be the cost of making it.

During the year I have made large quantities of manure by mixing the ashes of burnt sweepings with the night-soil. The night-soil of the upper part of Malabar Hill and of the latrines at Boree Bunder was treated on this principle most successfully.

In February last I gave Messrs. Forbes & Co. five tons of the manure prepared at Boree Bunder, to try on their coffee estate in the Wynaad. This poudrette, although it had equally good an effect on the coffee plants as a patent

manure purchased by Messrs. Forbes & Co., was not equal to blood, bone, or fish manures. The accompanying extract from a letter received from the manager of Messrs. Forbes & Co.'s coffee estate, gives the result of the experiment:—"I visited the Wyncoon estate, and, as requested, have inspected the trees treated with 'Weir's poudrette:' these are comprised in a few rows at the far end of the 1866 land, others in the immediate vicinity having had 'blood' and 'universal manure' applied to them. The blood and bone manure shows the best results so far, there being no appreciable difference between the trees treated with the two others."

During the year I have given free of charge large quantities of manure prepared from night-soil to all classes of the community, with a view to creating a demand and opening up a market for it. At first the gardeners objected to use it, but as their objections were grounded, not on caste scruples, but on the loss of *dustooree* due to their not having purchased the manure themselves for their masters, they have since, by a little pressure being judiciously applied, disappeared. I could have sold this manure at from 2 to 4 Rs. a cart-load, and the cost of making it to the Municipality was only one man at Rs. 11-8-0 a month. Although there is a demand for this manure in Bombay itself for gardening, yet, as it contains, as a rule, under one per cent. of ammonia, it will not bear much carriage.

The Sewage Dryer is now being erected, and it will, I hope, be ready for use before the breaking of the monsoon. I shall, therefore, towards the end of the year be in a position to definitely state whether a profit can be made by manufacturing manure from the night-soil of Bombay; and, if a profit can be realized, whether it will be equivalent to the annual expense and cost of carting the night-soil from the different night-soil depôts to the Carnac Bunder. I cannot refrain from expressing my opinion that unless a clear profit of a lakh of Rupees (£10,000) a year can be realized, that I think it would be folly to defer any longer constructing the new system of sewers, and putting the night-soil into the sewers at depôts, as proposed by Mr. Pedder. If the night-soil is disposed of in this way, a saving of, say, in round numbers, Rs. 70,000 (£7,000) a year will be made at once. I estimate the nuisance and inconvenience to the public and the public traffic from the passing of the night-soil carts through the streets at, say, Rs. 30,000 a year. Well, if a profit cannot be realized from the manure made from the night-soil equivalent to the saving which can be effected by carrying out Mr. Pedder's scheme,—namely, Rs. 70,000 *plus* Rs. 30,000 = Rs. 1,00,000 a year,—I do not hesitate to say that the night-soil should be put into the sewers.

I need scarcely say that, no matter how the night-soil is disposed of, the new system of sewers must be constructed.

Vehar Water.

In April last the public were alarmed by a rumour—how much truth there was in the rumour, and what grounds there were for the belief, will be seen—that water contaminated with sewage was supplied to the shipping, and that the sailors in the harbour

were being poisoned by impure drinking-water. Previously to this, complaints had been made of the short supply to the shipping, and of the quality of the water.

On the 24th April a sample of water collected on the 22nd from the pipe that supplies the Port Trust water-barges was forwarded to me, for my opinion, by the Municipal Commissioner. As I had no laboratory at the time, I forwarded it to Dr. Gray, Acting Chemical Analyser to Government. This sample of water contained—

Grs. per gallon.		Parts per million.	
Solids.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.
6·44	·79	·01	·15

But as the "chatty" in which the water was sent to me was dirty inside, much reliance could not be placed on the analysis to show the actual condition of the water supplied to the shipping. It was, however, only necessary to look at the analysis to see that the large amount of albuminoid ammonia that came over was not derived from sewage impurities in the water, but from vegetable matter. The most remarkable feature in the analysis was the small amount of chlorine which the water yielded. This, taken in connection with the general character of the water, appeared to me to show conclusively that the albuminoid ammonia was of vegetable rather than animal origin. For it was scarcely possible that sewage could have gained admission into the water pipes and not a greater amount of chlorine and free ammonia have been detected.

Messrs. Bates and Co., in connection with the water supply to the shipping, wrote some letters to the press which caused some sensation. A letter from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, on the same subject, in which the facts of the case were fairly stated, and a moderate view of the question taken, was forwarded to me for report. The Chamber apprehended that if there was any ground for the alarm felt that the water supplied to the shipping was bad, it was probably attributable to the quality of the water obtained by Abba Ibrahim and Sulliman Pinwanee from the pipe at the south end of the Carnac Bunder. This pipe supplied the boats that lay for hours, in the process of filling, within a "few yards" of the discharge of the sewage, in an atmosphere "thick with pollution;" and the Chamber feared that it still retained its connection with the night-soil pipe. On this letter I wrote a report, dated the 12th May, from which the following is an extract:—

"As regards the water supplied to the shipping by the Port Trustees, it is taken from a pipe nearly 400 feet to the north of the mouth of the night-soil pipe, with which it has no connection whatever; and unless the night-soil was discharged when the tide was flowing in, it could never come near where the boats lie to take in water. The position of the boats, their distance from the point at which the night-soil is discharged into the harbour, preclude entirely, in my opinion, the supposition that the water while it is passing into their tanks, or during the time it remains in them while they are taking in

their supply of water, could be tainted by the vapours arising from the night-soil while it is being poured into the sea and floating down the harbour. The point at which the ferry boats get their water is about 115 feet to the north of the night-soil pipe. But the pipe from which Abba Ibrahim and Sulliman Pinwanee draw their supply is about 49 feet to the south-west of the mouth of the night-soil pipe. There is no connection between this pipe and the night-soil pipe. I shall not say anything regarding the course of these water pipes, or the changes that have been effected in them, as the Executive Engineer is better able to speak on the subject than I am. It will, however, be observed that the pipe from which Abba Ibrahim and Sulliman Pinwanee get their supply of water is to the windward of the night-soil pipe, and out of the drift of the night-soil. This is a point of great importance in determining the question whether the water, while it is passing into the tanks in the boats, and standing in them during the time the boats are taking in their supply, is likely to be polluted by the odours given off from the night-soil while it is passing down the harbour.

"The expression 'thick with pollution,' made use of in the 2nd para. of the Chamber's letter, with reference to the atmospheric conditions around the Carnac Bunder, is tended to convey a very false impression regarding the state of the atmosphere in this important part of the city. One would be led to suppose on reading it that the air was thick with particles of ordure which were floating around on all sides, and that a thick exhalation of poisonous vapours unceasingly arose from the waters of the harbour at the meeting of the night-soil with them. But such is not the case. The discharge of the night-soil into the harbour does not go on during all the hours of the day. It is not continuous, and when the night-soil is not being discharged into the harbour I do not think that any one would venture to assert that the air of the Carnac Bunder pier was more impure than the atmosphere around any of the bunders lining the harbour foreshore."

I then proceeded to show that if the water taken from the ships' stores was more impure than the water delivered from the pipe from which the ships were supplied, either the tanks in which the water was conveyed to the ships, or the ships' tanks themselves, were at fault; and I recommended that, in the interests of the crews in the harbour, a searching examination of the tanks should be made at once. With reference to the large amount of albuminoid ammonia in the water taken from the pipes on the Carnac Bunder head, one view was that the water, while it was passing into and standing in the tanks, became tainted by the putrid atmosphere; but with this view of the question I could not agree. The small amount of free ammonia which the water yielded on examination seemed to me to prove conclusively that the water was not tainted by the night-soil outfall.

It appears, however, that some years ago a connection did exist between the water main and the night-soil pipe. The Commissioner, in his letter No. 2765 to the Chamber of Commerce, gives the history of this connection. He

says: "Several years ago the sewage pipe having given a great deal of trouble by becoming choked up, the then Executive Engineer, in order to flush it out with direct pressure from the water main, laid several connections from the water main to the sewage pipe at intervals between the Overbridge and the Bunder Head, fitted with valves which could be opened when it was desired to flush the sewage pipe. I have no hesitation in saying this should never have been done, since there was always a danger that if the men in charge mismanaged the valves, a circulation of water between the main and the sewage pipe might be set up. In fact this actually happened about two years ago. It was fortunately discovered immediately, the connections were in consequence entirely removed, and a steam fire engine is now employed to flush the sewage pipe."

On the 24th May I went out to the Vehar Lake and brought away two samples of water; one sample was taken from the Lake itself a short distance from the shore, the other at the waste pipe from water which had filtered through the dam. The sample from the waste pipe was clean and sparkling, and its appearance contrasted very strongly with the lake water, which was cloudy, full of vegetable matter, and had a dead-leaf odour. It afforded a very good illustration of what can be done by filtration.

Both the samples were examined by Dr. Gray, and he found them to contain—

Sample.	Grs. per gallon.		Parts per million.	
	Solids.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.
From lake	6·44	·77	·01	·13
Waste water pipe	7·00	·67	·12	·02

On the 17th May a report of Dr. Gray's, accompanied by an analysis of four samples of water taken from pipes in the city, and eight samples of water from the tanks of ships in the harbour, was sent to me to report and give an opinion on. The analysis of the four samples gave the following results:—

Names and description of the samples of water.	Grains per gallon.		Parts per million.	
	Solids.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.
A sample of Vehar water drawn from the supply pipe of Grant College garden	5·04	·72	·005	·12
A sample taken from a supply pipe in the Fort	5·04	·72	·005	·12
A sample taken from the supply pipe of the Crawford Market	5·04	·76	·01	·18
A sample drawn direct from the main at Carnac Bunder	5·60	·76	·04	·17

Looking at these analyses, one would be led to think that the Vehar water, of whose purity so much had been written, had greatly deteriorated of late.

But that the Vehar water is not more impure than it was years previously we can satisfy ourselves by a reference to previous analyses. The fact is, if we are to place any confidence in analytical results, we can only come to the conclusion that the Vehar water, instead of becoming worse, is purer now than it was years ago, and that, if we are to judge from the amount of albuminoid ammonia yielded, it contained less vegetable impurities when examined in May 1875 than in June 1869 or July 1871. In the table below, the amount of albuminoid ammonia yielded by four samples examined by Dr. Lyon, and the results arrived at by Dr. Gray, are contrasted :—

	Dr. Gray's analyses.				Dr. Lyon's.			
	Sample drawn from supply pipe of Grant Medical College.	From Fort.	From Crawford Market.	From Carnac Bunder.	April 1st, 1869.	June 1st, 1869.	July 1st, 1869.	July 30th, 1871.
Albuminoid Ammonia...	·12	·12	·18	·17	·13	·19	·18	·30

In a letter published in the *Times of India* of May 1871, Mr. Viccajee, Assistant to the Chemical Analyser to Government, gives the results of his analysis of a sample of Vehar water. The analysis was made in May—the date is not given. The results are—

Grs. per gallon.		Parts per million.	
Solids.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albumnoid Ammonia.
7	·73	·04	·31

On the 1st of June 1875, Dr. Hewlett, Acting Sanitary Commissioner, collected three samples of water—

(*a*) From water pipe, Arthur Crawford Market,
(*b*) „ „ Regimental Lines,
(*c*) „ 5″ „ Carnac Bunder,

and sent them to the Chemical Analyser to Government for examination. The results of his examination were—

	Grs. per gallon.		Parts per million.	
	Solids.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.
(*a*)	6·30	·72	·004	·12
(*b*)	6·16	·72	·005	·15
(*c*)	6·16	·72	·005	·15

The increase in the albuminoid ammonia between the Grant College and Carnac Bunder, as shown in Dr. Gray's analyses, was somewhat difficult of explanation, caused some discussion, and led to much foolish speculation at the time. But, with the experience I have since gained of the character and special features of the Vehar supply, I have now no difficulty in understanding or explaining it. The results of the analyses indicated that it was not due to

sewage contamination of the water, and that the albuminoid ammonia was derived from vegetable matter. The explanation is this. The quantity of vegetable matter in the Vehar water varies not only from day to day, but often at different hours on the same day; and hence it is that the albuminoid ammonia is not uniform, and that samples of water collected at different hours on the same day do not always yield an equal amount of albuminoid ammonia.

A sample from the pipe that supplies the native craft, examined about this time by Mr. Wilson, Analytical Chemist, yielded ·11 parts per million of albuminoid ammonia.

After much anxiety, and I had experienced very great trouble, I brought the Municipal laboratory into working order, and on the 26th of July I examined a sample of Vehar water drawn from the native craft supply pipe. It yielded ·18 parts per million of albuminoid ammonia. An examination on the 6th of August of a sample from the same pipe gave—

	Parts per million.
Free ammonia.....	·002
Albuminoid ammonia ...	·18

A sample from the tap outside the laboratory examined on 2nd September contained ·16 parts per million of albuminoid ammonia. On the 10th September I examined a sample from the Chinchpoogly Office tap. It yielded—

	Parts per million.
Free ammonia.....	·04
Albuminoid ammonia	·05

This water, I suspect, had been filtered before I received it.

The water received in the town in September contained less vegetable matter than in August, and it had also lost the dead-leaf odour which it then possessed. The amount of albuminoid ammonia, with one exception, ranged from ·08 to ·12 parts per million. The exception was a sample collected on the 2nd, and which contained ·16 parts per million. The water supplied in September might be regarded as a fair drinking supply. But in August it was so loaded with vegetable *débris*, and yielded so large an amount of albuminoid ammonia, that it could scarcely be regarded as a drinking water fit to be supplied to any large city. The amount of albuminoid ammonia again began to increase in the middle of October: a sample examined on the 20th of that month yielded ·20 parts per million. Towards the end of the month the amount again began to diminish, and a sample of water from the Office tap examined on the 29th yielded ·14 parts per million. Another sample drawn from the same pipe on the 1st November gave ·13 parts per million. The amount of albuminoid ammonia again began to increase towards the middle of December: and a sample which I examined on the 22nd yielded ·18 parts per million.

The amount of solids varies but little; of the solids more than four grains consist of carbonate of lime. The amount of chlorine yielded is very uniform and constant—so constant and uniform that the slightest increase in its

amount ought at once to attract attention, and lead to a suspicion that sewage contamination of the water had occurred. Provided that at any time there is not an opportunity of determining the albuminoid ammonia, the amount of chlorine ought to be ascertained, for sewage pollution of the water would at once declare itself by a rise in the amount of chlorides.

When the great facilities that exist in Bombay for the admission of sewage into the water pipes are considered, it is as incredible as it is to be unexpected that water charged with sewage has never been delivered in this city. To say nothing of great water mains running through sewers, the water pipes in a portion of this city lie bathed in ordure day and night. These pipes are often breaking, and that sewage has never entered them can only be attributed to the care with which they are watched and examined by the Executive Engineer.

The amount of vegetable matter in the Vehar Lake is a matter for the most serious consideration, if not for grave apprehension. It is being yearly replenished by fresh *débris* washed down from the hills that overlook the Vehar valley, and although a small portion of it may be oxidized and removed, the rest remains, and accumulates at the bottom of the lake. There are two methods open to us by which the vegetable matter may be removed,—either directly from the lake by a sludge pipe, as proposed by Dr. Blaney, or by intercepting it on its way into the outlet conduits. Dr. Blaney's proposal seemed to me to be based on very sound, common-sense principles. To remove the vegetable *débris* and dirt from the bottom of the lake by a sludge pipe seemed a natural way of meeting and solving the difficulty. At a meeting of the Town Council held on the 19th June it was resolved that a sludge pipe should be laid down from the lake. The engineering difficulties to be overcome in the laying down of the pipe were, however, such that the project had to be abandoned. The meshes of the strainers over the outlet conduits might be made finer than what they are now, but the effect of this would be only trifling. If it is impracticable to lay down a sludge pipe from the bottom of the lake, then there is no other resource left but to filter the water through sand. Where this filtration shall take place is of no importance, from a sanitary point of view, so long as the water is delivered filtered to those who consume it. A water yielding ·18 or ·15 parts per million of albuminoid ammonia is not such a water as ought to be supplied to any city, and the continuous consumption of it will most assuredly injure the public health. But although this water unfiltered is impure, the amount of albuminoid ammonia which it yields could be reduced by filtration to within the limits assigned to comparatively pure and wholesome waters. I am fully alive to the objections which have been urged against filtration, but what are they when weighed in the balance with the great issue at stake—the maintenance of the public health? The question is simply this,—Shall Bombay have a wholesome or an unwholesome water for its people? The Municipality have expended a large sum in impounding a great mass of water for the use of the city, and to deliver this water filtered would entail only a comparatively little addi-

tional expenditure, and it would set the public mind at rest once and for ever. That the amount of vegetable matter in the Vehar water will increase year by year may, I think, be almost taken as granted; and that—at no remote period too—to the other sources of disease in this city will have to be added the impure water supply, is not beyond the bounds of possibility, nor even improbable.

So long as the Vehar water is delivered unfiltered, those who are the guardians of the public health will watch with anxiety the influence it exerts on the health of this city.

Considering the very great facilities that exist for the pollution of the water in the Vehar dipping-wells, we need not be surprised when we happen to find the water in them so impure as to be not only unfit for drinking, but absolutely poisonous. Some of the dipping-wells are paved and cemented inside, and others are iron-lined. They are paved around, and the pavement slopes to the edge furthest from the well. Running round the edge of the pavement is a drain to carry off the surplus and waste water. As far as I am aware, a complete analysis of the water of any of the dipping-wells has never been made, and I must confess that I am somewhat to blame for having overlooked it, and for not having made an examination of their waters before. While passing by the dipping-well at Pydhonee one morning, my attention was attracted by the large number of people who were assembled and waiting to draw water. Great numbers draw water from this well every day, and an immense number of dirty pots and buckets are dipped into the water; and as the well is open at the top, and as there are people constantly bathing and washing their clothes at its edge, the water must soon become very foul. And, looking to the open condition of the well, and to the system of drawing water, little else could be expected. I had a bottle filled with water from the well and I examined it. The water contained—

Grains per gallon.		Parts per million.	
Solids.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.
7·56	1·4	·11	·37

The chlorides are double the amount they ought to be, and the organic matter more than twice what should be found in the water. The analysis forcibly illustrates the danger of storing water in open and exposed reservoirs.

I also examined another sample of water taken from a Vehar dipping-well just below Mr. Kirkham's house; it yielded—

Grains per gallon.		Parts per million.	
Solids.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.
4·9	1·5	·11	·26

This water, although not so bad as the water from the Pydhonee well, was a most dangerous water, and totally unfit for consumption.

I would strongly recommend that covered-over cisterns, furnished with a number of cocks, be substituted for the dipping-wells. There is an admirable cistern in Chundunwady Lane, a better model than which to imitate could not be found.

No one who can afford it should drink the Vehar till it had been filtered. Every house should have a filter. Atkins & Co.'s glass table-filter is a simple and excellent filter. Its great recommendation is it can be so easily cleaned. In ordinary use it removes about ·04 parts per million of albuminoid ammonia from the Vehar water.

Notwithstanding that our water is not what it might be, we may congratulate ourselves that we have a much purer supply than Madras. The Red Hills water, to judge from the analysis, must be a villainous supply. Dr. Macrae has been good enough to send me the results of some examinations he has made. As it is of importance that we should know how we stand with regard to other cities in India in the way of water supply, I give the results. They are—

Date of examination.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.
7th July.....	·36	1·7
23rd July	·36	1·6
30th August	·13	1·5
15th September	·20	1·3

The Calcutta water, however, is delivered in a much purer state than the Vehar water. The analyses of the water given below have been extracted from the 3rd Quarterly Report of the Municipality of Calcutta. The examinations were made by Dr. Palmer. The results of his examinations were—

Date.	Total Ammonia in parts per million.
September 17th	·060
,, 28th	·044
,, 29th	·040
,, 30th	·060
October 1st	·052
,, 2nd	·036

The examinations that have been made of the Vehar water show with what accuracy the most minute changes in a water can be detected and ascertained by Wanklyn's process, and what a delicate and accurate method we possess in it of determining the quality of a drinking water. Had we to rely on the older methods of examination, how little information could the best of them have afforded us of the composition of the Vehar water! How little could we have said from them whether the water was good or bad, whether it was fit for drinking or unfit!

Owing to Wanklyn's labours, a sanitary officer is able to give a more decided opinion as to the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of a drinking water than on any other question affecting the public health.

In the accompanying table the results of water analyses undertaken are shown. Sample No. 30 is from one of the oldest and most famous of the sweet wells of Bombay. So great was the reputation of the water of this well that in former years it used to be sold at so much a pot. However, in 1868 a

night-soil depôt was placed alongside the well, and its reputation departed. None would henceforth use the water. Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady, who lived close by, made a very strong representation as to the injustice of depriving the people of Mazagon of the use of so good a well, when water was so scarce in Mazagon. With your permission I had the night-soil depôt removed in 1874, but the people have still an aversion to the use of the water. You have sanctioned the cleaning out of this well.

Water Analyses.

	Description of the Sample.	Solids.	Chlorine	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.
		Grains per Gallon.		Parts per Million.	
1	A sample of well water from well in Vithoba Jeewanjee's compound, Breach Candy Road ...	58·8	13·4	·032	·23
2	Do. water from the west well in Antoba Gosavee's Oart.	84·	10·5	·04	·19
3	Do. do. from the east well do. do.	84·	11·	·01	·10
4	Do. Vehar water from Native Craft supply pipe	7·	·8	·002	·18
5	Do. do. from tap outside Laboratory.	5·6	·8	None.	·17
6	Do. do. do. do. ...	7·	·8	None.	·16
7	Do. do. Chinchpooghly office pipe ...	6·2	1·	·04	·05
8	Do. do. from tap outside Laboratory.	5·8	·8	·01	·10
9	Do. do. do. do. ...	5·8	·8	·01	·08
10	Do. do. do. do. ...	5·8	·8	·005	·10
11	Do. do. do. do. ...	6·	·94	·004	·12
12	Do. do. do. do. ...	6·	·9	·01	·08
13	Do. do. from Native Craft supply pipe	6·	·9	·01	·088
14	Do. do. do. do. ...	5·8	·9	Trace.	·12
15	Same sample exposed for 24 hours in office privy ...	.....	.....	·20	·12
16	Vehar water from tap outside Laboratory.....	7·	·7	·005	·13
17	Water from well in Kaliwady	46·4	5·5	·05	·04
18	Vehar water from tap outside Laboratory.....	5·8	·7	Trace.	·14
19	Do. do. do. do.	5·6	·6	·01	·20
20	Well water from Vurjeewundass Madhowdass' oart...	12·4	11·1	·02	·10
21	Vehar water from tap outside Laboratory.....	6·	·8	Trace.	·13
22	Do. do. do. do.	5·6	·6	·01	·19
23	Do. do. do. do.	8·	·8	Trace.	·11
24	Water from well in Caudawady	123·34	20·	None.	·08
25	Vehar water from tap outside Laboratory	6·	·7	·004	·18
26	Do. do. do. do.	6·	·7	·005	·18
27	Water from a well in Soortradar Wady, Moogbhat Lane, resorted to by many people to draw water from	98·	13·5	·15	·25
28	Water from a well in a Baroda temple	57·	6·8	·08	·68
29	Do. do. do.	75·	13·	·005	·21
30	Do. do. Mazagon	41·58	6·6	·06	·09

Observations on the disease and epidemic influences at work in Bombay.

It is well, before analysing the death returns for 1875, to examine the epidemic constitution, and to review the epidemic history and health conditions of Bombay during the last ten years. From a study of the mortuary returns varied and useful information may be gathered, and much misapprehension regarding the incidence of epidemic diseases in the future may be avoided. The deaths from Cholera in 1865 amounted to 2,887, in the next year they fell to 332, and in the year after declined to 111; but in 1868 Cholera revived and 227 deaths were registered, and in the next year an increased vitality in the disease was evidenced by an enhanced

mortality, as many as 754 deaths having been caused by it. From 1869 up to 1875 there was a gradual abatement in the fatality from Cholera. In 1874 only 20 deaths were registered, the smallest number ever known to have occurred in Bombay. But in 1875 the disease again revived, and 847 deaths were recorded, as I have stated in another portion of this Report. While there has been a decrease in the deaths from Cholera, there has been an enhanced mortality from Small-pox since 1865. In the four years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, 4,982 deaths were registered. In 1870 the deaths fell to 566, but again increased in 1871 to 919. In 1872 the greatest number of deaths known to have occurred since the formation of the Registration Branch were recorded, and although the disease towards 1873 decreased, it had not lost its hold on the city, and in that year 714 deaths were registered. From 1873 up to 1875 there was a steady fall in the mortality, and in the latter year 248 deaths were registered—the smallest number since 1862, and with the exception of four other years the fewest number recorded in Bombay. Towards the latter end of 1873 Rinderpest appeared. The disease was first noticed by me in November, and it existed up to October 1875. Towards the latter end of 1874 Measles assumed epidemic proportions, and increased up to March 1875 and then began to abate. In February 1875 Foot and Mouth Disease was noticed, and it did not disappear till October.

The causes of these epidemics lie, I believe, in the poverty of the people, and the misery in which they live. The poverty of the great masses of the people of this city is incredible. Obliged to support large families, and compelled directly or indirectly to lay by a large proportion of their incomes for marriage and other ceremonies, they live on what I may without exaggeration call a starvation diet. As the natural result of their poverty they crowd together, and in houses where there should be only one family there are a dozen. A Sanitary Department can insist on a certain amount of ventilation being provided, and that over-crowding does not extend beyond certain limits, but a Sanitary Department cannot give the people food. A Sanitary Department can compel owners of property to put up good houses, but a Sanitary Department cannot compel owners of property to let their houses at a ruinous rate to the poor. Much has been done to improve the dwellings of the poor, and there are, I am prepared to say, no filthy houses in Bombay, and probably the city is one of the cleanest in the world. Yet these favouring influences are swamped by the low standard of living and the insufficient diet of the majority of the people. Although sanitary measures have influenced the type, and, as I believe, diminished the fatality of zymotic diseases in Bombay, yet, in order that their action may be complete and full, it is necessary that there should be a simultaneous improvement in the material condition of the people. The history of Cholera and Small-pox in Bombay appears to me to indicate that although sanitary precautions will lessen the fatality and lighten the incidence of epidemic diseases, yet, that there are so many other influences at work undermining the public health, and beyond the cognizance of sanitary law, that

they will not preserve large communities gathered together into a city from occasional, or even periodical, outbreaks of distempers of an epidemic type. Looking to the great number of poor people in this city, and considering their weakly and puny constitutions, I am convinced that we may expect to have every three, four, or five years an outbreak of one or other of the epidemic diseases: it may not be Cholera, it may not be Small-pox, but some disease will arise and sweep off the most effete of the population. The season for the periodic return of Small-pox has already arrived.

A consideration of the history and course of epidemic diseases in Bombay leads me to conclude that after 1876 Bombay will be for three, four, or even possibly five years, free from any epidemic.

But whilst sanatory ordinances and measures have not been able to preserve Bombay from the periodic recurrence of pestilences, they have exercised a great ameliorating influence in lessening the fatality and abating the virulence of almost all diseases in this city. This cannot be so well seen from the mortuary tables as in the results of hospital practice. The type of all diseases is influenced for better or for worse by the sanitary condition of the region in which they are bred. As the poorer classes in all cities live under the most defective sanitary conditions, any amelioration of their state, or of the health conditions amidst which they live, is at once indicated by an improvement in their health, and a diminution in the fatality of those diseases which especially affect the poor. Dr. Hunter, Principal of the Grant Medical College, in his Annual Report for 1874-75 on the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, after stating that the mortality amongst the patients treated in the J. J. Hospital was never so low before, goes on to explain the causes of this low mortality among the general sick as follows. He says:—"The reduction in the "death-rate is, in my opinion, in a great measure due to the improved sanitary "state of the town, and the more prosperous condition of the lower classes, "which have exercised no inconsiderable influence on the general health of "the people, thereby altering the type of many diseases, and rendering them "more amenable to treatment, notably in scurvy, beriberi, and dysentery. "Beriberi has, in fact, almost disappeared, not a single case being shown in the "present return. Scurvy, though still too common, exists in a much milder "form; and dysentery—more especially the scorbutic variety, which stood high "among the fatal types of disease—is becoming more and more infrequent. "In 1865 there were 587 cases of dysentery (acute and chronic) treated, of "which 62·1 per cent. were fatal; during the present year 466 are reported "as treated, of which 149 end fatally, or 31·9 per cent. Though less severe "and less fatal than formerly, it still holds a leading position among diseases of "a grave nature."

Although the health of Bombay in 1875 was not so good as in either of the previous two years, the mortality was less than in 1872. The year 1875 appears to have been a season of unhealthiness in most parts of India. Bombay, however, fared better than either of the sister Presidency towns. I regret

that as I have not received all the quarterly reports of the Officer of Health, Calcutta, I am not in a position to speak definitely regarding the mortality in Calcutta. But in Madras the death-rate rose as high as 35·6 per 1,000, the mortality from Cholera being equal to 2·3 per 1,000.

The death-rate from Cholera, Small-Pox, Measles, and all other causes for the five years ending 1875 was equal to—

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
	Rate per 1,000.	Rate per 1,000.	Rate per 1,000.	Rate per 1,000.	Rate per 1,000.
Cholera	·41	·29	.14	·03	1·31
Small-Pox	1·43	2·88	1·11	·40	·38
Measles	·43	·61	·20	·54	2·31
All other causes	22·66	25·69	22·86	23·07	25·07
Total	24·93	29·47	24·31	24·04	29·07

Registration of Births and Deaths.

Exclusive of still-born, 18,734 deaths were registered. In the previous year, which was an unusually healthy season, only 15,496 were recorded. In 1873, 15,665 deaths were registered, but in 1872 the number of deaths rose to 18,990, which was even higher than in 1875. During the preceding year the city had been singularly free from epidemic diseases, and the general health of the community was exceptionally good. But in 1875 Bombay was visited by an epidemic of Measles, and scourged by an outbreak of Cholera. These two diseases carried off 2,333 people, but had the city escaped them the mortality would have been only 25·45 per 1,000. The increased mortality in 1875 compared with the preceding two years was due to epidemic influences.

Of the 19,812 deaths, 11,660 were of persons born in Bombay, and 8,004 of persons born elsewhere, and in 148 instances the place of birth was unknown.

Disposal of the dead.

13,467 bodies were buried, 5,228 burnt, and 1,117 sent to the Towers of Silence.

The deaths reported from the public institutions amounted to—

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital	770
Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital	237
European General Hospital	63
Colaba Station and Depôt Hospitals	36
Lunatic Asylum	41
Regimental Lines	122
Jails	3
Coroner	359
Police Surgeon	38
Dhurumshalla	34
Foundling House	7
Total	1,680

The 18,734 deaths included 9,920 of males, and 8,814 of females. 112·5 males died to each 100 females. The death-rate per 1,000 of males was 24·81, whereas it was 36·02 among females.

It is interesting to observe the fluctuation of the rate of male to female deaths. In the accompanying table the proportion of male to female deaths from 1865 to 1874, inclusive of both years, is shown.

Years.	Males to 100 Females.
1865	152·6
1866	135·2
1867	123·8
1868	125·9
1869	124·4
1870	124·5
1871	118·3
1872	111·7
1873	118·8
1874	115·6
	1,250·8

Death-rate according to race.

Amongst Negroes the highest mortality was recorded, and the lowest among Eurasians; of each 1,000 Negroes 99·91 died, and of Eurasians 21·68.

The mortality in the Parsee community was also relatively very low—24·08 per 1,000. Their material prosperity and keen appreciation of the rules of health, and their readiness and willingness to comply with and follow the rules and advice of the Health Department, render the Parsees an exceptionally healthy and vigorous community.

20·96 per 1,000 of Brahmins died, 49·85 of Boodhists, 45·08 of Lingaets, 26·51 of Bhatias, 32·19 of Mussalmans, 29·59 of Jews, 99·91 of Negro-Africans, 36·06 of Chinese, and 36·14 of Hindoo Outcastes died. The number of deaths among Chinese in proportion to the size of their community was high. Dr. Gibbons, Health Officer, San Francisco, also draws attention to the high death-rate among Chinese in comparison with the other races in San Francisco.

In the table below, the death-rate per 1,000 among Parsees, Europeans, and Eurasians is shown during a series of years. It will be observed that the fatality among Europeans is considerably higher than that of either Parsees or Eurasians, and, considering that most of the European population are in the prime of life, the high rate of mortality among Europeans is a fair subject for investigation. I would here incidentally notice a most mischievous custom that exists in the majority of European houses. The natives of this country use privies, and in Bombay but few privies are within the houses, but Europeans use commodes which are placed in a room just outside the door of the

sleeping-room. The room in which the commodes are is to leeward of, and generally opens direct off, the sleeping-room, and in the partition wall there are often venetians. So long as the wind blows from the sleeping-room not much harm can be done, but when the wind changes the sleeping-room is saturated with fœcal vapours. I cannot but think that there is some connection between this and the many cases of fever of a typhoid type that occur in European families living in splendid bungalows in the very best situations in the island—in fact, under apparently the most favourable sanitary conditions.

236 deaths—equal to a death-rate of 32·53 per 1,000—were registered amongst Europeans. The European population of Bombay is subject to so many fluctuations that it is difficult to say in how many of these cases the cause of death was contracted outside Bombay, or in how many cases it might be justly attributed to local influences. While most of the better class of Europeans when they fall ill leave Bombay, a numerous class come here to die.

	Parsees.	Europeans.		Eurasians.
	Per 1,000 of Population.	Per 1,000 of Population.	Remarks.	Per 1,000 of Population.
1863 ...	18·96	36·72		20·1
1864 ...	19·99	42·90		19·0
1865 ...	21·50	57·27		25·3
1866 ...	16·68	29·82		17·9
1867 ...	17·07	25·67	These calculations are based on the population of *1864*.	*16·9*
1868 ...	19·16	32·20		*25·9*
1869 ...	18·82	29·35		*14·2*
1870 ...	17·90	26·26		14·2
1871 ...	20·04	31·25		11·1
1872 ...	28·44	29·22		14·4
1873 ...	21·97	24·54	These calculations are based on the population of 1872.	18·2
1874 ...	22·31	25·21		17·73
1875 ...	24·08	32·53		21·68

In the accompanying table the death-rate among males and females at different periods of life is shown. As in the previous two years, the mortality among males under 1 year of age is greater than among females, and between 1 and 2 years of age the excess of deaths is on the side of the females. As in former years, the mortality among females between 12 and 40 years is much in excess of that amongst males. In my last Report, speaking on the same subject, I said, "The rate of mortality among females during that period of life when child-bearing is in greatest activity is nearly double that among males. In my last Annual Report I drew attention to this, and I expressed an opinion, which I now see no reason to depart from, that the excessive mortality among females contrasted with males from 12 to 40 years of age is due to loss of life during and after child-birth."

Enfeebled and exhausted by early child-bearing, Indian women fall a prey to diseases which would pass over, or but slightly affect, their more robust sisters in other countries.

	Rate per 1,000 of Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	492·22	430·32
1 to 2	150·39	158·84
2 to 3	66·78	70·70
3 to 4	35·87	40·55
4 to 5	23·17	25·17
5 to 6	16·32	17·23
6 to 12	9·60	12·00
12 to 20	9·07	18·52
20 to 30	12·62	20·46
30 to 40	12·08	18·96
40 to 50	19·39	16·66
50 to 60	30·85	33·79
60 to 70	31·17	33·22
70 to 80	103·22	118·99
80 to 90	70·46	77·73
90 and upwards	133·59	202·53

In this table the deaths registered from diseases of the generative system, and the total number of deaths among the females of eight races or castes, at three periods of life, are shown. The deaths from diseases of the generative system between 12 and 20 are equal to 8 per cent. of the total number of deaths, between 20 and 30 they fall to 6 per cent., and from 30 to 40 they again undergo a further decline, and fall to a little under 3 per cent. of the whole nnmber of deaths registered at this period of life.

Castes.	Females.				Total No. of Deaths from all causes amongst Females at these periods.
	12 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	Total.	
Boodhists and Jains	8	7	2	17	122
Brahmins	3	4	.....	7	76
Bhatias	.....	1	1	2	39
Hindoos of other Castes	28	37	10	75	1,168
Hindoo Outcastes	1	3	.....	4	135
Moosulmans	12	16	2	30	755
Parsees	3	5	3	11	84
Native Christians	4	1	1	6	84
Total	59	74	19	152	2,463
Total No. of deaths amongst Females from all causes	702	1,158	669	2,529	

5,308 deaths under 1 year of age were registered. The percentage to total deaths of deaths among infants under 1 year of age was equal to 28·3. And the percentage of deaths under 1 year of age to births registered 39·6.

45·7 per cent. of the total number of deaths were of children under five years of age.

Of each 1,000 children under five years of age 149·51 died. The death-rate,

Death-rate of Children under five years of age.

which rose to 151·43 per 1,000 in 1872, and declined to 120·64 in 1873, again increased and rose to 121·33 in 1874. The high death-rate in 1872 was due to the great number of children that died from Small-pox in that year. In 1875, 91 died from Cholera, and 1,322 from Measles, and if the deaths from these two zymotic causes were deducted from the total number of deaths the mortality would be 124·86 per 1,000. In the accompanying return the number of deaths and the rate of mortality per 1,000 among children under six years of age from 1866 to 1875, both years inclusive, is shown. The inference to be drawn from the table is obvious.

Years.	No. of Deaths.	Per 1,000 of Population.
1866.....	6,715	97·31
1867.....	6,772	98·13
1868.....	6,956	100·80
1869.....	8,245	119·48
1870.....	6,455	93·54
1871.....	7,291	105·65
1872.....	9,187	133·13
1873.....	8,041	116·52
1874.....	7,067	102·41
1875.....	8,765	127·01

847 deaths were registered from cholera. The deaths from Cholera in this year exceeded the average number registered during the previous five years by 256. Altogether 1,362 cases of cholera came to my knowledge, and of these 847 terminated fatally. The mortality was equal to 62·1 per cent. Of those attacked, 1,038 drank Vehar water and 324 well water, whereas of the cases in which the disease ended fatally, 607 drank Vehar water and 240 well water. The percentage of deaths to the attacked was amongst Vehar water drinkers 58·47, and amongst those who used well water 74·07. This is shown perhaps more clearly in a tabulated form :—

Cholera.

	Attacked.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to number attacked.
Vehar water drinkers...	1,038	607	58·47
Well water drinkers ...	324	240	74·07

The epidemic may be considered to have begun from the 31st March. Previously there had only been two cases,—one in January, the other in February; both proved fatal. The case in January occurred on the 2nd of that month at about five o'clock in the evening, and terminated fatally on the evening of the next day about the same time. The victim was a woman. She was a Bhundary by caste, and lived at No. 10, 4th Chinch Bunder Street. The house is a two-storied one. It is not in a confined position. On the contrary, it was comparatively well ventilated and airy. The people living in it were mostly poor Mahrattas. Running through the middle of the lower story

is a passage, on either side of which are the rooms in which the people in the lower story live. From the end of the passage nearest the main street winds up to the upper story a staircase, at the top of which is the room in which this poor woman lived. She was a domestic servant by occupation, and in very poor circumstances. The room where she with five other people lived was 11 feet long, 6 feet broad, and 9 feet high. The total cubic area of this room was 594 feet. It was ventilated by a small window. Vehar water was laid on to the house, and used by her and the other people. There is no well in this house. She had lately come from her village. She had been in Bombay twelve days before she was attacked, and, as far as we could ascertain, had not, before coming to Bombay, come in contact with any one who was suffering from cholera. Although this house required lime-washing, it was fairly clean. The privies were detached from the house, and the night-soil removed by hand; the liquid sewage flowed away through the sweeper's gully. The sanitary condition of the neighbourhood might be called fair.

The next case was in a hut in New Foras Road. This hut was very dilapidated; ten people lived in it. There were five rooms, the average superficial area of each room being 45 feet, and there were, on an average, two people in each room. The hut, although in bad repair, was not in a dirty condition. There were no privies attached to it. Vehar water was used. The victim was a Hindu; he was attacked at 12 A.M. on the 4th, admitted into the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and died next day at 10 P.M. He had been many years in Bombay.

On the 30th March, at 5 P.M., a woman working in No. 3 Ward, a Mahar by caste, was attacked. She was affected with the usual symptoms of cholera. She lived in the range of rooms known as the Kamatheepoora Municipal Chawl, and which are reserved for the scavengers of the Health Department who work in Nos. 3 and 5 Wards. The chawl is open on either side; to the east is a weaving-shed, to the west a road nearly twenty feet wide, and on the other side of it a large water-tank. The walls are of stone, and the roof is tiled. The partition between the rooms only goes up halfway. The superficial area of each room is about 162 feet. A room is allotted to each scavenger and his family. On an average seven persons live and sleep in each room. The rooms are ventilated by a door and window. The privies for the chawl are detached from the building, and have an open air space all around them. Vehar water is laid on; it is used by all the people. As there were no cases of cholera at this time, she could not have come near any one suffering from the disease.

On the next day, the 31st, at noon, in the same chawl, Heeroo Yesnack, a scavenger in the Health Department who worked in No. 3 Ward, was attacked. He had not suffered from diarrhœa previously. He died at 7 P.M. the same evening.

The next case was at No. 96, Kamatheepoora 2nd Street. A Kamathee woman 26 years of age was attacked at noon on the 2nd April. She recovered. The house is a three-storied one. Running the length of the house on each floor is a passage of about four feet, and abutting on the passage the rooms

in which the people lived. At the end of each passage is an open bathing-place, but in one corner of the open bathing-place on the ground-floor are the privies, which are detached and open to the air. The room in which she with two others lived was seven feet long, ten feet broad, and seven feet high, and it was ventilated by a window. The room was light and airy enough. The house was kept clean, and it was very much better ventilated than many others in the neighbourhood. It might be considered a fair dwelling-place. The people living in it used Vehar water.

The next case was on the 8th April. At 17, Khatree Wadee Lane, a Brahmin was attacked. He came to Bombay on the morning of the 8th, and went to live at 17, Khatree Lane; at 11 P.M. on the night of the same day he was attacked; the disease terminated fatally at 4 P.M. the next day. This house is well situated, well ventilated and airy, and the people living in it use Vehar water.

On the 14th April a Parsee woman living at 62, 2nd Colbhat Lane, was attacked. She recovered. The room in which she with four others lived was 30 feet long, 15 feet broad, and 12 feet high; and it had two doors and was ventilated by six windows. The room was clean, and Vehar water was used by all living in it. The privies are detached.

On the 15th April, at No. 61, Kamatheepoora 13th Street, four people were attacked, three of them early in the morning; the fourth, a boy five years of age, a Mochee by caste, at 10 P.M., and he died at 1 A.M. the next morning. Two of those attacked were Goanese Christians, and one of them died. The third was a Hindoo; he succumbed to the disease. The house is two-storied; running the length of the ground-floor is a passage, somewhat dark, ending in an open space leading to another open space to the east. On either side of this passage are rooms, which are somewhat dark. In one of these rooms the Hindoo who suffered lived. On the west of the upper story is an open verandah, and opening on to it are rooms which are light and airy. In these rooms the Christians lived. The room in which the boy lived opened on to the main street; it was well ventilated. It had a superficial area of 180 feet. Seven persons lived in it. All the persons living in the house drank Vehar water. They were all in poor circumstances.

The outbreak in Vittoba Jewanjee's Oart, off the Breach Candy Road, is instructive, and possesses features of great practical interest. It shows with clearness how very subject the poor are to cholera, and how likely those who live in comfortable circumstances are to escape. About 104 people lived in the oart, and they might be divided into two classes:—

1. Those who were fairly well off, who dwelt in good houses, and drank Vehar water.

2. Those who were poor, who lived in noisome, damp, overcrowded and ill-ventilated huts, and used well water.

All who were attacked were poor Mahrattas, who lived in huts, drank well water, and were barely able to procure sufficient food, of the meanest quality, to live. The oart consists of a compound, on either side of which are well-built houses, but behind the houses on the south-west side were a nest of huts, and in these huts cholera appeared. The ground is low-lying, and in the monsoon, when cholera occurred, it was very damp.

About 104 people lived in the oart: of these 45 drank well water and lived in huts, and 59 used the Vehar supply and had good houses to live in. While none of the latter suffered, 7 of the well water drinkers were attacked, and 6 died. All who fell ill were poor Mahrattas, and they slept on the bare, cold and damp ground. They had, I need scarcely say, little clothing. The rooms were, on an average, 6 or 7 feet high, the same broad, and 12 to 17 feet long; and there were from three to four persons in each room. All the rooms were kept clean. It is surprising how clean the poorest Hindu keeps his little room and himself. I can never forget an agonizing scene I witnessed in this oart,—how one morning, while stooping down to enter one of the huts, I nearly ran my head against the feet of a dead man who had departed early in the night; his body lay stark on the floor, and his feet half protruded through the doorway, as if he had risen, and while attempting to leave the wretched den had fallen back dead. Sitting on the damp ground at his side, paralysed with grief and despair, was his wife, and in her lap a naked child sick with cholera. They were alone in the hut with the dead. All the rest of the family had gone out to beg money to burn their caste-man and relative. And these are the class who suffer most from cholera and all other diseases,—too good Hindus to eat food not clean, or to do work not respectable—to a small number of whom the cotton mills are giving employment, and to the amelioration of whose lot we must in future look to the cotton industry of this city.

I examined the well water at the time. The results were—

Grains per gallon.		Parts per million.	
Solids.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.
58·8	13·4	·032	·23

The chlorides are almost entirely derived from the soil. The sea is quite close. I made very careful inquiries at the time as to whether the other people who drank the water were subject to diarrhœa; but it did not appear that they were. In reply to repeated queries on my part they assured me that they were not affected with diarrhœa, nor had they been lately suffering from it. Some of them, however, who had suffered from guinea-worm attributed that affection to the well water, and they were positive that it was derived from the water. The water was clear and had a sweet, soft taste.

In a nest of huts at Ghorupdeo occupied by poor labourers 47 cases of cholera occurred, and 24 of them terminated fatally. The huts were the same as other huts I have given description of, but the ground on which they were built was so low that it was covered with water, which flowed into the huts when there was a heavy rainfall. None of the huts had windows, and they

were all overcrowded. Owing to the lowness of the doors, and the rooms being filled with smoke from the cooking-fires, it was impossible to remain in them for any length of time. All the huts have been demolished. The people used Vehar water. It is a curious fact that only three people were attacked in the houses alongside, two of whom died: two of these were labourers, the third a carpenter. The first case occurred in the huts on the 18th June, and the last on the 20th July.

Whilst the Municipal Chawls at Boree Bunder were being repaired, temporary huts for the scavengers were put up on the vacant ground to the west of the stable and opposite to the Municipal Workshops. As the ground is somewhat low-lying, it was soaked with water in the monsoon. The rooms were about 14 feet long, 10 feet broad, and 9 feet high. The scavengers have so many poor relatives that as many as twelve people slept in one of these rooms at night. Except by placing a policeman or two on duty, it would be impossible to prevent the scavengers from bringing in their friends, or to exclude hangers-on. Early in February (on the 2nd) the scavengers left the chawl and went to live in these huts. The first case of cholera occurred in the huts on the 23rd June. On the 8th July the scavengers left the huts and went into the new two-storied chawl. Between the 23rd June and the 8th July 6 cases of cholera occurred, 5 of which proved fatal. From the 8th to the 27th July 6 more were attacked, 5 of whom died. The last case ran a very rapid course. Soonac Ratnac, about 25 years of age, a scavenger of No. 2 Ward, fell ill at 7 A.M. on the 27th July. He was at once sent to the Goculdass Tejpall Hospital, and he died at 5 o'clock the same evening. This was the last case of cholera in the chawl, and it carries with it a moral—that when cholera appears in a house and the people are turned out of that house and have to go elsewhere, and if afterwards no other cases of cholera occur (which is not always the case), that we should not be too ready to jump to the conclusion that the disappearance of the disease was due to the people having shifted their dwellings. Had it not been the monsoon season, and the difficulty of procuring accommodation for some 500 people, I should certainly have turned all the scavengers out of the huts and the chawl, and I might possibly have been congratulating myself now on the beneficent effects of the measure I had adopted. They all drank Vehar water. There is a Vehar pipe just outside the chawl.

I now come to the outbreak in Antoba Gosavee's Oart, which possesses many features of interest, and is deserving of special notice. The people living in the oart might be classed either according to their circumstances in life or to the water they drank. Altogether about 400 people lived in the oart, and about 23 of them were in comparatively comfortable circumstances; and the rest were very poor. 18 people out of the whole number in the oart drank Vehar water, the remainder well water. Of the 18 Vehar water drinkers 3 belonged to the well-off class, the rest were poor. There were 14 people in the oart attacked with cholera, and 10 died. 11 of the 14 drank well water,

and 3 Vehar water. They were all very poor. Of the 11 well water drinkers 9 died, and 1 out of the 3 that used Vehar water.

To put it in a tabular form—

	Attacked.	Died.
Well water drinkers.....	11	9
Vehar ,, ,, ...	3	1

Antoba Gosavee's Oart is in the shape of a square, three sides of which are built on. To the north of the east entrance are two wells, the water of which is used by about 382 people. On the north side of the oart is a one-storied house, and to the east three two-storied houses. In the most northerly of the latter there were two cases of cholera. These buildings, although better ventilated and less overcrowded than the chawls which I am about presently to describe, were ill-ventilated and ill-lighted. To this portion of the oart the well-off were confined. The chawls to the south consist of two ranges of dwellings; the most northerly is a two-storied building having a double row of rooms on each floor. Few of the rooms have windows. The people who live in them are in very poor circumstances. About ten feet to the south is a single-storied chawl. Running the length of the building is a passage four feet wide, and on either side of this passage are the dwelling-rooms. Some of the rooms have windows, but many have none. They are, on an average, about 8 feet high, 8 feet broad, and 7 feet long, and there were about five people living in each room. Although the people were poor, like all Hindoos they kept themselves and their rooms clean. The privies are away from all buildings, in the north-west corner of the compound. The well is 50 feet distant from the privies. I have stated that two people were attacked in the most northerly of the buildings to the east; one was Gopall Vittoo, a Mahratta. He had been fifteen years in Bombay. He was attacked on the 12th July at noon, and died on the 15th July. He had not strength to rally from the disease. The room where he with five others lived was 8 feet long, 8 feet broad, and 7 feet high, and it was ventilated by one window. The other was a Brahmin woman; she was attacked at 5 P.M. on the 6th: she recovered. The room she lived in was 12 × 12 × 12 feet, and was ventilated by one window: three members of the family lived in it.

I examined the water both of the east and west wells. The results of my examination were—

East Well.				West Well.			
Grains per gallon.		Parts per million.		Grains per gallon.		Parts per million.	
Solids.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Solids.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.
84·	11·	·01	·10	84·	10·5	·04	·19

Both the waters were slightly turbid, and they had a very sweet and soft taste, and were extremely pleasant to drink. The water in the west well was contaminated by bathing-water and probably a little urine soaking into the well. The chlorides were principally derived from the soil. The amount of total solid matter was sufficient to condemn both the waters. But whether the water exercised any direct influence in producing the outbreak of cholera

is an open question; my own opinion is that it did not. Looking to the large number of people who used indiscriminately the water of both these wells and were not attacked, it is inconceivable that the water should have contained the poison of cholera and they have escaped. There is no evidence to warrant us in concluding that there was a connection between the water supply and the cholera outbreak here; on the contrary, as the disease attacked only the poor, irrespective of the water they consumed, and spared the well-off who drank of the same water and lived alongside, there is, taking these facts in connection with the character and course of other outbreaks during the same year, sufficient evidence to justify us in concluding that the water supply did not occupy any place in the causation of the disease, and that it did not exercise any apparent influence in favouring the advent of the outbreak, and that the real cause of the outbreak lay in the poverty of the people and the misery in which they lived.

On the 27th of July a lunatic in the Asylum at Colaba was attacked, and from that date up to August 29th, when the last case occurred, 14 in all of the inmates of the Asylum were attacked, 10 of whom succumbed to the disease. It would be impossible to find a more wretched, miserable, or degraded class of beings than the poor creatures who are confined in the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba. Having been connected with the management of the Asylum for a considerable time, I may therefore be supposed to know something of the class of lunatics that are received into the Asylum, and the accommodation provided for them. Although strictly a description of the health conditions under which they live does not come within the scope of this section, yet as it is of great importance to understand the influence which these conditions of life exercised in favouring the outbreak of cholera amongst the lunatics, and as the outbreak of cholera in the Asylum will, I think, throw a gleam of light on the general outbreak in the city, I may be pardoned for making a few remarks on the sanitary state of the Asylum and on the health of its inmates. To come back to the point. The Asylum is overcrowded. The accommodation is so scanty that a considerable number of the lunatics are confined in the verandahs at night, and, huddled together, sleep on the boards or bare flags. The smell that arises from a number of people jammed together in a confined space, from the fouling of the ground and of one another at night, is horrible; and the sight that is witnessed when the poor creatures are turned out in the morning is of the most revolting nature. The diet, although fairly liberal, is not sufficiently varied; and, partly owing to this cause, and to overcrowding, and to the want of amusement and of outdoor employment, the health of the lunatics is very low, and not nearly so robust as it ought to be. They are extremely prone and subject to diseases of a low type. The death-rate in 1875 from Cholera was 34·4 per 1,000, from Diarrhœa 11·4, from Dysentery 11·4; and the total rate of mortality was as high as 157·8 per 1,000. The way to or from the Lunatic Asylum is through the European Military Barracks. And although communication between that portion of Bombay outside Upper Colaba and the Lunatic Asylum is maintained

by the main and only road, which passes through the barracks for the European soldiers, yet none of the European troops, nor any of the European families or their servants that lived in the immediate vicinity of the Asylum, were attacked.

It will be remembered that the last case occurred in the Lunatic Asylum on the 29th August. On the 16th September, at 7 P.M., a Bhungy girl, fifteen years of age, living in the sweepers' huts between the Military Market and the Military Hospital, was attacked, and died on the next day at 3 P.M. The sweepers' huts in one of which she lived were built without any regard to rule. On looking at the arrangement of the huts and the way in which they had been built, it would appear as if originally a piece of ground had been selected and the borders of it built on, and that afterwards the object was to crowd inside as many huts as the ground would hold. They had overhanging verandahs reaching nearly to the ground, which still further impeded the circulation of air, and interfered with ventilation. Although the outer line of huts were freely exposed to the breeze, it could have little or no effect on the inner huts. The land immediately around the huts was unoccupied. The huts had no windows. And, although they were clean, it was impossible to enter them, owing to the volumes of smoke that escaped on the doors being opened. The huts themselves and the ground between and around them were clean. They were overcrowded at night. In the daytime most of the people were out at work. The average size of each room was 16 × 8 × 4 feet, and there were, on an average, three rooms in each hut. There were somewhere about three families, consisting of twenty persons, to each hut, and six or seven persons to each room. They used Vehar water. Besides those in the Lunatic Asylum this was the only cholera case in Upper Colaba.

In the range of buildings known as Albion Place, off the Parel Road and near the Victoria Gardens, on the 18th of August a young lady, two boys, and a little girl three years of age, belonging to a respectable Indo-European family, were attacked; and on the 19th another little girl, one of the same family, fell ill. In all, five were attacked; and two died—the young lady and child. Albion Place is a range of three-storied buildings, 218 feet long and 59 broad, situated in the middle of an open patch of ground. In front and to the south is an open space, to the north the Victoria Gardens, and to the east open ground at the back of which are the stables and the privies, full 100 feet off. Vehar water was used. The family on which cholera had laid its heavy hand was one of ten others living in the same building. They looked delicate, and they had that refined look which springs from an over-delicacy and refining of constitution. The rooms they occupied were perhaps somewhat overcrowded, although fairly ventilated. At the time, I made a careful inspection of the rooms and of the buildings and grounds around, but I could find nothing to account for the outbreak.

There were nine other families in the building, but not one of them was attacked; and although, as must necessarily be the case, there was uninter-

rupted communication between the family that was now smitten and the other families, yet not one of the latter suffered while they lived here.

On the 18th of October an outbreak in Kaliwady occurred, which is worth noting, inasmuch as it illustrates in a clear and forcible manner—what I hope I shall be able to show hereafter—the real causes that contribute to, if they do not really, make Cholera native to Bombay. Kaliwady is off the Breach Candy. The oart, the large compound, in which the disease appeared, is one of those low-lying, shut-in places with belts of cocoanut trees all round, which are always severely scourged by cholera whenever it is prevalent in Bombay. The soil is a mixture of clay, sand, and alluvial deposit. It has hitherto been believed that cholera loved to haunt spots such as these, owing to their soil formation and structure, and to their being dotted with cocoanut trees. But I think I shall be able to dispel this idea, and to show that the geological formation is but an accident, and that the class of people who are attacked will be attacked whether their dwellings are built on basalt or on clay. The people in this oart were chiefly poor Mahrattas who lived in huts ; but on the south side is a stone-built house in which a Mahomedan, his family and some relatives lived. They used the same well water as the Mahrattas and the others, and the head of the family assured me that he had lived thirty years in the oart and that he had drunk daily of the same water. Not one in the Mahomedan's house was attacked with cholera or had been suffering from diarrhœa. Fifteen in all, in the oart, were attacked, and eight died: with the exception of two—a poor Christian (a toddy-drawer) and a Mahomedan—they were poor half-starved Hindus who lived in wretched huts. The rooms were, on an average, 10 feet long, 7 feet broad, and 8 feet high, and they had no windows. There were about four people to each room. The huts were kept clean. The conservancy of the compound was well attended to, the excreta and garbage regularly removed. The privies were cleaned by Municipal sweepers. As Vehar water is not laid on, the people used well water. The well is 150 feet from the privies. I examined the water: it contained—

Grains per gallon.		Parts per million.	
Solids.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.
46·4	5·5	·05	·04

If one was asked to name the poorest castes or races in Bombay he would instinctively say Mahratta, Mussulman, Native Christian, Kolee, Bhundaree, and Mahar. And when we come to classify the deaths from Cholera according to caste or race, we find that they are almost without exception distributed amongst the different communities according to their material condition. Of the 847 that died from cholera—

314	were	Mahrattas,
102	,,	Mussulmans,
60	,,	Bhundarees,
58	,,	Native Christians,
36	,,	Kolees,
31	,,	Mahars.

And the death-rate per 1,000 of population amongst the above-named races was—

Mahrattas	3·62
Mussulmans	·74
Bhundarees	2·40
Native Christians.	2·30
Kolees	2·07
Mahars	2·20

It is a remarkable fact that there were only 4 deaths from cholera amongst that degraded race who from their cradle live in the odour of ordure, and whose lives are spent in handling it. If there is any truth in the belief that the bowel discharges of the affected with cholera contain the active principle of the disease, then the immunity from this disease which those appear to enjoy whose occupation and mission in life it is to handle and remove fœcal matter is as remarkable as it was to be unexpected.

Of the Washerman caste 16 died, equal to 2·73 per 1,000. In Bombay they are a wretchedly drunken class and very poor. I have heard it somewhere stated that inasmuch as dhobies or washermen who wash the clothes of the sick are not especially subject to cholera, that therefore there is presumptive evidence that the cholera evacuations are not capable of propagating the disease. The fallacy of this argument is apparent to any one who is acquainted with the customs of the people of India. Dhobies will not wash or handle clothes soiled with excreta, and, besides, natives of Bombay, when their under-clothing happens to be fouled in this way, either throw them away or wash them themselves. The dhobies, like all the other ill-fed classes in Bombay, in proportion to their numbers suffered severely from cholera, but to my mind the accident of their happening occasionally to handle clothes which had been in contact with the body of one suffering from cholera would exert a comparatively small influence in predisposing them to that disease, compared with the poverty, and consequently misery and insanitary conditions, under which they lived.

Although 7 Europeans were reported to have died from Cholera, only four deaths occurred amongst European-born Europeans. It was doubtful whether one of these deaths should have been registered under the head of Intemperance or of Cholera. Of the remaining three, one was of an engineer of H. M.'s S. "Quangtung," the second of an engine-driver who had been two days in Bombay, and the third of an unfortunate and poor European.

The greatest number of deaths occurred in Kamatheepoora; 77 were registered in this district. All of them consumed Vehar water. The greatest fatality in proportion to population was in Mahim, the mortality being equal to 4·61 per 1,000. 66 died in Mahim, of whom 55 were Hindoos, and of these 32 were Marathas; 3 drank Vehar water, and 63 well water. In Worlee 41 deaths were registered, equal to a death-rate of 4·08 per 1,000. 17 drank Vehar water, and 24 used well water.

It has hitherto been held as an article of belief that particular localities, owing to their geological formation and surface configuration, had a peculiar attraction for Cholera. It has been assumed that the porous soil and low-lying position of some of the districts in this city exerted a great influence, if they did not play a chief part, in the causation and localization of cholera in Bombay. The experience gained regarding the disease in this city, as I read it, goes to prove exactly the contrary,—that there is no apparent connection between the soil and the endemicity of cholera in Bombay, and that when cholera acquires an epidemic character its progress is not controlled nor guided by the surface formation of the city. The history of the last epidemic teaches that the causes of the outbreak lay not in the soil but in the people, and that the progress of the disease was not influenced by the distribution of the soil. That in Bombay cholera extends to and spreads over localities irrespective of their soil formation is, I think, clearly shown by the accompanying return. This return, although imperfect in many respects, affords a very fair indication of the distribution of cholera in different years. I have also added to the table, with a view to future reference, the number of cases and the number of deaths from Rinderpest and from Foot and Mouth Disease in Bombay from November 1873 to 1875.

nt Sections of Bombay from 1850 to 1875.

1849.	1850.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	Total.	Monthly.	Mean area for each per cent in square yards.
...	44	116	34	44	60	93	67	3	1	13	15	1	12	23	1	1	13	990	35	59·46
2	47	64	29	93	90	117	60	18	9	9	10	6	10	10	...	...	14	1,272	...	319·73
																			39	15·11
2	54	26	69	43	72	131	73	...	...	2	4	3	8	2	...	...	13	1,113	34	230·58
6	157	105	89	182	221	247	165	25	7	4	17	12	20	12	6	1	39	2,586	91	9·44
15	159	120	81	229	175	304	77	11	5	4	12	7	2	7	5	2	21	2,676	126	10·32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	14	9	5	11	11	8	6	2	...	25	245	60	6·34
14	239	263	136	409	318	517	197	33	14	10	45	11	7	10	6	2	58	4,858	84	8·31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	30	2	9	27	11	1	4	3	...	25	219	148	12·85
8	343	256	184	370	422	536	157	22	9	13	60	46	30	13	20	...	52	4,292	99	10·93
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	8	1	44	49	12	15	13	23	...	42	319	34	18·27
5	74	46	34	109	59	147	123	22	5	3	29	9	9	15	2	...	17	1,207	51	9·65
8	102	75	72	123	137	241	75	21	2	2	4	5	1	1	4	6	14	2,004	48	8·49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	20	5	5	16	6	8	3	1	...	14	129	66	7·83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	8	3	6	48	21	10	3	2	...	31	268	67	22·29
7	269	146	198	280	336	476	87	9	3	12	97	39	36	5	9	...	56	3,199	53	23·24
3	66	35	15	76	26	157	58	5	4	1	59	18	14	3	1	...	30	920	19	54·57
5	59	30	15	34	46	124	85	3	1	2	32	6	2	5	...	...	6	668	27	342·51
2	17	34	33	45	27	56	53	5	1	1	5	6	1	2	...	2	16	478	5	623·94
3	108	57	40	131	178	368	85	9	6	9	36	11	2	5	1	1	38	1,964	49	61·72
1	34	26	8	19	21	54	18	5	1	5	7	15	3	10	1	...	23	455	25	126·32
14	269	155	173	200	216	479	266	36	12	18	47	48	19	8	5	2	99	4,540	267	42·78
1	33	8	3	27	56	40	25	4	1	11	21	16	17	4	...	1	14	534	33	436·47
...	26	11	2	20	2	26	2	1	...	4	...	6	2	2	...	...	14	209	11	608·05
...	8	5	3	13	48	93	26	...	...	3	15	14	3	...	...	...	38	497	12	1,278·98
4	61	22	9	72	92	131	110	6	2	18	24	14	9	11	2	...	66	1,123	8	478·04
1	70	7	3	37	40	65	28	...	1	5	13	8	...	3	1	...	41	639	8	603·56
4	87	51	27	71	89	146	113	6	5	6	30	15	11	7	1	1	19	1,112	3	.....
...	8	5	3	16	20	58	42	2	2	3	21	9	10	3	1	1	7	253	1	.....
105	3,265	1,687	1,251	2,634	2,742	4,388	2,537	332	111	227	754	386	263	190	93	20	847	41,241	1,483	.....

Return of cases of Rinderpest known to the Health Department from 1st December 1873 to 19th June 1875.

	Localities.	Town Cattle. No. of Cases.	Population of Town Cattle.	Percentage attacked.
A	Colaba	17	753	2·2
	Fort, Southern	...	2	...
	Fort, Northern	38	305	12·4
	Esplanade	8	199	4·0
B	Market	38	496	7·6
	Mandvee	19	272	6·9
	Chuckla	10	653	1·5
	Oomburkharee	67	1,464	4·5
	Dongree	39	431	9·0
C	Dhobee Talao	23	886	2·5
	Phunnuswaree	2	286	0·6
	Bhooleshwur	28	663	4·6
	Khara Talao	8	291	2·7
	Koombharwada	38	329	11·5
D	Girgaum	16	35	45·7
	Khetwady	44	763	5·7
	Chowpattee	5	231	2·1
	Walkeshwur	1	176	0·5
	Mahaluxmee	3	73	4·1
E	Mazagon	10	249	4·0
	Tarwadee	10	219	4·5
	Kamathepoora	27	1,038	2·6
	Byculla	35	902	3·8
	Parell	19	1,173	1·6
	Scoree	...	124	...
F	Seo	4	492	0·8
	Mahim	9	622	1·4
	Worlee	5	565	0·8
		522	13,632	3·8

Return of cases of Rinderpest known to the Health Department from 16th November 1873 to 8th October 1875.

Sections arranged in Wards.	Town Cattle. No. of Cases.	Town Cattle. No. of Deaths.	Stables.	Departmental Cattle. No. of Cases.	Departmental Cattle. No. of Deaths.	Grand Total. Number attacked.	Grand Total. No. of Deaths.	Population of Cattle. No. of Town Cattle.	Population of Cattle. No. of the Departmental Cattle.	Population of Cattle. Total.	Number attacked per 1,000.	Rate of mortality per 1,000.	Departmental Cattle. Percentage of attacked to Population.	Departmental Cattle. Percentage of deaths to attacked.	Town Cattle. Percentage of attacked to Population.	Town Cattle. Percentage of deaths to attacked.	Town Cattle.	Departmental Cattle.	Grand Total.
Colaba																	No. of Cases.	No. of Cases.	No. of Cases.
Fort, Southern																	1		
Fort, Northern	64	23																	
Esplanade																	4		
Market																			
Mandvee			Boree Bunder stable.														23		
Chuckla	150	64															27		
Oomburkharee				...	...	130	64	3,316	...	3,316	45·2	19·3	...	.....	4·5	42·6	4	...	87
Dongree																	21		
Dhobee Talao																	12		
Phunnuswaree																	26		
Bhooleshwur	94	39	Grass Market stable.	21	6	115	45	2,395	190	2,585	44·4	17·4	11·0	28·5	3·9	41·4	12		
Khara Talao																	16	46	106
Koombharwada																	1		
Girgaum																	5		
Khetwady																	17		
Chowpattee	86	41	Foras Road stable.	11	5	97	46	1,278	106	1,384	70·0	33·2	10·3	45·4	6·7	47·6	32		
Walkeshwur																	2	36	89
Mahaluxmee																	...		
Mazagon																	...		
Tarwadee																	2		
Kamathepoora	143	80	Kamathepoora stable.	49	18	192	58	2,468	241	2,649	72·4	30·9	20·3	36·7	5·9	55·9	14		
Byculla																	23	80	119
Parell																	.....		
Scoree																	.....		
Seo	73	42	Mahim stable	1	1	74	43	2,976	37	3,013	24·5	14·2	2·7	100·0	2·4	57·5	.....	15	15
Mahim																	.....		
Worlee																	.....		
	610	289		118	43	728	332	13,632	842	14,474	50·2	22·9	14·0	36·4	4·4	47·3	244	14	289

Return of cases of Foot and Mouth Disease known to the Health Department from 24th February to 15th November 1875.

Town Cattle. No. of Cases.	Town Cattle. No. of Deaths.	Departmental Cattle. No. of Cases.	Departmental Cattle. No. of Deaths.	Grand Total. No. of Cases.	Grand Total. No. of Deaths.
1	...				
.....		103	...	103	...
4	...				
.....					
23	...				
27	3				
4	...	...	...	87	7
21	4				
12	...				
26	5				
12	1				
16	...	46	...	106	7
1	...				
5	1				
17	...				
32	...				
2	...	36	...	89	...
.....					
2	...				
2	...				
14	...	80	...	119	...
23	...				
.....					
.....					
.....		15	...	15	...
.....					
.....					
244	14	289	...	324	14

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA in the diffe

Sections,			1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	18
	Colaba	Trap rock, calcareous sand, and clay shale	112	60	32	29	52	53	61	
A	Fort, Southern	Do.	184	144	44	49	86	81	51	
A	Fort, Northern	Do.								
	Esplanade	Calcareous sand, littoral or shell concrete, and trap rock.	80	137	12	54	177	24	73	
	Market	Trap rock	1,719	367	84	120	182	116	142	
	Mandvee	Do.		450	93	150	360	110	192	
B	Chuckla	Do.		...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Oomburkharee	Do. and trap breccia or tuff		701	179	242	487	359	320	
	Dongree	Do.		...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dhobee Talao	Calcareous sand, littoral concrete, and trap rock.	890	444	147	129	345	173	278	
	Phunnuswaree	Do. do. do.		...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhooleshwur	Trap rock		158	19	39	96	66	68	
C	Khara Talao	Do. and tertiary clay shale		298	107	134	232	120	129	
C	Koombharwada	Do. do. do.		...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Khetwady	Calcareous sand, littoral concrete, and marine alluvial mud.		...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Girgaum	Do. do. do.		229	66	110	330	154	167	1
	Chowpattee	Do. and tertiary clay shale	91	84	13	16	56	41	42	
D	Walkeshwur	The ridge and west slope of basaltic rock, east base clay shale.	50	24	9	10	7	29	69	
	Mahaluxmee	Do. of basalt, east side of shale.	21	31	15	1	52	19	21	
	Mazagon	Trap rock and trap breccia or tuff	165	145	69	60	96	124	150	
	Tarwaree	Trap tuff and trap rock	31	42	20	7	39	15	28	
E	Kamatheepoora	Trap rock, marine alluvial mud, and tertiary shale.	1,035	346	163	126	338	119	165	1
	Parell	Do. tertiary shale, and trap tuff	32	40	12	10	90	10	18	
	Seoree	Trap tuff, trap rock, tertiary shale, marine alluvium mud.	15	12	3	7	7	16	10	
	Seo	Do. marine alluvium, tertiary shale, and trap rock.	19	35	10	10	57	32	34	
F	Mahim	Calcareous sand, littoral concrete, marine alluvium, tertiary shale.	104	94	15	4	125	44	31	
F	Wurlee	The ridge and west slope of basalt; east marine alluvium, tertiary shale, and trap tuff.	60	54	2	4	83	12	52	
Water Division		... ...	115	117	15	27	47	21	39	
Non-Resident and unknown.		... ...	6	8	6	1	6	1	8	
			4,729	4,020	1,135	1,339	3,353	1,739	2,151	1,7

In order to show that cholera will appear in any locality where a number of cholera subjects are assembled I will give a few illustrations. In a nest of huts in the grounds of the temple at Mahaluxmee 6 cases of cholera occurred, 5 of which proved fatal. In huts along the Mahaluxmee Road 14 people were attacked, 6 of whom died. 7 of these cases, 3 of which terminated fatally, occurred in one of a number of huts stuck together in a quarry-hole. Although the people in these huts were marked out for the disease, yet not one of the European or Settia families living in their neighbourhood were affected. In the fishermen's huts at Worlee 29 were attacked and 13 died. The manner in which the disease fell on particular persons and passed over others living in the same street, or even in the same house, is very singular. I will give two illustrations, as they indicate how careful we should be before coming to any conclusion regarding the effect and value of segregating cholera patients. On the 20th July an ayah of a family at the foot of Harkness Hill was attacked: in the room where she lived there were 4 other persons, and in the house 16 people; yet not one of them, nor one of the family in which she was employed, nor any one in the immediate neighbourhood, was attacked. On the 20th November a trooper of H. H. the Nizam's Cavalry, who came here in connection with the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and were encamped off the Nepean Sea Road, was attacked. He fell ill at 4-30 P.M. on the 20th, and died the next morning. But none of the other men in the same encampment were attacked, nor was there any sickness amongst them.

When we come to consider the deaths from cholera in relation to sex, we find that from 2 to 4 years females suffered most, and that between 4 and 80 the excess of deaths was on the side of the males. 497 males died to 356 females, or in the proportion of 142 to 100. The greatest number of deaths occurred between 20 and 30 years of age, 185 males and 107 females having died. The number of deaths according to sex at different periods of life is perhaps more clearly shown in a tabular form.

Ages.	Number of Deaths from Cholera.	
	Males.	Females.
1 to 30 days	.....	.....
1 to 6 months	2	1
7 to 12 ,, ...	5	6
1 to 2 years	7	7
2 to 3 ,, ...	3	15
3 to 4 ,, ...	6	14
4 to 5 ,, ...	15	10
5 to 6 ,, ...	7	4
6 to 12 ,, ...	48	32
12 to 20 ,, ...	77	74
20 to 30 ,, ...	185	107
30 to 40 ,, ...	66	33
40 to 50 ,, ...	38	20
50 to 60 ,, ...	25	20
60 to 70 ,, ...	9	3
70 to 80 ,, ...	4	2
80 to 90 ,, ...	.....	1
90 and over	.....	1
	497	350
	142	to 100.

In the first three months of the year there were only 2 deaths, but in the second quarter the number increased to 229. From the end of the second quarter up to the week ending the 27th of July the number of deaths gradually although irregularly increased till they reached a maximum of 76. From that date they fell off, till in the week ending the 28th of December only 7 were registered. The greatest number of deaths registered in any month were registered in July; 279 deaths were registered. The next highest number was in August, when 177 were registered.

In this table the number of deaths in each month is shown :—

	Deaths.
January	1
February	1
March	.....
April	31
May	67
June	131
July	279
August	177
September	45
October	56
November	38
December	21
Total	847

And in the next table the deaths from Cholera in different Sections, arranged according to Weeks, in the Year 1875, is exhibited :—

| | | A | | | | B | | | | C | | | | | D | | | E | | | | | F | | | | |

97 of the deaths occurred in the J. J. Hospital. Dr. Anderson, to whom I am indebted for the following information, states that there were

		Percentage of Deaths to treated.
Admitted	191	
Died	97	50·6

Three different modes of treatment were adopted—by the hypodermic injection of hydrate of chloral, by stimulants, and by stimulants and chloral combined. The results of these different modes of treatment are very interesting. They were—

Hypodermic Injection of Hydrate of Chloral.

		Percentage of Deaths to treated.
Treated	11	
Died	9	81·8

Stimulants.

		Percentage of Deaths to treated.
Treated	17	
Died	4	23·5

Chloral and Stimulants.

		Percentage of Deaths to treated.
Treated	163	
Died	84	51·5

The precautions taken consisted in regularly watching the different trains arriving in Bombay. Both the Agents of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. and C. I. Railway kindly sent me telegrams whenever any cases occurred on their lines. Indeed, the Railway Companies afforded me every assistance, and supplied me with all the information I required. In all rooms where cases of cholera occurred, the floors of the rooms were dug up and sprinkled with Calvert's carbolic acid powder, the walls lime-washed, and when I considered it necessary the roofs were taken off the houses and the people turned out. The drains in and near all houses in which there had been cholera were cleaned and disinfected. When the well water used by people who were attacked with cholera was found not to be good, a guard was placed over the well and none allowed to draw water from it. These were the chief precautionary measures which were taken, and they were all that I thought were necessary, or could have been carried into practice in a large city like Bombay, with a vast trading and numerous floating population.

In an hospital the stools of cholera patients can be destroyed, but amongst the general population as much as can be done is to remove them, and in the case of the poorer classes in Bombay, owing to their sleeping on the ground, it is impossible to prevent a portion of the cholera discharges soaking into the earth.

When cholera is more than usually prevalent, the sweepers should be ordered to report to the muccadums all houses where there is diarrhœa. Better and truer information regarding the prevalence of diarrhœa can be obtained from the sweepers than from any other source, and their information might at times be very valuable.

The lesson to be learnt from the outbreak is plain. It teaches us that we need not go from Bombay to search for the causes of the epidemic—that they are in our midst, and that they are to be found in a teeming, poverty-stricken population, huddled together in overcrowded, ill-ventilated dwellings; and that to eradicate cholera the masses must have more food, and better dwellings, and that a higher standard of living must be adopted. Much has been done of late years for the improvement of the dwellings of the poor, but much remains to be done. You have drawn up a set of rules to be observed with regard to the erection of huts, and if they are strictly followed out a vast improvement will be effected in the dwellings of the poor. In future all huts will have to be of a certain height, and they will have to be built in regular lines, and between each line an open air space of at least 15 feet must be left. But these measures, while they will afford the poor better chances of life, and while they will counteract the tendency to disease, cannot alone be relied on to entirely prevent the recurrence of one or other of the epidemic class of diseases. There must also be a plentiful supply of the means of life. But if sanitary improvements and an increasing and plentiful supply of food advance together, we may look hopefully forward to the time when epidemic diseases shall be no more in Bombay, and when they shall be but a remembrance of the past.

Small-pox.

It has been somewhat overlooked, if not generally known, that since 1866 there has been a great increase in the fatality from Small-pox. More deaths have been registered from small-pox since 1866 than in the previous ten years. This is somewhat startling, but it is nevertheless too true. From 1866 to 1875 inclusive 9,534 deaths were registered; while in the ten years before, 7,902 were recorded. It would almost appear as if Small-pox were about to replace, if not partly to supplant, Cholera.

248 deaths from small-pox were registered in 1875. This is the smallest number of deaths from small-pox since 1862, and with the exception of four other years—1854, 1856, 1860, and 1862—it is the smallest number of deaths from this disease since the opening of the Registration Branch.

Small-pox acquires greater virulence and is more prevalent in the first four months of the year than at any other season. It may almost be regarded as a cold-weather disease. The extent to which small-pox is apparently influenced by the seasons is very remarkable. Dr. Hewlett was of opinion that its greater prevalence in the cold season was due to the importation of fresh cases of small-pox from Africa, Arabia, and the Persian Gulf. While I admit that a great number of cases of small-pox are brought into Bombay by vessels from foreign parts, I do not however believe that to the importation of these cases is due the greater virulence of the disease in the earlier months of the year. Did the disease increase steadily in intensity from November up to July, there would be good grounds for attributing the progressive virulence of the malady to the introduction of fresh virus. But the decline in March or April gives a fatal blow to the

adoption of this view. Cases of small-pox are imported after March or April as well as before; and if the importation of fresh virus stimulated the growth and fanned the flame of each outbreak, then the disease, instead of declining and losing strength in March or April, ought to increase and be still more prevalent during these months, and up to some time after the breaking of the monsoon. I do not think that the greater fatality from small-pox in the cold season can be explained by any theory of importation. That small-pox is more prevalent and more fatal in the first four months of the year than at any other season is clearly shown in the return below. The greater fatality of the disease during this period of the year is evidently due either to the season, or to the greater prevalence or activity of those causes which give rise to small-pox at this season. From the latter end of January up to the middle of April it is in itsgreatest maturity. And to what is its prevalence at this time to be ascribed? On what principle is its decline as the weather begins to get warm to be explained? During the cold season people keep inside and sleep inside their houses, all the doors and windows are kept carefully closed, and as much of the cold wind as can possibly be kept out is excluded. The rooms at night are overcrowded. With the windows open this overcrowding would not be so much felt, but with the doors and windows all closed it not only seriously injures the health of those who live under these conditions, but when there are people affected with small-pox sleeping in the same rooms with people who may not be suffering from this disease, and with children who have not been vaccinated or had small-pox, the exclusion of the fresh air, and the overcrowding, must exercise a tremendous influence in propagating the disease. To comprehend fully how these conditions act, the peculiar views the people of this country hold regarding the nature and origin of small-pox must be understood. They do not realize that small-pox is infectious, and many of them believe that it is one of the ways by which Providence dispenses its choicest favours. Not believing in the infectiousness of small-pox, they despise and neglect the precautions arising from a belief in its contagion. Go into three-fourths of the houses in Bombay in which there are people suffering from small-pox, and you will find the sick stretched on the floors or on beds, and gathered round them the other members of the family, who sit down beside the sick, and if they happen to be children they take them up and place them in their laps, fondle them, and handle their clothes, without the slightest hesitation or fear. They regard not small-pox with horror, and in their reverence for its divine birth are blind to its loathsomeness. This utter absence of any feeling of dread of the disease is one of the most wonderful things I have ever witnessed in connection with my duties as Health Officer. The familiarity with which small-pox is regarded, though it secures for those affected with the disease greater care and attention than is bestowed on the sick in communities where this disease is believed to be infectious, according to the generally received ideas regarding the nature of small-pox, it favours to an immense extent the spread and increase of the malady. The Health Department has always experienced very great difficulty in dealing with small-

pox. When a case of cholera occurs, the people run to us for assistance; but, as a rule, they try to conceal the fact of small-pox having appeared in their families. The views the masses of the people of this city hold regarding small-pox render the adoption of the measures generally recommended to eradicate or to check the spread of small-pox extremely difficult. To isolate all the sick is simply impracticable, and it would be absurd to attempt it. No Department, no matter with what authority armed, could ever accomplish it.

Should this city be again visited by a severe outbreak of small-pox, it will be necessary for the Municipality to provide special hospital accommodation for those suffering from small-pox. And looking to the fact that small-pox assumes larger proportions and acquires a greater intensity about every three years, and that already a large number of cases have occurred, it is not improbable that at the end of this year it will become my duty to record a very heavy bill of mortality from the most fatal and loathsome of the diseases that have their home in this island. Three-fourths of the cases of small-pox admitted into hospital are treated at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. This hospital is situated in the middle of a great small-pox area, and it is in one of the most convenient positions that could be selected in Bombay for the reception and treatment of small-pox cases. The compound attached to the hospital in which the small-pox patients are treated is comparatively isolated, and all around the small-pox wards there is sufficient unoccupied ground, on which jowlee sheds could be erected to accommodate the greatest number of cases of small-pox that are ever likely to seek admission into any hospital in Bombay. Conveniently situated though the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital compound is for the treatment of small-pox patients, and calculated as it is in every way to meet the wants of the city, the congregation of a large number of cases of small-pox near a building in which patients labouring under other diseases are treated may be taken objection to, and under special circumstances would no doubt be open to objection. The objection, however, can scarcely be considered of much weight in this instance, as there are always some cases of small-pox under treatment in the hospital compound, and the addition of a few more would not make much difference either way; and, besides, the compound in which the small-pox patients are treated is a considerable distance from the main building. Few of the people in Bombay have not suffered from small-pox before coming to maturity, and probably there is scarcely one per cent. of the patients in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital who have not had small-pox at one time in their lives. As the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital is in the midst of a district heavily smitten with small-pox whenever that scourge is prevalent in Bombay, I can scarcely believe that the treatment of a few cases of small-pox in a remote corner of the hospital grounds, away from the main building, can make much difference to the hospital. It may be objected that a large class of students attend the hospital, and that it is not right for them to be placed in a position in which they may run any risk of catching infection. But these young gentlemen, I should hope, come to the hospital to study and observe disease in its

various forms, and to become practically acquainted with their profession; and the Professors ought to be pleased that they will be able to offer to the students such facilities for the study of the most fatal of the diseases that have their home in Bombay, the treatment of which will engross a considerable portion of the attention and time of their pupils in after-life. Should, however, the Municipality be forced to provide special hospital accommodation, temporary hospital sheds should be erected, one on the Mody Bay Reclamation to the north of the Ramparts and to the west of the Frere Road, another on the Flats, and the third either in Kamatheepoora or close to Foras Road. As most of the patients treated in these hospitals will be of the pilgrim and seafaring classes, the Mody Bay site is an excellent one. There are many admirable sites on the Flats on which cheap and open sheds could be speedily run up for the reception and treatment of small-pox patients. I would not recommend the Municipality to incur any very heavy expense in erecting, fitting up, and organizing their hospitals. Small-pox begins to decline every year in April, and it will decline in future years as it has in past seasons, and after April the temporary hospitals will not be wanted. The Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital may then be looked to, in order to meet the wants of the city after the heat of the emergency is over.

The preventive measures which can be chiefly relied on, and which experience has taught us to expect most benefit from, are cleanliness and vaccination. In vaccination we possess the most effectual means known of not only preventing individual attacks of small-pox, but of stamping it out amongst communities. I have hitherto advocated compulsory vaccination. And although I am an advocate of compulsory vaccination I am not blind to the grave objections that exist to, and can be urged against, its adoption. The benefits arising from vaccination are being slowly but surely recognized, and the numbers vaccinated are steadily increasing every year. A belief in the benefits arising from vaccination is firmly but slowly taking possession of the minds of the masses; and to run the risk of crushing this belief in its infancy by any act of legislation would be somewhat hazardous, if not unwise. It is a question whether compulsory vaccination, admirable as it is in a European city, where the inhabitants believe in the infectiousness of small-pox and entertain a dread and horror of the disease, is applicable to a city like Bombay, the great mass of whose people believe not in the infectiousness of small-pox, and neglect or despise the precautions arising from a belief in its contagion. I do not believe that there are now amongst any class of the community such deep-rooted objections to vaccination as cannot be overcome and removed by persuasion, kindness, and a little attention and care on the part of the vaccinators. Were vaccination, however, forced on the people, it is just possible that a strong prejudice might arise against it, and what there is now every possibility of being universally practised, and after a time gladly welcomed, might be regarded with suspicion, if it did not meet with opposition.

What is wanted is that the hands of the local Superintendent of Vaccination should be strengthened, that he should have more heifers, and that the vaccinators should come to the people, instead of the people having to come to them.

In connection with vaccination a custom of performing expensive ceremonies after vaccination, has arisen amongst, and taken strong hold on Hindoos. Unless that the tendency to extravagance in these ceremonies is checked in time, the cost of the vaccination rites will ultimately seriously interfere with the extension and general practice of vaccination. A sepoy who receives Rs. 10 a month must, if any of his family are vaccinated, expend from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 (that is, if he is economical) on ceremonies and rites which he has to perform. So strong and firm a root has this custom acquired that no Hindu, however poor, can disregard or neglect its observance. Like most other customs of the Hindus, it will gradually extend to, and be practised by, the other classes and races in Bombay.

Before finally leaving the consideration of vaccination, I would throw out as a hint that all public and private offices should insist on applicants for employment producing a certificate of vaccination. It would be no more of a hardship on them to produce a vaccination certificate than to produce a certificate of good character. Vaccination is free to all, and any one who wishes to be vaccinated has merely to walk to the nearest vaccination station. The Municipality might lead the way, and probably all the Government offices would follow in their wake and imitate so good an example. And really I do not think it is too much to ask of any one who is about to be employed to go and be vaccinated. It is not a very hard condition to comply with, nor one that needs or implies any sacrifice or violation either of caste or custom.

In connection with Small-Pox I may mention that the vaccine operations in this year exceeded those in the previous year by 774.

13,710 operations were performed, 12,757 of which turned out successful, 685 were doubtful, and 268 failed.

RETURN OF DEATHS from SMALL-POX in the City of Bombay in different MONTHS, arranged according to QUARTERS.

	Quarter 1st.				Quarter 2nd.				Quarter 3rd.				Quarter 4th.				Total of year.
	January.	February.	March.	Total.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	
1850 ...	36	95	192	323	263	305	230	798	94	39	19	152	12	12	11	35	1,308
1851 ...	24	69	110	203	138	74	45	257	19	8	4	31	2	6	11	19	510
1852 ...	31	113	209	353	232	190	119	541	36	25	14	75	5	7	22	34	1,003
1853 ...	35	62	162	259	192	114	61	367	29	10	4	43	3	2	3	8	677
1854 ...	7	18	49	74	56	51	25	132	11	...	...	11	...	2	13	15	232
1855 ...	88	136	245	469	269	227	88	584	31	4	...	35	...	...	...	...	1,088
1856 ...	14	39	47	100	39	16	6	61	3	1	2	6	4	2	6	12	179
1857 ...	35	33	35	103	55	56	42	153	22	25	11	58	12	6	14	32	346
1858 ...	85	247	584	916	453	207	70	730	18	20	4	42	1	4	21	26	1,714
1859 ...	27	60	102	189	74	40	32	146	18	10	1	29	...	2	8	10	374
1860 ...	17	15	49	81	28	21	12	61	5	5	3	13	2	3	6	11	166
1861 ...	32	142	496	670	483	304	105	892	43	12	4	59	2	2	2	6	1,627
1862 ...	5	10	21	36	27	32	25	84	18	10	5	33	3	4	3	10	163
1863 ...	11	51	161	223	252	203	209	664	92	30	11	133	9	12	18	39	1,059
1864 ...	65	158	367	590	438	302	185	925	85	43	20	148	10	13	21	44	1,707
1865 ...	36	59	136	231	173	68	32	273	11	9	7	27	5	9	22	36	567
1866 ...	35	98	257	390	271	209	112	592	54	23	9	86	2	1	8	11	1,079
1867 ...	14	66	247	327	212	190	151	553	81	40	16	137	10	11	17	38	1,055
1868 ...	42	95	166	303	218	225	191	634	76	36	20	132	8	19	27	54	1,123
1869 ...	80	178	415	673	418	341	195	954	53	24	11	88	4	2	4	10	1,725
1870 ...	6	26	61	93	122	130	79	331	41	21	18	80	22	13	17	52	556
1871 ...	65	78	164	307	216	189	107	512	45	20	7	72	9	9	10	28	919
1872 ...	63	162	376	601	431	339	220	990	113	38	30	181	28	18	36	82	1,854
1873 ...	66	125	193	384	157	105	38	300	13	5	1	19	1	4	6	11	714
1874 ...	8	23	55	86	62	53	18	133	8	1	2	11	3	9	19	31	261
1875 ...	15	11	35	61	36	32	25	93	24	11	6	41	4	10	39	53	248

1,486 deaths were registered from Measles, against 351 in the preceding year, and 127 in 1873. It gradually increased in intensity and fatality up to the end of 1874 and into 1875, and continued to increase up to March, in which month 362 deaths were registered. In April the deaths fell to 278, in May to 127, and in June they still further declined to 52. Measles appears to be influenced almost to the same extent by the seasons as Small-pox.

Measles.

Measles was more fatal between one and two years of age than at any other period of life; 451 deaths among children between one and two years old occurred. The next most fatal period was between seven and twelve months, when 357 deaths were registered. From two to three years 225 deaths were recorded, from three to four 140, and from four to five years 62; between 20 and 30 years of age 8 deaths were recorded, and between 30 and 40 there were 2 registered. Many of the cases of measles I saw presented the symptoms of Scarlatina, as I have seen this disease in Ireland. I consulted some of the medical men in practice here on the type of the epidemic, but they regarded the epidemic as one of pure measles. The mortality from measles among children in Bombay will always be heavy, owing to the children being allowed to run about naked, exposed to the cold wind and chills.

The number of deaths from Fever was less than the number registered in 1874 by 159, and below the average of the previous five years by 787. The 5,244 deaths from Fever included 39 which were referred to Enteric Fever, 56 to Simple Continued Fever, 196 to Ague, and 4,953 to Remittent Fever. The death-rate was as low as 8·14 per 1,000. The decrease in the mortality from Fevers may have been partly due to the prevalence of Cholera and Measles. I am convinced, however, that Fever has not been so prevalent in Bombay of late years as it was formerly, and that the type of fever has much altered, and that fevers generally are not nearly so fatal now as they were in former years. The reclamation of the foreshore has done much towards this, but the great agencies which have been at work crushing fever in this city have been sanitary measures in the shape of better ventilated and improved dwellings, privies detached from the houses, regular conservancy, widening of streets and freer admission of the breeze into the densely inhabited portions of the city, and the filling in of low-lying places and the gradual raising of the surface of the city. The scarcity or prevalence of fevers may be looked on as the measure of the efficiency or inefficiency of our sanitary measures.

Fever.

There has been a great increase in the number of deaths from Phthisis; 2,364 were registered—equal to a death-rate of 3·66 per 1,000—against 2,058 in 1872, 1,917 in 1873, and 1,954 in 1874. In the return below, the highest death-rate in six districts is shown, and the first five of them are the sections in which the highest death-rate from this disease occurred last year. Although, perhaps, it is premature to come to any conclusion on the subject, yet there appears to be some reason

Phthisis.

for believing that Phthisis is more prevalent and more fatal in the districts that are most overcrowded, and occupied by the poorer classes, than in the other portions of the city. It is very remarkable that this year, as in the previous year, it was more fatal in the densely populated than in the sparsely inhabited portions of the city. As attention has only lately been drawn to Phthisis in Bombay, the information regarding it is not so ample as I would wish.

	Per 1,000 of Population.	Mean Area for each person, in square yards.
Khara Talao	7·19	8·40
Oomburkharee	6·33	8·31
Chuckla	5·71	6·34
Bhooleshwar	5·60	9·65
Kamatheepoora	5·55	40·26
Mandvee	4·30	10·82

30 deaths were due to Rheumatism. 36 were referred to Syphilis, and 11 to Cancer. From Leprosy 36 deaths were registered, the mean for five years being 31. 15 deaths were due to Scurvy. To Dropsy 109 were referred.

As would be expected in a year in which Cholera was prevalent, there has been an increase in the mortality from Diarrhœa and Dysentery. 876 deaths were referred to the former—231·3 more than the average of ten years; and 1,389 to the latter—502 in excess of the decennial average. 501 deaths were due to all the other diseases of the digestive system.

59 deaths were referred to diseases of the urinary system, and 165 to affections of the generative system.

Diseases of the organs of locomotion and cellular tissue accounted for 35 deaths.

21 deaths were registered from affections of the cutaneous system.

1,912 deaths, 1,563 of which were referred to Infantile Convulsions, were due to affections of the nervous system, and 129 to diseases of the circulatory system.

1,761 deaths, which included 801 from Bronchitis and 860 from Pneumonia, were referred to affections of the respiratory system.

The deaths from affections of the delicate respiratory organs exceeded the average of five years by 173. The fatality of affections of the digestive and respiratory organs appears to have been greatly enhanced by the epidemic influences prevalent during the season.

Old age and debility carried off 954.

The deaths of 56 children prematurely born were recorded.

59 deaths were attributed to poisoning, 27 of which were suicidal and 30 accidental; in the remaining 2 cases it was not satisfactorily determined whether the poison (opium)

Accidents and Violence.

was taken accidentally or with intent. Two men lost their lives through diving into wells and being smothered by the foul air below. 85 deaths by drowning were registered, 32 of which were suicidal and 47 accidental. 16 people committed suicide by jumping into wells, and 14 by pitching themselves into tanks. But one execution occurred during the year. Curious to relate, 9 deaths were due to snake-bites. Can we conceive people being bitten by snakes in a populous city like Bombay? And yet that poisonous snakes are very numerous in particular portions of the city, such as Malabar Hill and Mazagon, is notorious.

13 deaths were due to alcoholic poisoning, the mean for five years being 16.

Mortality according to Localities.—Kamatheepoora.

The highest death-rate occurred in Kamatheepoora; last year Khara Talao headed the list, and Kamatheepoora was second. Kamatheepoora has always occupied a very prominent position in the mortality table. That the mortality in Kamatheepoora should be so high as it is, is singular, considering that it is one of the best-drained parts of Bombay, and that the people almost generally use Vehar water. I believe that the cause of the high mortality is to be found in the poor and low class of people who live in Kamatheepoora. There are now visible signs of increased prosperity amongst them, and a material improvement in their condition is taking place. We see this particularly in the number of old houses and chawls that are being demolished, and new and good houses built in their stead. We may confidently look forward to Kamatheepoora occupying within a few years a lower position on the mortality bill than it has hitherto taken.

Khara Talao.

The fatality in Khara Talao has always been great. The majority of people living in Khara Talao are poverty-stricken to the bone, and as a matter of course they are glad to take any shelter or to get anywhere to lay their heads. Khara Talao is very much overcrowded, and immense numbers of people are stored away in almost every house. I believe that the mean area to each person is not so much as is shown in the table.

Mandvee.

The highest death-rate from Fevers occurred in Mandvee, which is third on the general mortality table. The houses are very much crowded together and overcrowded, and there is a numerous poor population.

Dongree.

As this district embraces Nowrojee Hill, and as it is well exposed to the breeze, it ought to be one of the healthiest parts of Bombay; and so it would be if its people had abundance and lived in good houses; but its people are very poor, and, as is the fate of the poor everywhere, they are almost choking one another in their miserable abodes. The drainage, too, is very defective. The health of this district is a good illustration of what I have already indicated, that the great causes of disease in a population are to be found amongst the people themselves, and that it is the people who make a locality healthy or unhealthy.

In the accompanying table the mortality from 1866 to 1875 inclusive, and the death-rate from Fevers in 1875, arranged in order of precedence according to sections, is shown. Although in some sections, such as Seo, Parell, Seoree, &c., the mean area to each person is large, there are in these localities communities as overcrowded as the most overcrowded in the heart of the city. And thus it is that in rural districts you have large tracts of land scarcely dotted with a habitation, and in other portions villages in which the people are languishing for want of air. The table in this respect is imperfect, as it only gives the total area to each person, and does not show the localization of the people and the amount of overcrowding in villages. The high death-rate in the sparsely populated localities may be explained by local circumstances. For instance, the high death-rate in Upper Colaba is due to the assembling of a number of sickly and diseased people in the Lunatic Asylum. The mortality bill of Lower Colaba is inflated by the fatality amongst the motley and improvident population that comprise the Colaba Bazaar. It is gratifying to observe the relatively low death-rate in Dhobee Talao. It is no doubt due to the improved circumstances under which the people now live. Dhobee Talao, which stood eleventh in 1866 and tenth in 1872 on the mortality table, occupied but the nineteenth position in 1875.

Were that monster nuisance the Sonapore main drain diverted, a great improvement in the healthiness of Dhobee Talao would result.

1866.	Per 1000 of Population.	Mean area for each person in sq. yards.	1867.	Per 1000 of Population.	Mean area for each person in sq. yards.	1868.	Per 1000 of Population.	Mean area for each person in sq. yards.
Mahaluxmee	43·31	623·94	Dongree	32·59	12·85	Dongree	34·90	12·85
Dongree	40·02	12·85	Khara Tulao	32·36	8·40	Esplanade	33·35	230·58
Khara Tulao	35·45	8·40	Kamatheepoora...	30·86	40·28	Khara Tulao	33·20	8·40
Chuckla	34·15	6·34	Chuckla	29·87	6·34	Kamatheepoora...	28·97	40·28
Khetwady	32·88	23·24	Oomburkharee ...	28·77	8·31	Chuckla	28·19	6·34
Oomburkharee ...	32·60	8·31	Esplanade	26·47	230·58	Oomburkharee ...	27·57	8·31
Walkeshwur	31·90	342·51	Mahim	24·94	478·04	Fort, Northern...	27·44	15·11
Kamatheepoora..	30·29	40·28	Koombharwada...	24·75	7·63	Dhobee Tulao ...	24·89	10·93
Chaopatee	28·28	54·57	Girgaum	23·73	22·29	Walkeshwur	24·15	342·51
Colaba	26·98	69·46	Market	23·40	9·44	Seoree	23·09	608·05
Dhobee Tulao ...	26·48	10·93	Walkeshwur	22·73	342·51	Koombharwada...	23·01	7·63
Market	25·37	9·44	Khetwady	22·62	23·24	Market	22·75	9·44
Mandvee	23·87	10·82	Dhobee Tulao ...	22·47	10·93	Girgaum	22·55	22·29
Koombharwada...	23·15	7·63	Chaopatee	22·44	54·57	Bhooleshwur.....	22·50	9·65
Mazagon	22·83	61·72	Mandvee	22·25	10·82	Khetwady	22·28	23·24
Girgaum	22·55	22·29	Bhooleshwur.....	20·76	9·65	Mandvee	21·85	10·82
Bhooleshwur.....	21·84	9·65	Colaba	20·42	69·46	Mazagon	21·83	61·72
Fort, Northern ...	21·29	15·11	Parell.....	20·40	496·47	Chaopatee	21·51	54·57
Esplanade	20·16	230·58	Fort, Northern...	20·11	15·11	Mahim	20·54	478·04
Mahim	18·37	478·04	Worlee	19·71	603·56	Colaba	18·43	69·46
Tarwaree	16·16	126·32	Mazagon	19·59	61·72	Parell.....	18·22	496·47
Phunnuswady ...	15·80	18·27	Mahaluxmee.....	18·29	623·94	Phunnuswady ...	17·72	18·27
Worlee	14·93	603·56	Seoree	17·71	608·05	Tarwaree	16·95	126·32
Parell.....	14·59	496·47	Phunnuswady ...	15·51	18·27	Worlee.....	15·23	603·56
Seoree	8·29	608·05	Tarwaree	12·00	126·32	Mahaluxmee	15·05	623·94
Seo.....	7·43	1278·98	Seo.....	11·83	1278·98	Seo.....	11·40	1278·98
Fort, Southern...	5·92	219·73	Fort, Southern...	3·80	219·73	Fort, Southern...	2·96	219·73

1869.	Per 1000 of Population.	Mean area for each person in sq. yards.	1870.	Per 1000 of Population.	Mean area for each person in sq. yards.	1871.	Per 1000 of Population.	Mean area for each person in sq. yards.
Dongree	38·26	12·85	Khara Tulao	34·05	8·40	Khara Tulao	36·21	8·40
Khara Tulao	37·98	8·40	Chuckla.....	29·77	6·34	Kamatheepoora...	29·70	40·28
Oomburkharee ...	33·88	8·31	Oomburkharee ...	28·41	8·31	Oomburkharee ...	28·63	8·31
Chuckla.....	33·63	6·34	Mandvee	25·95	10·82	Mandvee	28·23	10·82
Kamatheepoora...	32·65	40·28	Kamatheepoora..	25·40	40·28	Chuckla.....	27·75	6·34
Mandvee	29·37	10·82	Bhooleshwur.....	24·70	9·65	Dongree	26·09	12·85
Chaopatee.....	28·68	54·57	Dongree	24·65	12·85	Bhooleshwur.....	25·17	9·65
Bhooleshwur.....	28·25	9·65	Seoree	24·21	608·05	Dhobee Tulao ...	24·87	10·93
Girgaum	28·20	22·29	Chaopatee.....	22·83	54·57	Worlee	24·79	603·56
Koombharwada...	26·99	7·63	Koombharwada...	22·68	7·63	Parell.....	24·32	496·47
Dhobee Tulao ...	26·44	10·93	Mahaluxmee.....	21·77	623·94	Girgaum	24·20	22·29
Khetwady.....	25·38	23·24	Dhobee Tulao ...	21·52	10·93	Mahim	23·34	478·04
Parell	24·61	496·47	Girgaum	21·47	22·29	Koombharwada...	23·22	7·63
Market	23·84	9·44	Market	20·53	9·44	Khetwady.....	23·16	23·24
Mazagon	23·22	61·72	Khetwady.....	20·34	23·24	Market	22·63	9·44
Walkeshwur.....	22·86	342·51	Fort, Northern...	20·24	15·11	Chaopatee.....	22·04	54·57
Fort, Northern...	22·09	15·11	Mahim	19·84	478·04	Mahaluxmee.....	21·77	623·94
Mahaluxmee.....	22·00	623·94	Parell.....	19·09	496·47	Fort, Northern...	21·18	15·11
Phunnuswady ...	21·24	18·27	Tarwaree	18·74	126·32	Mazagon	19·64	61·72
Mahim	21·17	478·04	Worlee	18·62	603·56	Walkeshwur.....	18·86	342·51
Colaba	20·72	69·46	Walkeshwur.....	18·60	342·51	Seo	17·19	1278·98
Seoree	19·05	608·05	Mazagon	17·49	61·72	Phunnuswady ...	17·14	18·27
Tarwaree	17·35	126·32	Phunnuswady ...	17·05	18·27	Seoree	16·81	608·05
Worlee	15·83	603·56	Colaba	15·17	69·46	Tarwaree	16·56	126·32
Esplanade.....	14·24	230·58	Esplanade.....	14·81	230·58	Esplanade.....	15·86	230·58
Seo	10·45	1278·98	Seo	10·62	1278·98	Colaba	14·09	69·46
Fort, Southern...	4·65	219·73	Fort, Southern...	·84	219·73	Fort, Southern...	2·96	219·73

1872.	Per 1000 of Population.	Mean area for each person in sq. yards.	1873.	Per 1000 of Population.	Mean area for each person in sq. yards.	1874.	Per 1000 of Population.	Mean area for each person in sq. yards.
Khara Tulao	41·79	8·40	Khara Tulao	37·43	8·40	Khara Tulao.....	33·71	8·40
Mandvee	39·28	10·82	Kamatheepoora. .	31·15	40·28	Kamatheepoora	32·59	40·28
Kamatheepoora...	33·65	40·28	Mandvee	30·71	10·82	Mandvee	31·59	10·82
Oomburkharee ...	33·00	8·31	Upper Colaba ...	29·57	203·36	Oomburkharee ...	29·15	8·31
Dongree	32·71	12·85	Oomburkharee ...	28·25	8·31	Chaopatee.....	28·01	54·57
Chuckla.....	31·29	6·34	Chuckla.....	27·21	6·34	Chuckla.....	27·48	6·34
Khetwady	31·14	23·24	Dongree	25·86	12·85	Upper Colaba ...	27·47	203·36
Walkeskwur.....	30·48	342·51	Dhobee Tulao ...	25·55	10·93	Dongree	27·11	12·85
Bhooleshwur.....	29·89	9·65	Mahim	25·22	478·04	Koombharwada...	25·98	7·63
Dhobee Tulao ...	29·67	10·93	Koombharwada ..	24·97	7·63	Lower Colaba ...	25·55	33·72
Koombharwada...	28·41	7·63	Bhooleshwur.....	24·73	9·65	Dhobee Tulao ...	25·24	10·93
Market	27·08	9·44	Seoree	23·99	608·05	Bhooleshwur.....	24·67	9·65
Fort, Northern...	26·43	15·11	Worlee	23·70	603·56	Walkeshwur	24·28	342·51
Parell	25·62	496·47	Chaopatee.....	23·63	54·57	Market	23·68	9·44
Colaba	25·11	69·46	Market	23·54	9·44	Khetwady	22·92	23·24
Chaopatee.....	24·56	54·57	Khetwady	23·25	23·24	Byculla	20·94	47·00
Mahim	24·38	478·04	Girgaum	22·22	22·29	Mahim	20·82	478·04
Girgaum	24·15	22·29	Parell.....	21·49	496·47	Girgaum	20·53	22·29
Mahaluxmee	23·62	623·94	Seo.....	21·34	1,278·98	Worlee	20·51	603·56
Worlee	23·50	603·56	Lower Colaba ...	21·27	33·72	Fort, Northern...	20·18	15·11
Seoree	20·85	608·05	Byculla	21·15	47·00	Parell.....	19·89	496·47
Tarwaree	20·62	126·32	Fort, Northern...	21·08	15·11	Seo.....	17·88	1278·98
Mazagon	20·12	61·72	Walkeshwur	21·05	342·51	Phunnuswady ...	17·67	18·27
Seo.....	19·70	1,278·98	Mahaluxmee.....	20·61	623·94	Mahaluxmee.....	17·60	623·94
Phunnuswady ...	18·68	18·27	Mazagon	18·11	61·72	Mazagon	16·83	61·72
Esplanade	14·81	230·58	Phunnuswady ...	17·38	18·27	Esplanade	16·62	230·58
Fort, Southern ...	1·69	219·73	Esplanade	15·48	230·58	Tarwaree	16·06	126·32
			Tarwaree	14·67	126·32	Seoree	12·78	608·05
			Middle Colaba ...	5·78	38·97	Middle Colaba ...	3·92	38·97
			Fort, Southern...	2·96	219·73	Fort, Southern ...	3·80	219·73

1875.	Per 1000 of Population.	Mean area for each person in sq. yards.	Fever, 1875.	Per 1000 of Population.	Mean area for each person in sq. yards.
Kamatheepoora	40·00	40·28	Mandvee	15·41	10·82
Khara Tulao	37·73	8·40	Chuckla	12·62	6·34
Mandvee	36·43	10·82	Bhooleshwur	12·57	9·65
Dongree	35·92	12·85	Seoree	12·10	608·05
Oomburkharee	33·86	8·31	Oomburkharee	11·99	8·31
Upper Colaba	32·85	203·36	Lower Colaba	9·74	33·72
Seoree	31·83	608·05	Market	9·42	9·44
Lower Colaba	31·38	33·72	Khara Tulao	9·30	8·40
Mahim	31·30	478·04	Koombharwada	9·05	7·63
Koombharwada	30·44	7·63	Chaopatee	9·02	54·57
Chuckla	30·01	6·34	Dongree	8·92	12·85
Girgaum	28·96	22·29	Girgaum	8·71	22·29
Chaopatee	28·94	54·57	Phunnuswady	7·65	18·27
Bhooleshwur	28·66	9·65	Kamatheepoora	7·63	40·28
Byculla	28·50	47·00	Parell	7·04	496·47
Khetwady	27·72	23·24	Dhobee Tulao	6·40	10·93
Walkeshwur	27·25	342·51	Fort, Northern	6·25	15·11
Parell	27·21	496·47	Esplanade	6·02	230·58
Dhobee Tulao	26·58	10·93	Worlee	5·67	603·56
Seo	26·44	1278·98	Khetwady	4·95	23·24
Market	25·76	9·44	Walkeshwur	4·90	342·51
Mahaluxmee	25·48	623·94	Mahaluxmee	4·86	623·94
Worlee	24·69	603·56	Mahim	4·19	478·04
Mazagon	24·31	61·72	Tarwaree	3·86	126·32
Tarwaree	24·19	126·32	Mazagon	3·52	61·72
Fort, Northern	23·07	15·11	Byculla	3·10	47·00
Esplanade	22·84	230·58	Seo	3·02	1278·98
Phunnuswady	21·53	18·27	Upper Colaba	2·98	203·36
Fort, Southern	6·34	219·73	Fort, Southern	·84	219·73
Middle Colaba	1·03	38·97	Middle Colaba	·20	38·97

Seasons.

The 1st Quarter was the most unhealthy period of the year. The mortality rose to 32·95 per 1,000. The enhanced mortality was chiefly due to the prevalence of Measles. 982 deaths were referred to this scourge of childhood. Deducting the deaths from Measles from the total number of deaths, and calculating the mortality, the annual death-rate would be equal to 26·85 per 1,000. Fevers were also more than usually fatal, and Dysentery was prevalent.

In the 2nd Quarter the death-rate fell to 30·6 per 1,000. This diminution in the mortality was due to the decrease in the number of deaths from Measles and Fever. Cholera was prevalent in this quarter, and became more fatal towards the end of the season.

The mortality underwent a still further decline in the 3rd Quarter, and fell to 27·12 per 1,000. The deaths from Fever were 421 less than the mean of five years. This diminution in the fatality of Fevers is remarkable, considering that Cholera was prevalent and that 501 deaths were registered from it. This zymotic acquired its maximum of intensity in the first month of the quarter, and gradually fell off towards the end of the season.

The mortality again declined in the 4th Quarter. The death-rate, which was 27·12 per 1,000 in the last quarter, fell to 26·15 in this quarter. Fevers were prevalent in this season, 1,332 deaths being attributed to them—which was, however, 259 less than the mean of five years. Towards the end of the quarter Small-pox showed some indications of awakened vitality.

The mean barometric pressure during the year was 29·808, the mean temperature of the air in the shade 80·2, and the mean daily range 8·9. 83·09 inches of rain fell.

There has been a great improvement in the registration of births this year. The births of 13,391 living and 1,078 still-born were registered. The birth-rate was equal to 22·45 per 1,000 of population. Of the 13,391 children born living, 6,894 were males and 6,497 females. In the accompanying table the number of births according to race from 1866 to 1875 is shown.

RETURN OF BIRTHS in the City of Bombay in each of the ten years 1866 to 1875.

	January to December of 1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.	
	5,904.		5,115.		3,544.		3,488.		3,140.		5,737.		13,135.		12,722.		12,835.		13,391.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindoos	2,163	1,710	1,539	1,377	1,046	848	1 021	829	788	650	1,891	1,752	4,474	4,075	4,412	4,157	4,438	4,206	4,650	4,468
Mahomedans	747	531	495	463	452	428	544	448	585	456	623	526	1,328	1,237	1,230	1,024	1,230	1,163	1,296	1,187
Parsees	275	231	435	414	271	204	187	169	207	147	262	263	659	575	640	553	568	549	599	533
Christians	130	97	189	178	148	116	130	113	136	133	199	174	389	312	334	295	332	278	322	280
Africans	6	4	6	2	1	1	...	1	3	3	5	9	12	9	15	10	4	...	2	1
Jews	4	4	6	9	20	9	28	14	16	16	12	21	32	32	24	28	36	29	25	26
Chinese	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1
Unknown Caste	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total.....	3,326	2,578	2,671	2,444	1,938	1,606	1,912	1,576	1,735	1,405	2,992	2,745	6,894	6,241	6,655	6,067	6,603	6,227	6,894	6,497

Before concluding my Report, I have again this year great pleasure in bringing to your notice the admirable manner in which Mr. Gunputrao Shreedhur, in charge of the Registration Branch, has discharged his duties during the year. His long experience of the work, allied with his natural intelligence, renders him simply invaluable to me as a clerk. He has been over twenty years connected with the Registration Branch, and for more than five years he has received the same rate of pay. I think that his long service and the position he occupies in the Registration Branch fairly entitle him to look forward to an increase of pay soon.

THOMAS STEPHENSON WEIR,
Health Officer.

Statement No. I.

STATEMENT OF SUMMONSES under Bombay Act III. of 1872 during 1875.

Offences.	Section of Act.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn, offences having ceased.	Total Cases.	Amount of Fines.
						Rs. a. p.
Not complying with notice to make or lay sufficient drain or pipe and construct cesspool, &c.	175	2	...	17	19	13 0 0
Having privies with door or trapdoor opening on to public street	181	...	...	1	1	.....
Not complying with notice to repair, clean, &c. drains, privies, &c.	185	7	1	124	132	30 0 0
Throwing nuisance on the public street, or into drains belonging to the Corporation	217	19	...	3	22	88 0 0
Causing or allowing nuisance to run or fall from house	218	...	...	6	6	.....
Keeping, or allowing to be kept, nuisance on land	218	64	...	29	93	136 0 0
Keeping animals in such a way as to be a nuisance	218	71	...	30	101	288 0 0
Failing to report the death of animal to an officer of the Health Department.....	219	...	1	.....	1	.....
Not complying with notice to cleanse house or land (including lime-washing)	220	151	...	1,026	1,177	822 4 0
Using place as dyeing-house without license ...	225	4	...	109	113	9 0 0
Ditto as tannery ditto...	225	...	...	7	7	.....
Ditto as brick and tile kiln ditto...	225	...	...	10	10	.....
Ditto for washing and drying wool ditto	225	1	...	1	2	.....
Ditto for the storage of hides ditto...	225	...	...	1	1	.....
Ditto for fireworks manufactory ditto...	225	...	...	1	1	.....
Ditto for boiling and melting fat ditto...	225	...	...	1	1	.....
Ditto for refining saltpetre ditto...	225	...	...	2	2	.....
Occupying or keeping places for the sale or storage of wood without license.	227	29	...	564	593	129 0 0
Ditto ditto of hay or straw ditto...	227	3	...	38	41	9 0 0
Feeding, or permitting to be fed, animals with stable refuse, &c.	236	83	...	3	86	311 8 0
Total.....	...	434	2	1,973	2,409	1,835 12 0

There were 3,342 summonses issued, including repetitions, witnesses, &c.

Statement No. II.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER OF NOTICES served under various Sections of Act III. of 1872 during 1875.

Requirements of Sections.	No. of Section.	Complied with.	Not complied with	Ordered to stand over.	Cancelled.	TOTAL.
Perform duties of sweeper	95	1	...	...	...	1
Remove huts	172	...	24	...	...	24
Remove huts.....	173	...	1	...	...	1
Make or lay sufficient drain or pipe or construct cesspool.....	175	10	24	42	3	79
Clean, repair, &c. drains, privies, &c. ...	185	348	509	480	22	1,359
Cleanse house or land (including lime-washing)	220	1,681	968	753	55	3,457
Clean or fill up well, tank, &c.	223	...	2	...	...	2
Enter into place, house, &c.	285	1	...	...	...	1
Total.....	...	2,041	1,528	1,275	80	4,924

I.

CAUSES OF DEATH, arranged according to the Nomenclature of Diseases drawn up by the COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

		CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
General Diseases.	1	Small-pox	15	11	35	36	32	25	24	11	6	4	10	39	248
	3	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	4	Measles	274	336	357	272	127	52	20	11	6	1	3	6	1465
		,, with Bronchitis	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
		,, ,, Broncho-Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		,, ,, Convulsions	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		,, ,, Effusion of Brain	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		,, ,, Pneumonia	...	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	9	Enteric Fever	4	4	5	6	4	...	4	2	1	...	3	6	39
	11	Simple Continued Fever	4	2	5	5	2	6	3	4	3	3	9	10	56
	15	Ague	39	27	18	18	14	11	12	11	6	13	12	14	195
		a. Quotidian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	16	Remittent Fever	520	430	431	434	373	352	294	270	272	367	400	379	4522
		,, with Congestion of Brain	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
A		,, ,, Bronchitis	13	59	56	33	27	13	21	38	41	37	32	40	410
		,, ,, Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		,, ,, Diarrhœa	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		,, ,, Dysentery	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		,, ,, Jaundice	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		,, ,, Liver Enlargement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
		,, ,, Pneumonia	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	10
	18	Malignant Cholera	1	1	...	30	67	130	276	173	44	56	38	21	837
		a. Choleraic Diarrhœa	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	4	1	...	...	...	10
	19	Diphtheria	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	4
	20	Hooping-Cough	3	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	8
		,, with Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		,, ,, Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	30	Erysipelas	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	9
	31	Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
	32	Puerperal Fever	7	10	2	8	6	6	7	5	5	8	7	11	82
	34	Acute Rheumatism	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	6
	38	Chronic Rheumatism	2	2	1	...	...	2	2	4	5	2	3	...	23
		,, ,, with Hysteritis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	40	Chronic Gout	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	43	Syphilis	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	3	2	5	16
		b. Secondary	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	7
		with Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		,, Stricture of Œsophagus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		,, Ulcer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		c. Hereditary	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	10
	44	Cancer	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
		,, of the Jaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		,, of the Neck	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		,, of the Chest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		,, of the Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
B		,, of the Womb	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	48	True Leprosy	2	...	2	3	7	3	...	5	4	2	4	4	36
	49	Scrofula	1	1	...	4	1	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	14
		a. Tubercular Meningitis	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		b. Scrofulous Diseases of Glands	...	1	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	16
		c. Hip-joints	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		d. Phthisis Pulmonalis	173	159	182	179	208	174	197	191	213	233	215	240	2364
		e. Peritonitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		f. Tabes Mesenterica	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	52	Diabetes	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	7
		,, and Carbuncle	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	54	Scurvy	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	3	1	2	...	1	12
		,, with Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
		,, ,, Œdema of Lung	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		,, ,, Rheumatism and Syncope	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	55	Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	5
	57	General Dropsy	8	8	10	7	5	9	5	12	12	12	7	14	109
		Diseases of the Brain and its Membranes.													
Local Diseases. Diseases of the Nervous System.	59	Encephalitis	1	1	1	5	1	...	3	2	4	3	1	2	24
	60	Meningitis	...	1	3	4	3	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	18
		a. Inflammation of the dura matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	64	Abscess (of the Brain)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	65	Apoplexy	4	2	5	2	3	8	...	3	3	2	3	4	39
		a. Congestive	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
		b. Sanguineous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	66	Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

a

		CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Diseases of the Nervous System.		*Diseases of the Brain and its Membranes—continued.*													
	70	White softening of Brain	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	5
		„ „ „ with Emphysema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Diseases of the Spinal Cord and its Membranes.													
	75	Inflammation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		a. Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Diseases of the Nerves.													
	84	Paralysis	1	3	1	4	...	2	2	2	3	1	...	2	21
	85	Hemiplegia	8	7	6	10	8	13	8	7	10	5	4	6	92
	86	Paraplegia	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
		Functional Diseases of the Nervous System.													
	90	Tetanus	2	4	6	4	13	...	2	4	1	5	6	12	59
		„ Traumatic, following from burn	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
		„ „ „ „ dog-bite	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ „ rat-bite	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
		„ „ „ fracture of leg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ „ of spine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ compound fracture of arm	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ „ „ of hands	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ „ „ of legs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ injury to the arm	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ „ „ to the chest	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ „ „ to the leg	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
		„ „ „ „ from ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
		„ „ „ wound of head	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ „ of forehead	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
		„ „ „ „ of leg	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	7
		„ „ „ „ of toe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		„ „ „ contused wound of finger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ „ of foot	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ lacerated wound of foot	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		„ „ „ contused wound of toe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		„ „ „ from operation for hypertrophy of scrotum	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ „ operation for polypus	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ Cause unknown	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
	92	Infantile Convulsions	132	101	130	157	149	172	132	125	150	127	103	85	1563
	93	Epilepsy	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	4	2	15
	94	Convulsions	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	99	Hysteria	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		Disorders of the Intellect.													
	105	Mania	2	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	11
	107	Dementia	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4
	109	Idiotcy	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diseases of the Ear.		*Diseases of the Membrana Tympani.*													
	197	Ulceration	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diseases of the Circ. System.		DISEASES OF THE HEART AND ITS MEMBRANES. *Diseases of the Pericardium.*													
	219	Pericarditis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
		Diseases of the Endocardium.													
	225	Valve-diseases	5	10	8	6	8	9	8	7	8	8	14	8	99
		„ with dropsy	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
		2. mitral	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1

		CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Local Diseases. Diseases of the Respiratory System. Diseases of the Circulatory System.		*Diseases of the Muscular Structure of the Heart.*													
	230	Dilatation	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	233	Fatty Degeneration	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	235	Aneurism	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	7
	242	Angina Pectoris	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
	243	Syncope	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		DISEASES OF THE BLOOD VESSELS. *Diseases of the Arteries.*													
	248	Occlusion— 2. Embolism	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	8
		Diseases of the Respiratory System not strictly Local.													
	288	Croup	8	3	...	1	...	4	3	2	...	2	4	2	29
		Diseases of the Larynx.													
	293	Laryngitis	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	5
	296	Œdema of the Glottis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Diseases of the Trachea and Bronchi.													
	306	Bronchitis—													
		a. Acute	33	22	26	32	24	33	44	36	25	20	24	31	350
		b. Chronic	45	44	38	32	32	32	36	40	34	32	27	43	435
		Broncho-Pneumonia	1	1	4	1	...	3	1	...	3	1	...	...	15
	314	Asthma	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	9	...	6	7	38
		Diseases of the Lungs.													
	315	Pneumonia	105	77	72	68	63	67	88	68	49	61	72	70	860
	317	Gangrene	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	318	Passive Congestion—													
	322	Emphysema	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	5
	323	Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	325	Acute Pneumonic Phthisis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	5
	326	Chronic do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Diseases of the Pleura.													
	331	Pleurisy	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	3	2	...	11
		Pleuro-Pneumonia	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Pleurisy and Emphysema	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diseases of the Digestive System.		*Diseases of the Mouth.*													
	348	Stomatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	353	Cancrum oris	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
		Diseases of the Jaws, including the Antrum.													
	358	Abscess of the Antrum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Diseases, Malformations, and Injuries of the Teeth, Gums, and Alveoli.													
	365	Teething—													
		,, Convulsions	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		,, Cough	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5
		,, Diarrhœa	...	6	1	6	3	5	1	5	3	1	4	10	45
		,, Fever	13	7	1	7	2	7	6	3	5	7	9	5	72

		CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Local Diseases.	Diseases of the Digestive System.	*Diseases of the Fauces and Palate.*													
	419	Sore throat	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	422	Quinsy	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Diseases of the Stomach.													
	449	Gastritis	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
		Gastro-Enteritis	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	6
	451	Hæmatemesis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	460	Dyspepsia	1	4	6	10	7	5	1	5	6	4	2	3	54
	463	Vomiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Diseases of the Intestines.													
	464	Enteritis	1	5	...	...	3	...	4	3	2	1	1	...	20
	466	Dysentery	158	132	137	138	124	101	87	94	107	89	76	146	1,389
	469	Abscess in the sub-peritoneal tissue	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
	480	Hernia	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	8
	483	Parasitic Diseases— Ascaris lumbricoides	1	2	...	5	2	5	6	...	1	5	3		32
	484	Diarrhœa	67	48	67	78	64	60	115	104	63	69	56	85	876
	486	Colic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	487	Constipation	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		Diseases of the Rectum and Anus.													
	491	Hæmorrhoids	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	494	Prolapsus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	497	Malformation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Anus impervius	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Diseases of the Liver.													
	501	Hepatitis	4	5	4	5	5	7	8	6	9	8	5	10	77
	502	Abscess	7	3	1	2	4	5	...	2	4	3	...	1	32
		„ discharged through Intestine	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ „ and Dysentery.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		„ „ „ Lung	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	5
		„ „ „ Peritoneal Cavity	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
		„ „ „ externally	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
		„ not discharged	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6
	503	Acute Atrophy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	504	Simple Enlargement	4	...	2	3	2	6	2	...	3	3	3	4	32
	506	Cirrhosis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
		„ with Ascitis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
	512	Parasitic Diseases— Hydatid of Liver	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	513	Jaundice	2	2	2	1	4	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	22
		Diseases of the Spleen.													
	524	Splenitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	528	Hypertrophy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Diseases of Peritoneum.													
	531	Peritonitis	2	...	...	1	5	3	...	...	2	2	2	7	24
	532	Ascites	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	2	2	3	13
		Diseases of the Kidney.													
Diseases of the Urinary System.	538	Bright's disease— 1. Acute	3	...	1	3	2	5	2	...	2	3	2	1	24
		2. Chronic	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	14
		Bright's disease and Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	541	Pyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	554	Suppression of Urine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
		Diseases of the Bladder.													
	557	Cystitis— *b.* Chronic	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	570	Calculus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	571	Hæmaturia	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	577	Retention of Urine	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

		CAUSES OF DEATH.	January	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Local Diseases.	Diseases of the Generative System.	*Diseases of the Prostate Glands.*													
	Diseases of the Urinary System.	580 Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Diseases of the Male Urethra.													
		596 Stricture	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5
		601 Extravasation of Urine	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	6
		DISEASES OF THE MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.													
		Diseases of the Scrotum.													
		608 Sloughing	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		610 Elephantiasis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
		Diseases of the Tunica Vaginalis.													
		618 Hæmatocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Diseases of the Vagina.													
		676 Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		AFFECTIONS CONNECTED WITH PREGNANCY													
		Disorders of the Digestive System.													
		Vomiting during Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		Disorders of the Generative System.													
		703 Abortion	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5
		Affections connected with Parturition.													
		709 Hæmorrhage—													
		a, Placenta prævia	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Affections consequent on Parturition.													
		717 Post-partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
		726 Puerperal Mania	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		727 Puerperal Convulsions	10	10	13	9	11	13	8	8	17	8	8	9	124
		728 Sudden death after delivery	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	3	2	1	2	...	14
		2. Embolism	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	9
	Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion & Cellular Tissue.	*Diseases of the Bones.*													
		758 Chronic Abscess	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	9
		759 Caries	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Diseases of the Joints.													
		768 Acute Synovitis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		DISEASES OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.													
		Diseases of the Muscles.													
		795 Gangrene	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	7
		Diseases of the Cellular Tissue.													
		819 Abscess	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
		821 Sloughing Ulcer	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	8
		825 Parasitic diseases—													
		Filaria Medinensis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3

		CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Local Diseases.	Diseases of the Cutaneous System.	*Diseases of the Cellular Tissue.*—(continued).													
		859 Ulcer	...	...	2	1	...	1	..	1	...	...	..	...	5
		862 Carbuncle	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	...	2	...	...	1	12
		866 Gangrene	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
		869 Elephantiasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Conditions not necessarily associated with general or local diseases.		902 Still-born	85	76	86	73	81	82	83	112	108	104	90	98	1,078
		903 Premature Birth	4	7	5	4	3	6	6	5	7	3	3	3	56
		904 Old age	18	11	8	8	11	14	10	7	10	10	8	12	127
		905 Debility	52	57	47	49	53	48	116	101	79	71	70	84	827
Poisoning.		*Metals and their Salts.*													
		906 Arsenic—													
		„ Accidental	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
		„ Suicidal	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	5
		Vegetable Poisons.													
		936 Opium, Accidental	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
		„ Suicidal	2	1	3	1	1	3	3	1	...	1	2	1	19
		„ Unknown	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
		938 Alcohol (excessive drinking)	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		„ „ „ Apoplexy	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	9
		„ „ „ Congestion of brain	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ Delirium tremens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		940 Hydrate of Chloral, suicidal	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		945 Cyanide of Potassium, suicidal	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Gaseous Poisons.													
		982 Other noxious Effluvia	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	2
		Poisoned Wounds.													
		985 By Venomous Animals—													
		1. Snake-bite	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	9
		GENERAL INJURIES.													
General Injuries		992 Burns and Scalds	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	10
		„ Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		995 Asphyxia—													
		a. From drowning in a cistern, accidental	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		„ „ „ dock, „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ quarry hole, „	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	6
		„ „ „ „ suicidal	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
		„ „ „ „ found drowned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ sea, accidental	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	1	11
		„ „ „ „ found drowned	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
		„ „ „ tank, accidental	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	1	1	2	9
		„ „ „ „ suicidal	1	3	1	2	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	14
		„ „ „ found drowned	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
		„ „ „ well, accidental	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	4	1	3	17
		„ „ „ „ suicidal	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	4	15
		„ „ „ „ from delirium from fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ „ found drowned	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		b. From hanging, suicidal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
		„ „ by judicial sentence	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		c. „ suffocation caused by the introduction of piece of rag into the mouth, homicidal	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ caused by a fall of earth while working in well	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		„ „ by the accidental fall of a house	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
		„ „ by falling into mud	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ suffocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Local Injuries.		*Injuries of the Head.*													
		1001 Punctured wound of head and face, homicidal	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		1003 Concussion of the brain, by an accidental fall into the hold of a ship	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		„ „ „ from a loft	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Local Injuries.

	CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
	Injuries of the Head (continued).													
1003	Concussion of brain by accidentally striking his head against a beam of wood	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	,, ,, by an accidental fall from a buggy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	,, ,, the result of an accidental fall from the 1st story of a house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, by an accidental fall from a verandah	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	,, ,, ,, from a tree	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	,, ,, and fracture of fore-arms by an accidental fall from a tree	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1006	Fracture of the base of the skull by an accidental fall into the hold of a ship	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	,, ,, ,, ,, of a boat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	,, ,, by jumping down into the hold of a ship during insanity	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	,, ,, by being run over by a railway train	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	,, ,, occasioned by an accidental strike of a pillar of a bridge while driving an engine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	,, ,, by being run over by a cart accidentally	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	,, ,, ,, ,, by a vehicle do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	,, ,, by an accidental fall out of a buggy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	,, ,, ,, ,, phaeton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	,, ,, by jumping out of a tramway car while it was in motion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	,, ,, by having been accidentally jammed between a cart and a wall of a house	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	,, ,, by jumping out of a window during insanity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	,, ,, by an accidental fall out of a window	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4
	,, ,, by an accidental fall from the 1st story of a house	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	,, ,, ,, 2nd story ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	,, ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
	,, ,, ,, 4th ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	,, ,, ,, from a balcony...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	,, ,, ,, from a ladder	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	,, ,, by falling down stairs.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	,, ,, by an accidental fall from a scaffolding	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
	,, ,, of the skull by the fall of a wall of a house, accidentall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	,, ,, by an accidental fall from a height	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	,, ,, by an accidental fall from Nowrojee Hill	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	,, ,, by an accidental fall from a tree	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	,, ,, caused by a stone which had been discharged from a blast	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	,, ,, by a fall from a stage	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	,, ,, caused by the fall of earth while working in a quarry	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	,, ,, by the accidental fall of a log	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	,, ,, by the accidental fall of a piece of wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	,, ,, by being beaten with a pickaxe, homicidal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1

	CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
	Injuries of the Head (continued).													
1006	Fracture of the base of the skull by having been accidentally knocked down by a horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	„ „ „ „ by a runaway horse	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	„ „ by an accidental fall into a dock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	„ „ caused under the axle of a chunam-grinding mill	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	„ „ by having been accidentally jammed between two pieces of machinery on a steamer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	„ „ by having been accidentally entangled in the shaft of a cotton mill	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	„ „ by jumping down from a tree.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
1008	Laceration of brain by an accidental fall of a flowerpot	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Injuries to the Neck.													
1042	Wound, cut throat—suicidal	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	6
	Injuries to the Chest.													
1050	Fracture of ribs by having been accidentally jammed between the buffers of railway wagons	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	„ „ by being run over by a railway train	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	„ „ by being run over by a cart, accidental	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	„ „ and spine by an accidental fall from a balcony	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	„ „ by falling down stairs, accidental	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	„ „ by the accidental fall of a crane of a cotton press	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	„ „ by having been accidentally knocked down by a cow	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1051	Fracture of sternum by an accidental fall out of a cart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
1052	Wound of chest by being run over by a railway engine	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1057	Injury to the lung by being run over by a railway train	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1056	Wound of heart, suicidal	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1058	Rupture of heart and stomach by having been accidentally, jammed between buffers of railway wagons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Injuries to the Back.													
1062	Fracture of spine by an accidental fall into the hold of a ship	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	„ „ by having been accidentally knocked down by a horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	„ „ by the accidental fall of a shed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	„ „ „ „ from a tree	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	„ „ cause unknown	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1063	Injury to the spine and head by jumping down from a balcony during insanity	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	„ „ by the accidental fall of boxes while driving cart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	„ „ by an accidental fall down stairs	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	„ „ into a dock	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Injuries to the Abdomen.													
1066	Rupture of spleen, caused by blows—homicidal	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	„ „ by the accidental fall of a wall of a tank	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	„ „ by an accidental fall from a tree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

Local Injuries.

		CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Local Injuries.		*Injuries to the Abdomen* (continued).													
	1067	Wound of abdomen, suicidal	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Penetrating wound of abdomen, suicidal	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Gun-shot wound of abdomen ,,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1072	Injury to the belly by an accidental fall into the hold of a ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Internal injury during the collision of a ship and boat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Injury of the Pelvis.													
	1078	Laceration of perineum by falling stones, accidental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	1090	Fracture of pelvis by the accidental fall of a cotton bale	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Injuries to the Upper Extremities.													
	1092	Contused lacerated wound of hand, having been accidentally jammed between a roller and a carding machine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	1103	Fracture of humerus by being run over by a railway train	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		,, compound, comminuted, fracture of arm by being run over by a railway train	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	1104	,, of fore-arms by an accidental fall from a height	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		,, compound, comminuted, of fore-arm by the accidental fall of an iron piece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	1110	,, of shoulder by an accidental fall from the roof of a house	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Lacerated wound of hand by being caught in a mill	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Injuries of the Lower Extremities.													
	1117	Contused wound of foot by falling stones	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1122	Fracture of thigh, cause unknown	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		,, of arm by being run over by a phaeton, accidental	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		,, compound of thigh and foot, by jumping out of a train while it was in motion	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		,, ,, comminuted, of thigh, by an accidental fall from a scaffolding	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Injury to the leg and arm, the result of his hand being seized in the machine	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1127	Lacerated wound of thigh by being run over by a railway train	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		,, ,, of leg by the accidental fall of an iron bar while working on a ship	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1137	Fracture of leg by being run over by a railway train	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		,, compound, comminuted, of foot by being run over by a railway train	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Injury to the foot by being trodden on by a horse, gangrene	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		,, ,, ankle of foot by being run over by a cart, gangrene	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Unspecified Causes.													
		Unknown causes	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	6

II.

CAUSES OF DEATH at different Ages among BOODHISTS AND JAINS, &c., during the year beginning 1st January 1875.

| | | MALES. | | |

III.

CAUSES OF DEATH at different Ages among BRAHMINS during the year beginning 1st January 1875.

| | | MALES. | | |

IV.

CAUSES OF DEATH at different Ages among LINGAETS during the year beginning 1st January 1875.

| | | MALES. | | |

V.

CAUSES OF DEATH at different Ages among BHATIAS, during the year beginning 1st January 1875.

| | | MALES. | | |

VI.

CAUSES OF DEATH at different Ages among HINDOOS OF OTHER CASTES during the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

		MALES.																		FEMALES.																		PERSONS.																	
		Days.	Months.		Years.														All Ages.	Days.	Months.		Years.															All Ages.	Days.	Months.		Years.														All Ages.
		1 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 12	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 12	12 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 & over		1 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 12	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 12	12 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 & over		1 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 12	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 12	12 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 & over	
General Diseases. A	Small-pox	3	5	22	12	4	1	...	2	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	58	...	8	13	16	4	2	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	3	13	35	28	8	3	...	3	5	5	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	107
	Measles	...	29	117	133	80	41	11	15	22	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	...	31	134	136	59	45	24	12	28	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	481	...	60	251	269	139	86	35	27	50	17	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	941
	Fever. Enteric fever	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	14	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	20
	Fever. Simple continued	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	14
	Fever. Ague	3	3	8	1	3	2	1	2	3	5	3	2	5	4	2	...	...	...	47	...	1	...	8	6	1	2	2	3	2	13	7	2	5	2	4	...	...	63	...	4	8	16	7	4	4	3	5	5	18	10	4	10	6	6	...	...	110
	Fever. Remittent fever	2	134	151	114	49	21	21	7	45	90	202	136	120	102	34	36	4	5	1273	5	138	150	137	50	34	13	7	42	74	140	83	57	70	47	49	11	8	1115	7	272	301	251	99	55	34	14	87	164	342	219	177	172	81	85	15	13	2388
	Cholera	...	1	2	5	1	6	10	4	34	51	139	39	25	10	5	2	...	...	334	...	...	4	3	7	11	5	3	19	53	72	24	16	16	2	2	...	...	237	...	1	6	8	8	17	15	7	53	104	211	63	41	26	7	4	...	...	571
	All other diseases classed under Section A of General Diseases	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	17	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	18	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
	B Leprosy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	6	5	...	...	1	...	...	22
	B Dropsy	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	4	2	4	...	...	1	...	21	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	...	19	...	...	6	3	1	1	...	2	2	4	5	4	7	1	2	2	...	40
	B All other diseases classed under Section B of General Diseases	...	3	8	22	10	3	4	2	16	58	101	89	72	41	26	22	6	1	464	...	8	9	12	13	9	4	3	15	77	119	84	55	63	43	35	9	3	561	...	11	17	34	23	12	8	5	31	115	220	173	127	104	69	57	15	4	1025
Local Diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system	459	51	20	7	1	1	1	...	8	19	19	9	8	1	2	...	...	...	607	355	39	15	8	...	2	1	2	1	6	9	8	5	7	7	1	...	...	466	814	90	35	15	1	3	2	3	1	14	28	27	14	15	8	3	...	...	1073
	Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Nose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diseases of the Circulatory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	9	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	11	4	2	2	1	...	...	28
	Diseases of the Absorbent system and ductless glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diseases of the Respiratory system	3	45	37	54	17	8	9	4	14	25	61	36	44	26	14	16	3	...	416	2	47	51	46	27	8	4	6	20	20	29	20	18	25	20	26	5	3	377	5	92	88	100	44	16	13	10	34	45	90	56	62	51	34	42	8	3	793
	Digestive System... Diarrhœa	1	16	29	20	10	4	3	8	19	15	28	18	12	28	5	5	2	...	222	1	10	30	39	14	11	6	5	20	9	27	17	12	18	9	10	2	2	242	2	26	58	59	24	15	9	13	39	24	55	35	24	46	14	15	4	2	464
	Digestive System... Dysentery	...	14	28	37	22	20	7	5	17	31	82	40	51	27	8	8	8	...	405	...	15	33	25	26	15	7	2	14	12	58	30	22	28	10	14	6	1	318	...	29	61	62	48	35	14	7	31	43	140	70	73	55	18	22	14	1	723
	Digestive System... All other diseases registered under Digestive System	2	17	31	12	9	2	1	...	3	2	21	13	9	1	...	1	...	...	124	...	22	44	11	4	2	...	1	2	1	4	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	99	2	39	75	23	13	4	1	1	5	3	25	17	12	1	1	1	...	...	223
	Diseases of the Urinary system	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	2	1	4	1	1	...	...	19
	Diseases of the Generative system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	37	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	37	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	77
	Diseases of the organs of locomotion and cellular tissue	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	6	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	6	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	18
	Diseases of the Cutaneous system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases.	Premature birth	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Old age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	6	3	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	6	1	3	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	12	4	4	37
	Debility	147	57	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	121	55	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	268	112	5	1	2	1	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	397
Accident and Violence.	Poisons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	15	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	33
	General injuries	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Local injuries	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	5	11	13	7	5	2	1	...	1	54	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	2	6	14	13	9	5	2	1	...	1	59
	Drowning	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	7	8	9	5	2	2	2	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	18	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	14	13	10	5	2	2	3	...	...	58
Unspecified causes		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
All causes, exclusive of Still-born		623	378	460	428	209	113	71	50	184	299	732	449	369	275	108	108	27	8	4881	493	374	497	451	218	143	67	44	175	318	550	300	199	241	147	150	35	20	4417	1116	752	957	879	422	256	138	94	359	617	1272	749	568	516	255	258	62	28	9298
Cholera, Small-pox, and Measles		3	35	141	150	85	48	21	21	59	63	142	41	25	10	5	3	...	...	852	...	39	151	155	70	58	29	16	49	68	77	24	16	16	2	2	...	...	767	3	74	292	305	155	106	50	37	108	126	219	65	41	26	7	5	...	...	1619
All other causes		620	343	319	278	124	65	50	29	125	236	590	408	344	265	103	105	27	8	4029	493	335	346	296	148	85	38	28	126	355	473	276	183	225	145	148	35	20	3650	1113	678	665	574	267	150	88	57	251	491	1053	684	527	490	248	253	62	28	7679

VII.

CAUSES OF DEATH at different Ages among HINDOO OUT-CASTES during the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

| | | MALES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | PERSONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---

VIII.

CAUSES of DEATH at different Ages among MOOSULMANS during the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

| | | MALES. | | |

IX.

CAUSES OF DEATH at different Ages among PARSEES during the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

		MALES.																					FEMALES.																			PERSONS.																		
		Days.	Months.	Years.															All Ages.	Days.	Months.	Years.																	All Ages.	Days.	Months.	Years.																All Ages.
		1 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 12	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 12	12 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 & over		1 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 12	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 12	12 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 & over		1 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 12	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 12	12 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 & over	
General Diseases.	Fever. A. Small-pox	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	2	2	1	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	Measles	...	4	4	21	5	3	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	1	5	14	11	3	3	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	5	9	35	16	6	6	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
	Fever. A. Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	9
	Simple continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ague	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Remittent fever	4	9	13	12	5	...	1	1	2	4	4	4	6	6	8	5	...	84	1	7	11	14	6	2	3	...	4	4	2	4	3	3	3	2	1	73	5	16	24	26	11	2	4	1	6	8	6	8	9	9	11	8	2	1	157
	Cholera	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	5	4	...	1	2	...	...	24
	A. All other diseases classed under Section A of General Diseases	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	12
	B. Leprosy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	B. Dropsy	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	6	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	1	1	...	11
	B. All other diseases classed under Section B of General Diseases	...	...	2	5	2	...	...	...	2	7	7	6	4	4	2	2	...	40	...	...	2	3	...	1	1	2	...	4	5	8	5	3	1	1	...	36	...	...	4	8	2	1	1	2	...	6	12	15	11	7	2	3	2	...	76
Local Diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system	2	8	13	7	2	4	1	...	1	4	4	6	8	11	8	5	...	84	...	5	15	9	...	2	2	2	2	...	3	3	6	6	6	3	...	64	2	13	28	16	2	4	3	2	8	6	4	9	11	17	14	11	3	...	148
	Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Nose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diseases of the Circulatory system	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	3	3	5	3	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	2	4	1	1	1	...	1	...	16	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	5	3	3	4	4	6	3	1	...	39
	Diseases of the Absorbent system and ductless glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diseases of the Respiratory system	...	4	6	16	2	3	2	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	41	...	5	11	10	4	4	1	1	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	47	...	9	17	26	6	7	3	1	...	1	2	5	1	6	1	3	...	88
	Digestive System. Diarrhœa	1	2	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	5	2	...	...	24	...	5	4	5	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	1	5	3	2	...	36	1	7	8	9	3	2	...	1	2	...	1	2	3	2	1	3	...	60
	Digestive System. Dysentery	...	2	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	...	26	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	4	4	6	2	5	2	30	...	2	1	2	4	3	...	1	2	2	2	6	5	11	5	8	2	1	56
	Digestive System. All other diseases registered under Digestive system	2	3	4	6	3	1	2	...	1	...	3	3	4	5	1	...	1	43	...	3	...	4	3	1	...	1	1	2	...	3	6	2	2	1	...	29	2	6	4	10	6	2	2	1	2	2	3	11	10	7	3	1	...	72
	Diseases of the Urinary system	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	2	2	...	...	13
	Diseases of the Generative system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	3	1	1	1	...	...	17
	Diseases of the organs of locomotion and cellular tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Diseases of the Cutaneous system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	2	2	...	...	13
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases.	Premature birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Old age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	10	6	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	15	8	4	36
	Debility	50	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	45	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	48	95	4	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	103
Accident and Violence.	Poisons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
	General injuries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Local injuries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
Unspecified causes		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	All causes, exclusive of Still-born	60	36	46	73	26	14	10	3	12	18	28	37	38	49	39	33	10	3	538	48	28	52	65	30	20	10	15	22	20	27	37	33	27	38	32	17	3	524	108	64	98	141	58	34	20	18	34	38	55	74	71	76	77	65	27	6	1062
	Cholera, Small-pox, and Measles	...	4	5	22	5	3	3	1	6	3	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	58	...	1	7	15	12	8	3	7	7	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	67	...	5	12	37	17	11	6	8	13	4	5	4	...	1	2	...	...	125
	All other causes	60	32	41	51	21	11	7	2	6	15	27	34	38	48	38	33	10	3	480	48	27	45	50	18	12	7	8	15	19	23	36	33	27	37	32	17	3	457	103	59	86	104	39	23	14	10	21	34	50	70	71	75	75	65	27	6	937

X.

CAUSES of DEATH at different Ages among JEWS during the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

| | | MALES. | | |

XI.

CAUSES OF DEATH at different Ages among NATIVE CHRISTIANS during the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

| | | MALES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | PERSONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---

XII.

CAUSES OF DEATH at different Ages among INDO-EUROPEANS during the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

| | | MALES. | | |

XIII.

CAUSES OF DEATH at different Ages among EUROPEANS during the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

| | | MALES. | | |

XIV.

CAUSES OF DEATH at different Ages among NEGRO-AFRICANS during the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

| | | MALES. | | |

XV.

CAUSES OF DEATH at different Ages among CHINESE during the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

| | | MALES. | | |

XVI.

CAUSES of DEATH at different Ages among OTHER UNKNOWN RACES during the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

		MALES.																					FEMALES.																	PERSONS.																
		Days.			Months.			Years.														All Ages.	Days.			Months.			Years.													All Ages.	Days.			Months.			Years.													All Ages.
		1 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 12	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 12	12 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 & over			1 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 12	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 12	12 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 & over		1 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 12	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 12	12 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 & over	
General Diseases. A. Fever.	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fever. Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fever. Simple continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fever. Ague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fever. Remittent fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	All other diseases classed under Section A of General Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B. Leprosy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B. Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	All other diseases classed under Section B of General Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Local Diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Nose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diseases of the Circulatory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diseases of the Absorbent system and ductless glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diseases of the Respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Digestive System. Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Digestive System. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Digestive System. All other diseases registered under Digestive System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diseases of the Urinary system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diseases of the Generative system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diseases of the organs of locomotion and cellular tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diseases of the Cutaneous system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases.	Premature birth	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
	Old age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accident and Violence.	Poisons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	General injuries	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Local injuries	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified causes		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
All causes, exclusive of Still-born		20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Cholera, Small-pox, and Measles		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes		20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29

XVII.

CAUSES OF DEATH at different Ages among all RACES and CASTES during the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

| | | MALES. | | |

XVIII.

DEATHS from different Causes in different Months, arranged in Quarters, for the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

		MALES.														FEMALES.														PERSONS.													
		1st Quarter.				2nd Quarter.				3rd Quarter.				4th Quarter.				1st Quarter.				2nd Quarter.				3rd Quarter.				4th Quarter.				1st Quarter.				2nd Quarter.				3rd Quarter.				4th Quarter.				
		January.	February.	March.	Total.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	Total.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	Total.	April.	May.	Jupe.	Total.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	October.	November	December.	Total.	Year.
General Diseases.	Small-pox	7	9	15	31	16	19	11	46	14	3	4	21	...	6	17	23	8	2	20	30	20	13	14	47	10	8	2	20	4	4	22	30	15	11	35	61	36	32	25	93	24	11	6	41	4	10	39	53	248
	Measles	142	189	187	518	119	67	25	211	8	6	4	18	1	2	2	5	136	153	175	464	159	60	27	246	12	5	2	19	...	1	4	5	278	342	362	982	278	127	52	457	20	11	6	37	1	3	6	10	1486
	Fever.—A. Enteric Fever	1	3	4	8	2	2	...	4	3	2	1	6	...	3	2	5	3	1	1	5	4	2	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	4	4	5	13	6	4	...	10	4	2	1	7	...	3	6	9	39
	Fever.—A. Simple continued	...	2	4	6	2	...	2	4	1	1	1	3	...	2	5	7	4	...	1	5	3	2	4	9	2	3	2	7	3	7	5	15	4	2	5	11	5	2	6	13	3	4	3	10	3	9	10	22	56
	Fever.—A. Ague	20	16	8	44	10	5	4	19	7	4	4	15	9	5	4	18	19	11	10	40	8	9	7	24	5	7	2	14	4	8	10	22	39	27	18	84	18	14	11	43	12	11	6	29	13	13	14	40	196
	Fever.—A. Remittent Fever	294	252	283	829	248	200	186	634	172	165	182	519	215	235	240	690	241	238	208	687	221	202	183	606	143	143	131	417	190	190	182	571	535	490	491	1516	469	402	369	1240	315	308	313	936	405	434	422	1261	4953
	Cholera	...	1	...	1	20	43	85	148	151	106	22	279	32	24	13	69	1	...	...	1	11	24	46	81	128	71	23	222	24	14	8	46	1	1	...	2	31	67	131	229	279	177	45	501	56	38	21	115	847
	All other diseases classed under Section A of General Diseases	...	1	1	2	2	1	2	5	...	1	3	4	1	...	...	1	10	11	2	23	10	9	9	28	9	5	5	19	9	7	11	27	10	12	3	25	12	10	11	33	9	6	8	23	10	7	11	28	109
	B. Leprosy	1	...	2	3	2	2	4	8	...	2	3	5	2	3	3	8	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	4	...	3	1	4	...	1	1	2	2	...	2	4	3	7	3	13	...	5	4	9	2	4	4	10	36
	B. Dropsy	5	3	6	14	3	2	5	10	2	7	7	16	7	2	7	16	3	5	4	12	4	3	4	11	3	5	5	13	5	5	7	17	8	8	10	26	7	5	9	21	5	12	12	29	12	7	14	33	109
	All other diseases classed under Section B of General Diseases	81	76	79	236	73	84	71	228	87	100	103	290	119	109	120	348	103	95	112	310	119	135	112	366	119	108	118	345	132	119	132	383	184	171	191	546	192	219	183	594	206	208	221	635	251	228	252	731	2506
	Diseases of the Nervous system	84	84	94	262	115	90	132	337	83	77	104	264	83	73	71	232	71	48	71	190	73	91	76	245	74	69	77	220	65	49	48	162	155	132	165	452	193	181	208	582	157	146	181	484	148	127	119	394	1912
	Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Nose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Diseases of the Circulatory system	5	9	9	23	7	9	8	24	7	8	10	25	10	12	7	29	2	4	2	8	2	4	2	8	1	...	1	2	1	3	1	10	7	13	11	31	9	13	10	32	8	8	11	27	11	20	8	39	129
	Diseases of the Absorbent system and ductless glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diseases of the Respiratory system	110	83	81	274	79	69	79	227	96	76	57	229	58	77	90	225	87	69	63	219	58	59	64	181	82	72	66	220	61	60	65	186	197	152	144	493	137	128	143	408	178	148	123	449	119	137	155	411	1761
	Digestive system.—Diarrhœa	35	20	31	86	33	34	31	103	52	44	30	126	39	29	51	119	32	28	36	96	40	30	29	99	63	60	33	156	30	27	34	91	67	48	67	182	78	64	60	202	115	104	63	282	69	56	85	210	876
	Digestive system.—Dysentery	94	77	78	249	80	78	52	210	44	44	68	156	55	55	93	203	64	55	59	178	58	46	49	153	48	50	39	132	34	21	53	108	158	132	137	427	138	124	101	363	87	94	107	288	80	76	146	311	1389
	Digestive system.—All other diseases registered under Digestive system	29	30	12	71	28	30	33	91	23	20	28	71	27	22	24	73	21	11	10	42	23	14	16	53	13	10	12	35	17	20	28	65	50	41	22	113	51	44	49	144	36	30	40	106	44	42	52	138	501
	Diseases of the Urinary system	3	6	1	10	5	...	4	9	4	2	4	10	4	2	7	13	3	1	...	4	2	4	2	8	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	4	6	7	1	14	7	4	6	17	4	3	4	11	6	3	8	17	59
	Diseases of the Generative system	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	12	12	18	42	14	14	13	41	8	13	21	42	10	10	14	34	13	13	18	44	14	15	13	42	8	14	21	43	11	10	15	36	165
	Diseases of the organs of locomotion and cellular tissue	2	...	3	5	6	1	1	8	...	2	1	3	5	...	2	7	...	...	3	3	1	3	...	4	2	...	1	3	1	1	...	2	2	...	6	8	7	4	1	12	2	2	2	6	6	1	2	9	35
	Diseases of the Cutaneous system	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	6	2	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	3	3	3	2	3	8	3	1	4	8	1	...	1	2	21
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local diseases.	Still-born	45	47	52	144	52	46	55	153	46	74	62	182	64	59	62	185	40	29	34	103	21	35	27	83	37	38	46	121	40	31	36	107	85	76	86	247	73	81	82	236	88	112	103	303	101	90	98	292	1078
	Premature birth	2	3	3	8	1	3	4	8	3	2	3	8	2	1	2	5	2	4	2	8	3	...	2	5	3	3	4	10	1	2	1	4	4	7	5	16	4	3	6	13	6	5	7	18	3	3	3	9	56
	Old age	8	5	6	19	1	2	7	10	5	2	4	11	3	3	5	11	10	6	2	18	7	9	7	23	5	5	6	16	7	5	7	19	18	11	8	37	8	11	14	33	16	7	10	27	10	8	12	30	127
	Debility	26	30	20	76	30	29	22	81	57	53	51	161	42	41	49	132	26	27	27	80	19	24	26	69	59	48	28	135	29	29	35	93	52	57	47	156	49	53	48	150	116	101	79	296	71	70	84	225	827
Accident and Violence.	Poisons	4	1	4	9	4	5	4	13	4	2	...	6	4	6	2	12	...	...	2	2	2	2	5	9	1	1	2	4	2	...	2	4	4	1	6	11	6	7	9	22	5	3	2	10	6	6	4	16	59
	General injuries	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	3	1	1	1	3	...	1	2	3	1	2	1	4	5	1	...	6	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	3	6	6	3	...	9	1	1	2	4	...	2	2	4	23
	Local injuries	8	10	8	26	14	15	7	36	7	5	10	22	4	7	9	20	...	3	1	4	2	1	...	3	1	1	...	2	2	2	...	4	8	13	9	30	16	16	7	39	8	6	10	24	6	9	9	24	117
	Drowning	4	4	1	9	7	2	5	14	4	6	6	16	6	4	10	20	...	2	3	5	4	...	2	6	2	4	5	11	1	2	1	4	4	6	4	14	11	2	7	20	6	10	11	27	7	6	11	24	85
Unspecified Causes		...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	6
	Total	1011	963	997	2971	967	845	840	2652	885	816	777	2478	794	789	900	2483	900	817	868	2585	900	789	728	2427	827	734	633	2194	675	634	713	2022	1911	1780	1865	5556	1867	1644	1568	5079	1712	1550	1410	4672	1469	1423	1613	4505	19812
All causes, exclusive of Still-born		966	916	945	2827	915	799	785	2499	839	742	715	2296	730	730	838	2298	860	788	834	2482	879	764	701	2344	790	696	587	2073	635	603	677	1915	1826	1704	1779	5309	1794	1563	1486	4843	1629	1438	1302	4369	1365	1333	1515	4213	18734
Cholera, Small-pox, and Measles		149	199	202	550	155	129	121	405	173	125	30	328	33	32	32	97	145	155	195	495	190	97	87	374	110	84	27	261	28	19	34	81	294	354	397	1045	345	226	208	779	323	199	57	579	61	51	66	178	2581
All other causes		787	717	743	2277	760	670	664	2094	666	627	685	1978	697	698	806	2201	715	633	639	1987	689	667	614	1970	640	612	560	1812	607	584	643	1834	1532	1350	1382	4264	1449	1337	1278	4064	1306	1239	1245	3790	1304	1282	1449	4035	16153

XIX.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES IN DIFFERENT QUARTERS for the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

	CAUSES OF DEATHS.	Quarter 1st.						Quarter 2nd.						Quarter 3rd.						Quarter 4th.						Year ending 31st December 1875.					
		Males.		Females.		Persons.		Males.		Females.		Persons.		Males.		Females.		Persons.		Males.		Females.		Persons.		Males.		Females.		Persons.	
		No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.
General Diseases.	Small-pox	31	1·0	30	1·2	61	1·1	46	1·7	47	1·9	93	1·8	21	·9	20	·9	41	·9	23	·9	30	1·5	53	1·2	121	1·1	127	1·4	248	1·3
	Measles	518	17·4	464	17·9	982	17·7	211	8·0	246	10·1	457	9·0	18	·7	19	·9	37	·8	5	·2	5	·2	10	·2	752	7·1	734	8·0	1,486	7·5
A	Fever. Enteric Fever	8	·3	5	·2	13	·2	4	·2	6	·2	10	·2	6	·2	1	·1	7	·2	5	·2	4	·2	9	·2	23	·2	16	·2	39	·2
	Fever. Simple continued	6	·2	5	·2	11	·2	4	·2	9	·4	13	·3	3	·1	7	·3	10	·2	7	·3	15	·7	22	·5	20	·2	36	·4	56	·3
	Fever. Ague	44	1·5	40	1·5	84	1·5	19	·7	24	1·0	43	·8	15	·6	14	·6	29	·6	18	·7	22	1·1	40	·9	96	·9	100	1·1	196	1·0
	Fever. Remittent Fever	829	27·9	687	26 6	1,516	27·3	634	23·9	606	25·0	1,240	24·4	519	21·0	417	19·0	936	20·0	690	27·8	571	28 2	1,261	28·0	2,672	25·2	2,281	24·7	4,953	25·0
	Cholera	1	...	1	...	2	...	148	5·6	81	3·3	229	4·5	279	11·3	222	10·1	501	10·7	69	2·8	46	2·3	115	2·6	497	4·7	350	3·8	847	4·2
	All other diseases classed under Section A of General Diseases	2	·1	23	·9	25	·5	5	·2	28	1·2	33	·7	4	·2	19	·9	23	·5	1	...	27	1·3	28	·6	12	·1	97	1·0	109	·5
B	Leprosy	3	·1	1	...	4	·1	9	·3	4	·2	13	·3	5	·2	4	·2	9	·2	8	·3	2	·1	10	·2	25	·2	11	·1	36	·2
	Dropsy	14	·5	12	·5	26	·5	10	·4	11	·5	21	·4	16	·7	13	·6	29	·6	16	·7	17	·8	33	·7	56	·5	53	·6	109	·5
	All other diseases classed under Section B of General Diseases	236	7·9	310	12·0	546	9 8	228	8·6	366	15·1	594	11·7	290	11·7	345	15·7	635	13·6	348	14·0	383	19·0	731	16·2	1,102	10·4	1,404	15·2	2,506	12·6
Local Diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system	262	8 8	190	7·4	452	8·1	337	12·7	245	10·1	582	11·5	264	10 7	220	10·0	484	10·4	232	9·3	162	8·0	394	8·7	1,095	10·3	817	8·8	1,912	9·7
	Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Nose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Diseases of the Circulatory system	23	·8	8	·3	31	·6	24	·9	8	·3	32	·6	25	1·0	2	·1	27	·6	29	1·2	10	·5	39	·9	101	1·0	28	·3	129	·7
	Diseases of the Absorbent system and ductless glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diseases of the Respiratory system	274	9·2	219	8·4	493	9·0	227	8·6	181	7·5	408	8·0	229	9·2	220	10·0	449	9·6	225	9·1	186	9·2	411	9·1	935	9·0	806	8·8	1,761	8·9
	Digestive System. Diarrhœa	86	2 9	96	3 7	182	3·3	103	3 9	99	4·1	2 2	4·0	126	5·1	156	7·1	282	6·0	119	4·8	91	4·5	210	4·7	434	4·1	442	4 8	876	4·4
	Digestive System. Dysentery	249	8·4	173	6·9	427	7·7	210	7 9	153	6·3	363	7·1	156	6 3	132	6·0	288	6·2	203	8·2	108	5·4	311	6·9	818	7·7	571	6·2	1,389	7·0
	Digestive System. All other diseases registered under Digestive system	71	2·4	42	1·6	113	2·0	91	3·4	53	2·2	144	2·8	71	2·9	35	1·6	106	2·3	73	2·9	65	3·2	138	3·1	306	2·9	195	2·1	501	2·5
	Diseases of the Urinary system	10	·3	4	·2	14	·2	9	·3	8	·3	17	·3	10	·4	1	·1	11	·2	13	·5	4	·2	17	·4	42	·4	17	·2	59	·3
	Diseases of the Generative system	2	·1	42	1·6	44	·8	1	...	41	1·7	42	·8	1	...	42	1·9	43	·9	2	·1	34	1·7	36	·8	6	·1	159	1·7	165	·8
	Diseases of the organs of locomotion and cellular tissue	5	·2	3	·1	8	·1	8	·3	4	·2	12	·2	3	·1	3	·1	6	·1	7	·3	2	·1	9	·2	23	·2	12	·1	35	·2
	Diseases of the Cutaneous system	2	·1	1	...	3	·1	6	·2	2	·1	8	·2	6	·2	2	·1	8	·2	...	...	2	·1	2	...	14	·1	7	·1	21	·1
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases.	Still-born	144	4·8	103	4·0	247	4·4	153	5·8	83	3·4	236	4·6	182	7·4	121	5·5	303	6·5	185	7·5	107	5·3	292	6·5	664	6·3	414	4·5	1,078	5·4
	Premature birth	8	·3	8	·3	16	·3	8	·3	5	·2	13	·3	8	·3	10	·5	18	·4	5	·2	4	·2	9	·2	29	·3	27	·3	56	·3
	Old age	19	·6	18	·7	37	·7	10	·4	23	1·0	33	·7	12	·4	16	·7	27	·6	11	·4	19	·9	30	·7	51	·5	76	·8	127	·7
	Debility	76	2·5	80	3·1	156	2·8	81	3·0	69	2·8	50	3·0	161	6·5	135	6·1	296	6·3	182	5·3	93	4·6	225	5·0	450	4·3	377	4·1	827	4·2
Accident and Violence.	Poisons	9	·3	2	·1	11	·2	13	·5	9	·4	22	·4	6	·2	4	·2	10	·2	12	·5	4	·2	16	·4	40	·4	19	·2	59	·4
	General injuries	2	·1	4	·2	6	·1	3	·1	6	·2	9	·2	3	·1	1	·1	4	·1	3	·1	1	·1	4	·1	11	·1	12	·1	23	·1
	Local injuries	26	·9	4	·2	30	·5	36	1·4	3	·1	39	·8	22	·9	2	·1	24	·5	20	·8	4	·2	24	·5	104	1·0	13	·1	117	·6
	Drowning	9	·3	5	·2	14	·2	14	·5	6	·2	20	·4	16	·7	11	·5	27	·6	20	·8	4	·2	24	·5	59	·6	26	·3	85	·4
Unspecified causes		2	·1	...	...	2	·0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	·1	...	...	2	...	5	·1	1	...	6	...
Total		2,971	100·0	2,585	100·0	5,556	100·0	2,632	100·0	2,427	100·0	5,379	100·0	2,478	100·0	2,194	100·0	4,672	100·0	2,483	100·0	2,022	100·0	4,505	100·0	10584	100·0	9,228	100·0	19812	100·0
Cholera, Small-pox, and Measles		550	19·5	495	19·9	1,045	19·7	406	16·4	374	16·0	780	16·1	315	13·9	261	12·6	579	13·3	97	4·2	81	4 2	178	4·2	1,370	13·8	1,211	13·7	2,581	13·8
All other causes not Epidemic		2,277	80·5	1,987	80·1	4,264	80·3	2,093	83·8	1,970	84·0	4,063	83·9	1,978	86·1	1,812	87·4	3,790	86·7	2,201	95·8	1,834	95·8	4,035	95·8	8,550	86·2	7,603	86·3	16153	86·2
All causes, exclusive of Still-born		2,827	100·0	2,482	100·0	5,309	100·0	2,499	100·0	2,344	100·0	4,843	100·0	2,296	100·0	2,073	100·0	4,369	100·0	2,298	100·0	1,915	100·0	4,213	100·0	9,920	100·0	8,814	100·0	18734	100·0

XX.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM EPIDEMIC AND FROM ORDINARY CAUSES in the several Months and Quarters for the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.	Quarter 1st.								Quarter 2nd.								Quarter 3rd.								Quarter 4th.							
	January.		February.		March.		Quarter.		April.		May.		June.		Quarter.		July.		August.		September.		Quarter.		October.		November.		December.		Quarter.	
	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.
Small-pox	15	5·1	11	3·1	35	8·8	61	5·8	36	10·4	32	14·2	25	12·0	93	11·9	24	7·4	11	5·5	6	10·5	41	7·1	4	6·6	10	19·6	39	59·1	53	29·8
Measles	278	94·6	342	96·6	362	91·2	982	94·0	278	80·6	127	56·2	52	25·0	457	58·7	20	6·2	11	5·5	6	10·5	37	6·4	1	1·6	3	5·9	6	9·1	10	5·6
Cholera	1	·3	1	·3	...	...	2	·2	31	9·0	67	29·6	131	63·0	229	29·4	279	86·4	177	89·0	45	79·0	501	86·5	56	91·8	38	74·5	21	31·8	115	64·6
Epidemic Causes	294	100·0	354	100·0	397	100·0	1045	100·0	345	100·0	226	100·0	208	100·0	779	100·0	323	100·0	199	100·0	57	100·0	579	100·0	61	100·0	51	100·0	66	100·0	178	100·0
Fever	582	38·0	523	38·7	519	37·6	1624	38·1	498	34·4	422	31·6	386	30·2	1306	32·2	334	25·6	325	26·2	323	25·9	982	25·9	421	32·3	459	35·8	452	31·2	1332	33·0
Diseases of the Nervous System	155	10·1	132	9·8	165	11·9	452	10·6	193	13·3	181	13·5	208	16·3	582	14·3	157	12·0	146	11·8	181	14·5	484	12·8	148	11·4	127	9·9	119	8·2	394	9·8
Diseases of the Respiratory System	197	12·9	152	11·3	144	10·4	493	11·5	137	9·5	128	9·5	143	11·2	408	10·0	178	13·6	148	11·9	123	9·9	449	11·9	119	9·1	137	10·7	155	10·7	411	10·2
Diarrhœa	67	4·4	48	3·5	67	4·9	182	4·3	78	5·4	64	4·8	60	4·7	202	5·0	115	8·8	104	8·4	63	5·1	282	7·4	69	5·3	56	4·4	85	5·9	210	5·2
Dysentery	158	10·3	132	9·8	137	9·9	427	10·0	138	9·5	124	9·3	101	7·9	363	8·9	87	6·7	94	7·6	107	8·6	288	7·6	89	6·8	76	5·9	146	10·1	311	7·7
Other Causes not Epidemic	373	24·3	363	26·9	350	25·3	1086	25·5	405	27·9	418	31·3	380	29·7	1203	29·6	435	33·3	422	34·1	448	36·0	1305	34·4	458	35·1	427	33·3	492	33·9	1377	34·1
All Causes except Epidemic	1532	100·0	1350	100·0	1382	100·0	4264	100·0	1449	100·0	1337	100·0	1278	100·0	4064	100·0	1306	100·0	1239	100·0	1245	100·0	3790	100·0	1304	100·0	1282	100·0	1449	100·0	4035	100·0
Epidemic Causes	294	16·1	354	20·8	397	22·3	1045	19·7	345	19·2	226	14·5	208	14·0	779	16·1	323	19·8	199	13·8	57	4·4	579	13·3	61	4·5	51	3·8	66	4·4	178	4·2
All other Causes	1532	83·9	1350	79·2	1382	77·7	4264	80·3	1449	80·8	1337	85·5	1278	86·0	4064	83·9	1306	80·2	1239	86·2	1245	95·6	3790	86·7	1304	95·5	1282	96·2	1449	95·6	4035	95·8
All Causes except Still-born	1826	100·0	1704	100·0	1779	100·0	5309	100·0	1794	100·0	1563	100·0	1486	100·0	4843	100·0	1629	100·0	1438	100·0	1302	100·0	4369	100·0	1365	100·0	1333	100·0	1515	100·0	4213	100·0

XXI.

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE DEATHS from different Causes in different Quarters for the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

			Quarter 1st.			Quarter 2nd.			Quarter 3rd.			Quarter 4th.			Year ending 31st December 1875.		
			Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.
General Diseases	A	Small-pox	31	30	103·3	46	47	97·8	21	20	105·0	23	30	76·6	121	127	95·2
		Measles	518	464	111·6	211	246	85·7	18	19	94·7	5	5	100·0	752	734	102·4
		Fever ... Enteric Fever	8	5	160·0	4	6	66·6	6	1	600·0	5	4	125·0	23	16	143·7
		Fever ... Simple continued	6	5	120·0	4	9	44·4	3	7	42·8	7	15	46·6	20	36	55·5
		Fever ... Ague	44	40	110·0	19	24	79·1	15	14	107·1	18	22	81·6	96	100	96·0
		Fever ... Remittent Fever	829	687	120·6	634	606	104·6	519	417	124·4	690	571	120·8	2,672	2,281	117·1
		Cholera	1	1	100·0	148	81	182·7	279	222	125·6	69	46	150·0	497	350	142·0
		All other Diseases classed under Section A of General Diseases	2	23	8·7	5	28	17·8	4	19	21·0	1	27	3·7	12	97	12·3
	B	Leprosy	3	1	300·0	9	4	225·0	5	4	125·0	8	2	400·0	25	11	227·2
		Dropsy	14	12	116·6	10	11	90·9	16	13	123·0	16	17	94·1	56	53	105·6
		All other Diseases classed under Section B of General Diseases	236	310	76·1	228	366	62·3	290	345	84·0	348	383	90·8	1,102	1,404	78·4
Local Diseases		Diseases of the Nervous system	262	190	137·9	337	245	137·5	264	220	120·0	232	162	143·2	1,095	817	134·0
		„ Eye, Ear, and Nose	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
		„ Circulatory system	23	8	287·5	24	8	300·0	25	2	1,250·0	29	10	290·0	101	28	360·7
		„ Absorbent system and ductless glands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		„ Respiratory system	274	219	125·1	227	181	125·4	229	220	104·0	225	186	120·9	955	806	118·4
		Digestive system. Diarrhœa	86	96	89·5	103	99	104·0	126	156	80·7	119	91	130·7	434	442	98·1
		Digestive system. Dysentery	249	178	139·8	210	153	137·2	156	132	118·1	203	108	188·0	818	571	143·2
		Digestive system. All other diseases registered under Digestive system	71	42	169·0	91	53	171·7	71	35	202·8	73	65	112·3	306	195	156·9
		Diseases of the Urinary system	10	4	250·0	9	8	112·5	10	1	1,000·0	13	4	325 0	42	17	247·0
		„ Generative system	2	42	4·7	1	41	2·4	1	42	2·3	2	34	5·8	6	159	3·7
		„ Organs of locomotion and cellular tissue	5	3	166·6	8	4	200·0	3	3	100·0	7	2	350·0	23	12	191·6
		„ Cutaneous system	2	1	200·0	6	2	300·0	6	2	300·0	.....	2	.....	14	7	200·0
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases		Still-born	144	103	139·8	153	83	184·3	182	121	150·4	185	107	172·9	664	414	160·3
		Premature birth	8	8	100·0	8	5	160·0	8	10	80·0	5	4	125·0	29	27	107·4
		Old age	19	18	105·5	10	23	43·5	11	16	68·7	11	19	58·0	51	76	67·1
		Debility	76	80	95·0	81	69	117·3	161	135	119·2	132	93	142·0	450	377	119·3
Accident and Violence		Poisons	9	2	450·0	13	9	144·4	9	4	150·0	12	4	300·0	40	19	210·5
		General injuries	2	4	50·0	3	6	50·0	3	1	300 0	3	1	300·0	11	12	91·6
		Local injuries	26	4	650·0	36	3	1200·0	22	2	1,100·0	20	4	500·0	104	13	800·0
		Drowning	9	5	180·0	14	6	233·3	16	11	145·4	20	4	500·0	59	26	227·0
Unspecified causes			2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	1	500·0
		Total	2,971	2,585	114·9	2,652	2,427	109·2	2,478	2,194	112·9	2,483	2,022	122·7	10,584	9,228	114·6
Cholera, Small-pox, and Measles			550	495	111·1	406	374	108·5	318	261	121·8	97	81	119·7	1,370	1,211	113·1
All other Causes not Epidemic			2,277	1,987	114·5	2,093	1,970	106·2	1,978	1,812	109·1	2,201	1,834	120·0	8,550	7,603	112·4
All Causes exclusive of Still-born			2,827	2,482	113·9	2,499	2,344	106·6	2,296	2,073	110·7	2,298	1,915	120·0	9,920	8,814	112·5

XXII.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF DEATHS, in different Months, from different Causes, for the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

	Small-pox.		Measles.		Cholera.		Small-pox, Measles, and Cholera.		Fever.		Diseases of Nervous System.		Diseases of Respiratory System.		Diarrhœa.		Dysentery.		Other Causes not Epidemic.		All Causes except Epidemic.		All Causes except Still-born.	
	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.
January	15	6·1	278	18·7	1	·1	294	11·4	582	11·1	155	8·1	197	11·2	67	7·6	158	11·4	373	7·5	1,532	9·5	1,826	9·7
February	11	4·4	342	23·0	1	·1	354	13·7	523	10·0	132	6·9	152	8·6	48	5·5	132	9·5	368	7·3	1,350	8·3	1,704	9·1
March	35	14·1	362	24·4	...	...	397	15·4	519	9·9	165	8·6	144	8·2	67	7·6	137	9·8	350	7·0	1,382	8·5	1,779	9·5
April	36	14·5	278	18·7	31	3·7	345	13·4	498	9·5	193	10·1	137	7·8	78	8·9	138	9·9	405	8·2	1,449	9·0	1,794	9·6
May	32	12·9	127	8·6	67	7·9	226	8·7	422	8·0	181	9·5	128	7·2	64	7·3	124	8·9	418	8·4	1,337	8·3	1,563	8·3
June	25	10·1	52	3·5	131	15·5	208	8·1	386	7·4	208	10·9	143	8·1	60	6·9	101	7·3	380	7·6	1,278	7·9	1,486	7·9
July	24	9·7	20	1·3	279	32·9	323	12·5	334	6·4	157	8·2	178	10·1	115	13·1	87	6·2	435	8·8	1,306	8·1	1,629	8·7
August	11	4·4	11	·7	177	20·9	199	7·7	325	6·2	146	7·6	148	8·4	104	11·9	94	6·8	422	8·5	1,239	7·7	1,438	7·7
September	6	2·4	6	·4	45	5·3	57	2·2	323	6·2	181	9·5	123	7·0	63	7·2	107	7·8	448	9·0	1,245	7·7	1,302	7·0
October	4	1·6	1	·1	56	6·6	61	2·4	421	8·0	148	7·7	119	6·8	69	7·9	89	6·4	458	9·2	1,304	8·1	1,365	7·3
November	10	4·1	3	·2	38	4·5	51	2·0	459	8·7	127	6·7	137	7·8	56	6·4	76	5·5	427	8·6	1,282	7·9	1,333	7·1
December	39	15·7	6	·4	21	2·5	66	2·5	452	8·6	119	6·2	155	8·8	85	9·7	146	10·5	492	9·9	1,449	9·0	1,515	8·1
Year	248	100·0	1,486	100·0	847	100·0	2,581	100·0	5,244	100·0	1,912	100·0	1,761	100·0	876	100·0	1,389	100·0	4,971	100·0	16,153	100·0	18,734	100·0

XXIII.

DEATHS in different RACES AND CASTES in different Months, arranged in Quarters, in the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

	Boodhist, Jain, &c.	Brahmin.	Lingaet.	Bhatia.	Hindoo of other Caste.	Hindoo Outcaste.	Mooslman.	Parsee.	Jew.	Native Christian.	Indo-European.	European.	Negro-African.	Chinese.	Other and Unknown Caste.	All Castes and Races.	Asarcophagous Castes.	Sarcophagous Castes and Races.	Still-born.	Total.
MALES.																				
January	38	36	2	13	469	58	216	60	4	47	2	13	5	1	2	966	89	877	45	1,011
February	38	28	4	9	469	42	220	56	5	28	...	9	5	1	2	916	79	837	47	963
March	45	21	6	18	439	49	247	55	3	38	3	9	9	..	3	945	90	855	52	997
Quarter 1st	121	85	12	40	1,377	149	683	171	12	113	5	31	19	2	7	2,827	258	2,569	144	2,971
April	37	20	1	7	469	66	220	37	6	27	4	17	3	...	1	915	65	850	52	967
May	32	20	5	15	395	55	187	43	5	20	2	4	11	1	4	792	72	727	46	845
June	30	21	4	9	411	46	153	54	3	24	7	13	8	2	...	785	64	721	55	840
Quarter 2nd.	99	61	10	31	1,275	167	560	134	14	71	13	34	22	3	5	2,499	201	2,298	153	2,652
July	38	33	3	7	433	56	150	40	3	48	3	12	10	2	1	839	81	758	46	885
August	26	18	3	8	366	45	148	54	2	49	3	11	7	...	2	742	55	687	74	816
September	23	27	1	9	357	36	173	32	4	30	3	12	6	1	1	715	60	655	62	777
Quarter 3rd.	87	78	7	24	1,156	137	471	126	9	127	9	35	23	3	4	2,296	196	2,100	182	2,478
October	29	35	3	8	338	50	168	49	...	28	1	13	5	...	3	730	75	655	64	794
November	36	23	3	3	331	42	192	27	1	38	1	19	12	1	1	730	65	665	59	789
December	24	25	2	10	404	49	217	31	2	37	2	22	12	...	1	838	61	777	62	900
Quarter 4th.	89	83	8	21	1,073	141	570	107	3	103	4	54	29	1	5	2,298	201	2,097	185	2,483
FEMALES.																				
January	27	32	2	16	461	46	182	57	3	25	2	4	2	...	1	860	77	783	40	900
February	27	14	2	14	403	47	176	63	5	20	1	11	3	..	2	788	57	731	29	817
March	39	26	3	11	453	48	171	47	1	22	3	10	...	..	...	834	79	755	34	868
Quarter 1st	93	72	7	41	1,317	141	529	167	9	67	6	25	5	...	3	2,482	213	2,269	103	2,585
April	37	18	1	11	423	47	244	56	2	26	2	9	2	..	1	879	67	812	21	900
May	30	26	1	13	369	37	191	41	5	40	1	8	2	..	...	764	70	694	35	799
June	27	18	3	14	347	42	171	46	3	21	...	4	3	2	...	701	62	639	27	728
Quarter 2nd.	94	62	5	38	1,139	126	606	143	10	87	3	21	7	2	1	2,344	199	2,145	83	2,427
July	28	19	1	15	402	60	185	37	3	26	2	8	2	...	2	790	63	727	37	827
August	30	20	2	8	356	42	164	29	6	25	3	8	2	...	1	696	60	636	38	734
September	26	16	...	6	300	42	138	34	1	19	2	...	2	...	1	587	48	539	46	633
Quarter 3rd.	84	55	3	29	1,058	144	487	100	10	70	7	16	6	..	4	2,073	171	1,902	121	2,194
October	35	18	...	11	310	33	158	44	2	14	1	8	1	...	...	635	64	571	40	675
November	24	12	2	9	293	36	177	25	5	15	1	2	2	...	...	603	47	556	31	634
December	28	14	2	7	300	59	184	45	5	18	2	10	3	...	...	677	51	626	36	713
Quarter 4th.	87	44	4	27	903	128	519	114	12	47	4	20	6	..	...	1,915	162	1,753	107	2,022
PERSONS.																				
January	65	68	4	29	930	104	398	117	7	72	4	17	7	1	3	1,826	166	1,660	85	1,911
February	65	42	6	23	872	89	396	119	10	48	1	20	8	1	4	1,704	136	1,568	76	1,780
March	84	47	9	29	892	97	418	102	4	60	6	19	9	...	3	1,779	169	1,610	86	1,865
Quarter 1st	214	157	19	81	2,694	290	1,212	338	21	180	11	56	24	2	10	5,309	471	4,838	247	5,556
April	74	38	2	18	892	113	464	93	8	53	6	26	5	...	2	1,794	132	1,662	73	1,867
May	62	46	6	28	764	92	378	84	10	60	3	12	13	1	4	1,563	142	1,421	81	1,644
June	57	39	7	23	758	88	324	100	6	45	7	17	11	4	...	1,486	126	1,360	82	1,568
Quarter 2nd.	193	123	15	69	2,414	293	1,166	277	24	158	16	55	29	5	6	4,843	400	4,443	236	5,079
July	66	52	4	22	835	116	335	77	6	74	5	20	12	2	3	1,629	144	1,485	83	1,712
August	56	38	5	16	722	87	312	83	8	74	6	19	9	...	3	1,438	115	1,323	112	1,550
September	49	43	1	15	657	78	311	66	5	49	5	12	8	1	2	1,302	108	1,194	108	1,410
Quarter 3rd.	171	133	10	53	2,214	281	958	226	19	197	16	51	29	3	8	4,369	367	4,002	303	4,672
October	64	53	3	19	648	83	326	93	2	42	2	21	6	...	3	1,365	139	1,226	104	1,469
November	60	35	5	12	624	78	369	52	6	53	2	21	14	1	1	1,333	112	1,221	90	1,423
December	52	39	4	17	704	108	401	76	7	55	4	32	15	...	1	1,515	112	1,403	98	1,613
Quarter 4th.	176	127	12	48	1,976	269	1,096	221	15	150	8	74	35	1	5	4,213	363	3,850	292	4,505
Year	754	540	56	251	9,298	1,133	4,432	1,062	79	685	51	236	117	11	29	18,734	1,601	17,133	1078	19,812

XXIV.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF DEATHS from different Causes in different Races and Castes for the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

	Races and Castes.	Small-pox.		Measles.		Cholera.		Small-pox, Measles, and Cholera.		Fever.		Diseases of Nervous System.		Diseases of Respiratory System.		Diarrhœa.		Dysentery.		Other Causes not Epidemic.		All Causes except Epidemic.		All Causes except Epidemic.	
		No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.
Asarcophagous.	Boodhists, Jains, &c.,	4	1·6	35	2·4	13	1·5	52	2·0	371	7·1	107	5·6	11	·6	4	·5	27	1·9	182	3·7	702	4·3	754	4·0
	Brahmins	7	2·8	26	1·7	13	1·5	46	1·8	238	4·5	64	3·3	20	1·1	8	·9	37	2·7	127	2·5	494	3·1	540	2·9
	Lingaets	...	...	4	·3	...	...	4	·2	6	·1	6	·3	11	·6	5	·6	10	·7	14	·3	52	·3	56	·3
	Bhatias	6	2·4	9	·6	...	...	15	·6	119	2·3	24	1·3	3	·2	2	·2	14	1·0	74	1·5	236	1·5	251	1·3
Sarcophagous.	Hindoos of other Castes	107	43·2	941	63·3	571	67·4	1,619	62·7	2,532	48·3	1,073	56·1	793	45·0	464	53·0	723	52·1	2,094	42·1	7,679	47·5	9,298	49·6
	Hindoo Out-castes	9	3·6	142	9·6	48	5·7	199	7·7	147	2·8	134	7·0	154	8·7	115	13·1	157	11·3	227	4·6	934	5·8	1,133	6·0
	Mussulmans	96	38·7	187	12·6	102	12·0	385	14·9	1,464	27·9	270	14·1	513	29·1	111	12·6	283	20·4	1,406	28·3	4,047	25·0	4,432	23·7
	Parsees	12	4·9	89	6·0	24	2·8	125	4·8	172	3·3	148	7·7	88	5·0	60	6·9	56	4·0	413	8·3	937	5·8	1,062	5·7
	Jews	2	·8	5	·3	4	·5	11	·4	9	·2	4	·2	16	·9	7	·8	7	·5	25	·5	68	·4	79	·4
	Native Christians	2	·8	37	2·5	58	6·9	97	3·8	118	2·3	44	2·3	105	6·0	89	10·2	39	2·8	193	3·9	588	3·6	685	3·7
	Indo-Europeans	1	·4	3	·2	3	·4	7	·3	8	·1	7	·4	5	·3	2	·2	2	·1	20	·4	44	·3	51	·3
	Europeans	1	·4	6	·4	7	·8	14	·5	23	·4	29	1·5	22	1·3	3	·3	18	1·3	127	2·5	222	1·4	236	1·3
	Negro-Africans	1	·4	2	·1	4	·5	7	·3	37	·7	1	·1	19	1·1	5	·6	15	1·1	33	·7	110	·7	117	·6
	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·1	1	·1	1	·1	1	·1	7	·1	11	·1	11	·1
Other and Unknown Castes		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	·6	29	·2	29	·1
All Races and Castes		248	100·0	1,486	100·0	847	100·0	2,581	100·0	5,244	100·0	1,912	100·0	1,761	100·0	876	100·0	1,389	100·0	4,971	100·0	16,153	100·0	18,734	100
Asarcophagous		17	7·0	74	5·0	26	3·1	117	4·5	734	14·0	201	10·5	45	2·6	19	2·2	88	6·3	397	8·0	1,484	9·2	1,601	8·5
Sarcophagous		231	93·0	1,412	95·0	821	96·9	2,464	95·5	4,510	86·0	1,711	89·5	1,716	97·4	857	97·8	1,301	93·7	4,574	92·0	14,669	90·8	17,133	91·5

XXV.

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE DEATHS in different RACES AND CASTES, in different QUARTERS, for the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

	Races and Castes.	Quarter 1st.			Quarter 2nd.			Quarter 3rd.			Quarter 4th.			Year ending 31st December 1875.		
		Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.
Asarcophagous.	Boodhists, Jains, &c.	121	93	130·1	99	94	105·3	87	84	103·5	89	87	102·3	396	358	110·6
	Brahmins	85	72	118·0	61	62	98·4	78	55	141·8	83	44	188·6	307	233	131·7
	Lingaets	12	7	171·4	10	5	200·0	7	3	233·3	8	4	200·0	37	19	194·7
	Bhatias	40	41	97·5	31	38	81·5	24	29	82·7	21	27	77·7	116	135	85·9
Sarcophagous.	Hindoo of other Castes	1,377	1,317	104·5	1,275	1,139	111·9	1,156	1,058	109·2	1,073	903	118·8	4,881	4,417	110·5
	Hindoo Outcastes	149	141	105·6	167	126	132·5	137	144	95·1	141	128	110·1	594	539	110·2
	Moosulmans	683	529	129·1	560	606	92·4	471	487	96·7	577	519	111·1	2,291	2,141	107·0
	Parsees	171	167	102·4	134	143	93·7	126	100	126·0	107	114	93·8	538	524	102·6
	Jews	12	9	133·3	14	10	140·0	9	10	90 0	3	12	25·0	38	41	92·6
	Native Christians	113	67	168·6	71	87	81·6	127	70	181·4	103	47	219·1	414	271	152·7
	Indo-Europeans	5	6	83·3	13	3	433·3	9	7	128·5	4	4	100·0	31	20	155·0
	Europeans	31	25	124·0	34	21	161·9	35	16	218·7	54	20	270·0	154	82	187·8
	Negro-Africans	19	5	380·0	22	7	314·2	23	6	383·3	29	6	483·3	93	24	387·5
	Chinese	2	...	...	3	2	150·0	3	...	...	1	...	...	9	2	450·0
Other and unknown Castes		7	3	233·3	5	1	500 0	4	4	100·0	5	...	...	21	8	262·5
All Races and Castes		2,827	2,482	113·9	2,499	2,344	106·6	2,296	2,073	110·7	2,298	1,915	120·0	9,920	8,814	112·5
Asarcophagous		258	213	121·1	201	199	101·0	196	171	114·4	201	162	124·0	856	745	114·8
Sarcophagous		2,569	2,269	113·2	2,298	2,145	107·1	2,100	1,902	110·4	2,097	1,753	119·6	9,064	8,067	112·3

XXVI.

DEATHS at different AGES in different Months, arranged in Quarters, for the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

	AGES.																			
	Days.	Months.		Years.														All Ages exclusive of Still-born.	Still-born.	Total.
	1 to 30	1 to 6	7 to 12	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 12	12 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 and over			
MALES.																				
January	83	54	95	114	52	36	12	8	38	34	103	92	106	63	32	27	15	2	966	45	1,011
February	77	56	99	113	51	31	19	13	31	36	124	81	77	60	25	17	2	4	916	47	963
March	76	69	87	108	66	31	18	21	30	42	137	85	64	55	21	25	6	4	945	52	997
Quarter 1st	236	179	281	335	169	98	49	42	99	112	364	258	247	178	78	69	23	10	2,827	144	2,971
April	112	92	106	94	51	19	13	10	25	41	95	78	69	53	28	19	7	3	915	52	967
May	90	76	95	65	33	15	14	11	21	50	112	59	60	54	17	16	9	2	799	46	845
June	89	75	89	71	23	19	7	7	18	47	120	82	61	38	15	17	5	2	783	55	840
Quarter 2nd	291	243	290	230	107	53	34	28	64	138	327	219	190	145	60	52	21	7	2,499	153	2,652
July	103	86	72	57	22	5	13	6	35	64	148	79	66	43	19	16	3	2	839	46	885
August	92	58	61	45	21	10	8	7	42	42	116	84	54	58	21	16	4	3	742	74	816
September	119	62	40	50	28	11	6	6	18	40	106	79	55	46	24	20	6	4	715	62	777
Quarter 3rd	314	206	173	152	66	26	27	19	95	146	370	242	175	147	64	52	13	9	2,296	182	2,478
October	95	65	54	42	13	10	6	5	11	39	115	89	68	56	40	22	6	3	730	64	794
November	86	57	40	43	16	7	7	1	26	34	116	92	79	49	39	31	3	4	730	59	789
December	76	73	57	42	17	14	7	5	19	62	135	105	91	63	33	30	7	2	838	62	900
Quarter 4th	257	195	151	127	46	31	20	11	56	135	366	277	238	168	112	83	16	9	2,298	185	2,483
FEMALES.																				
January	70	62	75	125	50	27	21	12	33	56	97	60	38	55	30	32	11	6	860	40	900
February	56	47	98	111	47	23	13	19	30	57	75	53	46	42	27	31	5	8	788	29	817
March	74	60	111	115	69	33	18	15	33	52	80	64	32	32	17	17	7	5	834	34	868
Quarter 1st	200	169	284	351	166	83	52	46	96	165	252	177	116	129	74	80	23	19	2,482	103	2,585
April	65	81	126	98	50	32	17	11	26	66	114	46	40	41	32	19	6	9	879	21	900
May	75	72	77	91	28	25	13	4	23	61	106	58	33	37	26	26	11	3	764	35	799
June	67	60	85	71	37	20	10	8	33	63	81	43	41	33	22	21	8	3	701	27	728
Quarter 2nd	207	213	288	260	110	77	40	18	82	190	301	147	114	111	80	66	25	15	2,344	83	2,427
July	85	55	79	72	42	23	17	8	38	70	123	59	27	39	26	18	6	3	790	37	827
August	94	53	66	33	24	10	7	8	30	63	110	62	29	48	18	27	7	7	696	38	734
September	87	47	45	38	10	16	4	4	22	54	91	59	23	32	24	20	6	5	587	46	633
Quarter 3rd	266	155	190	143	76	49	28	20	90	187	324	180	79	119	68	65	19	15	2,073	121	2,194
October	73	51	56	51	19	15	9	3	25	47	101	47	31	41	21	32	8	5	635	40	675
November	55	57	55	40	19	4	3	5	20	54	88	57	38	40	28	34	5	1	603	31	634
December	52	59	62	49	29	11	7	4	24	59	92	61	38	46	32	35	8	9	677	36	713
Quarter 4th	180	167	173	140	67	30	19	12	69	160	281	165	107	127	81	101	21	15	1,915	107	2,022
PERSONS.																				
January	153	116	170	239	102	63	33	20	71	90	200	152	144	118	62	59	26	8	1,826	85	1,911
February	133	103	197	224	98	54	32	32	61	93	199	134	123	102	52	48	7	12	1,704	76	1,780
March	150	129	198	223	135	64	36	36	63	94	217	149	96	87	38	42	13	9	1,779	86	1,865
Quarter 1st	436	348	565	686	335	181	101	88	195	277	616	435	363	307	152	149	46	29	5,309	247	5,556
April	177	173	232	192	101	51	30	21	51	107	209	124	109	94	60	38	13	12	1,794	73	1,867
May	165	148	172	156	56	40	27	15	44	111	218	117	93	91	43	42	20	5	1,563	81	1,644
June	156	135	174	142	60	39	17	10	51	110	201	125	102	71	37	38	13	5	1,486	82	1,568
Quarter 2nd	498	456	578	490	217	130	74	46	146	328	628	366	304	256	140	118	46	22	4,843	236	5,079
July	188	141	151	129	64	28	30	14	73	134	271	138	93	82	45	34	9	5	1,629	83	1,712
August	186	111	127	78	45	20	15	15	72	105	226	146	83	106	39	43	11	10	1,438	112	1,550
September	206	109	85	88	33	27	10	10	40	94	197	138	78	78	48	40	12	9	1,302	108	1,410
Quarter 3rd	580	361	363	295	142	75	55	39	185	333	694	422	254	266	132	117	32	24	4,369	303	4,672
October	168	116	110	93	32	25	15	8	36	86	216	127	99	97	61	54	14	8	1,365	104	1,469
November	141	114	95	83	35	11	10	6	46	88	204	149	117	89	67	65	8	5	1,333	90	1,423
December	128	132	119	91	46	25	14	9	43	121	227	166	129	109	65	63	15	11	1,515	98	1,613
Quarter 4th	437	362	324	267	113	61	39	23	125	295	647	442	345	295	193	184	37	24	4,213	292	4,505
Year	1,951	1,527	1,830	1,738	897	447	269	196	651	1,233	2,585	1,665	1,266	1,124	617	568	161	99	18,734	1078	19,812

XXVII.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF DEATHS at different AGES, from different CAUSES, for the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

Ages.	Small-pox.		Measles.		Cholera.		Small-pox, Measles, and Cholera.		Fever.		Diseases of Nervous System.		Diseases of Respiratory System.		Diarrhœa.		Dysentery.		Other Causes not Epidemic.		All Causes except Epidemic.		All Causes except Still-born.	
	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.
Days ... 1 to 30	3	1·2	...	...	...	...	3	·1	45	·9	1,222	63·9	11	·6	6	·7	...	...	664	13·4	1,948	12·0	1,951	10·4
Months ... 1 to 6	18	7·3	87	5·9	3	·4	108	4·2	626	11·9	217	11·3	220	12·5	72	8·2	52	3·7	232	4·7	1,419	8·8	1,527	8·2
„ ... 7 to 12	60	24·2	357	24·0	11	1·3	428	16·6	716	13·7	94	4·9	205	11·6	105	12·0	89	6·4	193	3·9	1,402	8·7	1,830	9·8
Years ... 1 to 2	67	27·0	451	30·4	14	1·7	532	20·6	577	11·0	50	2·6	229	13·0	100	11·4	109	7·8	141	2·8	1,206	7·5	1,738	9·3
„ ... 2 to 3	27	10·9	225	15·1	18	2·1	270	10·5	223	4·3	5	·3	95	5·4	47	5·4	74	5·3	93	1·9	537	3·3	807	4·3
„ ... 3 to 4	20	8·1	140	9·4	20	2·4	180	7·0	105	2·0	9	·5	40	2·3	25	2·9	51	3·7	37	·7	267	1·6	447	2·4
„ ... 4 to 5	6	2·4	62	4·2	25	2·9	93	3·6	73	1·4	5	·3	30	1·7	20	2·3	18	1·3	30	·6	176	1·1	269	1·4
„ ... 5 to 6	11	4·4	47	3·2	11	1·3	69	2·7	42	·8	6	·3	22	1·3	16	1·8	11	·8	30	·6	127	·8	196	1·0
„ ... 6 to 12	12	4·8	85	5·7	80	9·4	177	6·8	174	3·3	11	·6	68	3·8	49	5·6	47	3·4	125	2·5	474	2·9	651	3·5
„ ...12 to 20	10	4·1	22	1·5	151	17·8	183	7·1	346	6·6	36	1·9	88	5·0	38	4·3	85	6·1	457	9·2	1,050	6·5	1,233	6·5
„ ...20 to 30	7	2·8	8	·5	292	34·5	307	11·9	694	13·2	61	3·2	202	11·5	104	11·9	260	18·7	957	19·2	2,278	14·1	2,585	13·8
„ ...30 to 40	3	1·2	2	·1	99	11·7	104	4·0	436	8·3	59	3·1	156	8·8	59	6·7	181	13·2	670	13·5	1,561	9·7	1,665	8·9
„ ...40 to 50	1	·4	...	...	58	6·9	59	2·3	353	6·7	39	2·0	137	7·8	66	7·5	164	11·8	448	9·0	1,207	7·5	1,266	6·8
„ ...50 to 60	1	·4	...	...	45	5·3	46	1·8	374	7·1	48	2·5	97	5·5	74	8·4	127	9·1	353	7·2	1,078	6·7	1,124	6·0
„ ...60 to 70	...	...	...	...	12	1·4	12	·5	190	3·8	27	1·4	61	3·5	40	4·6	52	3·7	229	4·6	605	3·7	617	3·3
„ ...70 to 80	2	·8	...	...	6	·7	8	·3	177	3·4	20	1·0	71	4·0	39	4·5	45	3·2	208	4·2	560	3·5	568	3·0
„ ...80 to 90	...	...	...	...	1	·1	1	...	49	·9	3	·2	19	1·1	9	1·0	19	1·4	61	1·2	160	1·0	161	·9
„ ...90 and upwards	...	...	...	...	1	·1	1	...	38	·7	...	...	10	·6	7	·8	5	·4	38	·8	98	·6	99	·5
All Ages.....	248	100·0	1,486	100·0	847	100·0	2,581	100·0	5,254	100·0	1,912	100·0	1,761	100·0	876	100·0	1,389	100·0	4,971	100·0	16,153	100·0	18,734	100·0

XXVIII.

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE DEATHS, in different QUARTERS, for the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

Ages.	Quarter 1st.			Quarter 2nd.			Quarter 3rd.			Quarter 4th.			Year ending 31st December 1875.		
	Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.
Days 1 to 30	236	200	118·0	291	207	140·5	314	266	118·0	257	180	142·7	1,098	853	128·7
Months 1 to 6	179	169	105·9	243	213	114·0	206	155	132·9	195	167	116·7	823	704	116·9
„ 7 to 12	281	284	98·9	290	288	100·7	173	190	91·0	151	173	87·2	895	935	95·7
Years 1 to 2	335	351	95·4	230	260	88·4	152	143	106·3	127	140	90·7	844	894	94·4
„ 2 to 3	169	166	101·8	107	110	97·2	66	76	86·8	46	67	68·6	388	419	92·6
„ 3 to 4	98	83	118·0	53	77	68·8	26	49	53·0	31	30	103·3	208	239	87·0
„ 4 to 5	49	52	94·2	34	40	85·0	27	28	96·4	20	19	105·2	130	139	93·5
„ 5 to 6	42	46	91·3	28	18	155·5	19	20	95·0	11	12	91·6	100	96	104·1
„ 6 to 12	99	96	103·1	64	82	78·0	95	90	105·5	56	69	81·1	314	337	93·1
„ 12 to 20	112	165	67·8	138	190	72·6	146	187	78·0	135	160	84·3	531	702	75·6
„ 20 to 30	364	252	144·4	327	301	108·6	370	324	114·2	366	281	130·2	1,427	1,158	123·2
„ 30 to 40	258	177	145·7	219	147	149·0	242	180	134·4	277	165	167·8	996	669	148·8
„ 40 to 50	247	116	212·9	190	114	166·6	175	79	221·5	238	107	222·4	850	416	204·3
„ 50 to 60	178	129	138·0	145	111	130·6	147	119	123·5	168	127	132·2	638	486	131 2
„ 60 to 70	78	74	105·4	60	80	75·0	64	68	94·1	112	81	138·2	314	303	103·6
„ 70 to 80	69	80	86·2	52	66	78·8	52	65	80·0	83	101	82·1	256	312	82·0
„ 80 to 90	23	23	100·0	21	25	84·0	13	19	68·4	16	21	76·1	73	88	82·9
„ 90 and upwards	10	19	52·6	7	15	46·6	9	15	60·0	9	15	60·0	35	64	54·6
All Ages	2,827	2,482	113·9	2,499	2,344	106·6	2,296	2,073	110·7	2,298	1,915	120·0	9,920	8,814	112·5

XXIX.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF DEATHS in different Localities from different Causes for the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

Division.	Localities. Section of District.		Small-pox. No.	Small-pox. Prop.	Measles. No.	Measles. Prop.	Cholera. No.	Cholera. Prop.	Small-pox, Measles, and Cholera. No.	Small-pox, Measles, and Cholera. Prop.	Fever. No.	Fever. Prop.	Diseases of Nervous system. No.	Diseases of Nervous system. Prop.	Diseases of Respiratory system. No.	Diseases of Respiratory system. Prop.	Diarrhœa. No.	Diarrhœa. Prop.	Dysentery. No.	Dysentery. Prop.	Other causes not Epidemic. No.	Other causes not Epidemic. Prop.	All causes except Epidemic. No.	All causes except Epidemic. Prop.	All causes except Still-born. No.	All causes except Still-born. Prop.
A	Upper Colaba	1st	...	...	1	·1	11	1·3	12	·5	10	·2	28	1·5	10	·6	6	·7	15	·9	31	·6	98	·7	110	·6
	Middle Colaba ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·1	1	·1	...	...	1	·1	1	...	5	...	5	...
	Lower Colaba ...		15	6·1	34	2·3	4	·5	53	2·1	82	1·6	35	1·8	12	·7	10	1·1	15	1·1	57	1·1	211	1·3	264	1·4
	Fort, Southern ...	2nd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	·1	3	·2	2	·2	...	...	7	·2	15	·1	15	...
	Fort, Northern ...		11	4·4	39	2·6	14	1·7	64	2·5	186	3·5	83	4·3	44	2·5	29	3·3	43	3·1	237	4·8	622	3·9	686	3·7
	Esplanade	3rd	..	...	14	1·0	13	1·5	27	1·0	63	1·2	16	·8	28	1·6	13	1·5	16	1·2	76	1·5	212	1·4	239	1·3
B	Market	1st	14	5·7	91	6·1	39	4·6	144	5·6	407	7·8	152	8·0	51	2·9	16	1·8	64	4·6	279	5·6	969	6·0	1,113	5·9
	Mandwee	2nd	29	11·7	126	8·5	21	2·5	176	6·8	541	10·3	173	9·1	59	3·3	24	2·7	69	5·0	237	4·8	1,103	6·8	1,279	6·8
	Chuckla		33	13·3	60	4·0	25	2·9	118	4·6	464	8·9	109	5·7	61	3·5	6	·7	48	3·5	297	6·0	985	6·1	1,103	5·9
	Oomburkharee ...	3rd	22	8·9	84	5·7	58	6·9	164	6·4	598	11·4	136	7·1	146	8·3	42	4·8	117	8·4	486	9·8	1,325	9·5	1,689	9·0
	Dongree		3	1·2	148	10·0	25	2·9	176	6·8	228	4·4	104	5·4	87	4·9	46	5·2	88	6·3	189	3·8	742	4·6	918	4·9
C	Dhobee Talao	1st	11	4·4	99	6·7	52	6·1	162	6·3	243	4·6	145	7·6	65	3·7	29	3·3	73	5·3	291	5·9	846	5·2	1,008	5·4
	Phunnuswaree ...		4	1·6	34	2·3	42	5·0	80	3·1	159	3·0	58	3·0	20	1·1	5	·6	20	1·5	105	2·1	367	2·3	447	2·4
	Bhooleshwur	2nd	8	3·3	51	3·4	17	2·0	76	2·9	453	8·6	119	6·2	33	1·9	13	1·5	66	4·8	273	5·5	957	5·9	1,033	5·5
	Khara Talao	3rd	18	7·3	48	3·2	14	1·7	80	3·1	220	4·2	58	3·0	111	6·3	36	4·1	84	6·0	303	6·1	812	5·0	892	4·8
	Koombharwara ...		4	1·6	66	4·5	14	1·7	84	3·3	250	4·8	117	6·1	81	4·6	32	3·8	72	5·2	204	4·1	756	4·7	840	4·5
	Khetwaree	4th	7	2·8	67	4·5	31	3·6	105	4·1	123	2·3	64	3·3	84	4·8	47	5·4	63	4·6	202	4·1	583	3·6	688	3·7
	Girgaum		6	2·4	55	3·7	56	6·6	117	4·5	185	3·5	88	4·6	31	1·7	10	1·1	33	2·4	151	3·0	498	3·1	615	3·3
D	Chaopatee	1st	1	·4	19	1·3	30	3·5	50	1·9	68	1·3	20	1·0	14	·8	1	·1	14	1·0	51	1·0	168	1·1	218	1·2
	Walkeshwur	2nd	1	·4	27	1·8	6	·7	34	1·3	38	·7	18	1·0	18	1·0	12	1·5	14	1·0	77	1·6	177	1·1	211	1·1
	Mahaluxmee	3rd	...	...	5	·3	16	1·9	21	0·8	21	·4	10	·5	6	·3	9	1·0	17	1·2	26	·5	89	·6	110	·6
E	Mazagon.....	1st	11	4·4	49	3·3	38	4·5	98	3·8	74	1·4	37	1·9	91	5·2	26	3·0	48	3·4	136	2·7	412	2·3	510	2·7
	Tarwaree.....	2nd	3	1·2	26	1·7	23	2·7	52	2·0	39	·7	18	1·0	36	2·0	15	1·5	31	2·2	55	1·1	192	1·2	244	1·3
	Kamatheepoora ...	3rd	27	10·9	151	10·2	77	9·1	255	9·9	359	6·8	154	8·1	261	14·8	134	15·3	186	13·4	531	10·7	1,625	10·1	1,880	10·0
	Byculla		11	4·4	116	7·8	22	2·6	149	5·8	87	1·7	97	5·1	125	7·1	67	7·6	85	6·1	189	3·8	650	4·0	799	4·3
	Parell	4th	2	·8	33	2·2	14	1·7	49	1·9	97	1·9	23	1·2	59	3·3	31	3·5	40	2·9	76	1·5	326	2·0	375	2·0
	Seoree	5th	...	...	11	·7	14	1·7	25	1·0	54	1·0	2	·1	13	·8	5	·6	7	·5	36	·7	117	·7	142	·8
F	Seo	1st	2	·8	12	·8	38	4.5	52	2·0	35	·7	6	·3	78	4·4	67	7·6	9	·6	59	1·2	254	1·6	306	1·6
	Mahim	2nd	4	1·6	8	·5	66	7·8	78	3·0	60	1·1	20	1·0	76	4·4	86	9·8	17	1·2	111	2·2	370	2·3	448	2·4
	Worlee	3rd	...	...	8	·5	41	4·8	49	1·9	57	1·2	3	·2	35	2·0	53	6·0	9	·6	42	·9	199	1·2	248	1·3
	Water Division	...	..	...	3	·2	19	2·2	22	0·8	25	·5	3	·2	2	·1	2	·2	3	·2	20	·4	55	·3	77	·4
Non-Resident and Unknown			1	·4	1	·1	7	·8	9	0·3	15	·3	14	·7	20	1·1	4	·5	24	1·7	136	2·7	213	1·3	222	1·2
Bombay.....			248	100·0	1486	100·0	847	100·0	2581	100·0	5244	100·0	1912	100·0	1761	100·0	876	100·0	1389	100·0	4971	100·0	16153	100·0	18734	100·0

XXX.

DEATHS at different AGES, in different Localities, during the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

| MALES. | | |

DEATHS at different AGES, in different Localities, during the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

FEMALES.	Ages.	All Ages.....	39	2	129	6327	90	598	641	646	622	827	462	2,998	463	197	481	429	406	316	255	2,547	102	97	39	238	243	104	965	360	167	71	1,910	143	217	122	482	3	43	8,814
		Years 1 to 2	1		6	20	2	29	81	35	38	35	33	167	16	6	14	12	17	13	7	85	6	3	3	2	10	24	53	24	13	58	4	10	9	4	6	53	1
		" 2 to 3			1	13	5	26	12	17	11	7	19	78	10	7	3	7	14	10	7	56	5	2	1	1	8	24	58	13	6	35	4	9	4	3	2	13	1
		" 3 to 4			1	8	2	4	11	7	7	19	7	47	7	1	8	7	14	7	1	24	1	1	1	1	3	8	24	5	2	14	1	4	3	2	2	6	1
		" 4 to 5			1	3	1	1	1	6	3	9	1	7	1	1	4	3	7	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	2	5	11	2	1	6	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
		" 5 to 6			1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		" 6 to 12	1	1	5	11	1	19	12	27	14	35	22	110	19	8	15	17	7	15	7	96	4	2	2	1	3	11	28	14	7	37	2	8	4	4	3	23	1
		" 12 to 20			6	21	10	40	47	47	57	76	24	251	38	19	58	24	21	45	28	218	11	5	3	2	9	21	15	17	9	69	8	14	4	4	3	18	1
		" 20 to 30	4		14	1	23	15	57	72	81	127	44	395	67	32	61	69	45	41	31	340	13	9	5	3	6	27	28	14	7	149	1	6	3	2	1	19	1
		" 30 to 40	10			19	1	36	42	34	34	73	21	204	27	19	34	27	23	26	21	217	13	9	3	2	8	22	17	12	9	86	2	9	4	3	1	12	1
		" 40 to 50	2		8	21	3	34	22	28	39	39	22	183	24	19	21	23	23	14	7	121	13	6	3	2	7	19	17	9	6	45	2	7	3	2	1	9	1
		" 50 to 60	1		7	17	1	27	29	26	30	54	18	157	31	9	27	27	25	14	14	145	8	4	2	1	4	7	12	6	3	26	1	3	2	1	1	7	1
		" 60 to 70	2		4	21	3	30	18	20	28	38	13	105	22	4	27	10	16	19	5	102	5	4	2	1	2	4	6	2	1	9	1	2	1	1	1	3	1
		" 70 to 80	1		3	13	1	18	22	17	20	25	13	97	18	8	24	19	19	9	2	28	2	1	1	1	1	3	10	4	2	19	2	6	1	1	1	2	1
		" 80 to 90				8	1	3	6	9	6	7	4	30	12	1	5	2	3	3	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
		" 90 and upwards	1			1		2	2	6	1	7		19	4	1	4	5	3	5	1	28	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	10	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
		Days 1 to 30	1		17	32	12	63	43	58	39	60	38	288	42	25	53	58	34	84	47	270	15	6	3	2	8	27	24	11	6	106	3	9	4	3	2	34	1
		Months 1 to 6	1		30	25	10	49	60	64	76	78	72	322	54	17	48	42	18	34	41	190	9	3	2	1	3	10	23	11	5	65	2	6	3	2	1	16	1
		" 6 to 12			1	12	2	29	31	38	41	53	20	167	16	6	14	14	10	7	12	259	11	6	3	2	8	24	55	28	14	81	3	8	4	3	2	18	1
		Years 1 to 2			1	2	1	4	12	11	17	35	12	78	10	4	8	7	7	5	3	241	6	3	2	1	3	8	24	13	6	53	2	5	3	2	1	10	1
		" 2 to 3				1	1	2	3	4	7	12	5	34	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	85	2	1	1	1	1	3	8	3	2	24	1	2	1	1	1	4	1
		" 3 to 4				1	1	1	2	3	2	5	2	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		" 4 to 5				1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		" 5 to 6				1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		" 6 to 12			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		" 12 to 20				1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		" 20 to 30				1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		" 30 to 40				1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		" 40 to 50				1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		" 50 to 60				1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		" 60 to 70				1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		" 70 to 80				1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		" 80 to 90				1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		" 90 and upwards				1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
A	1	Upper Colaba.																																					
		Middle Colaba.																																					
		Lower Colaba.																																					
	2	Fort, Southern.																																					
		Fort, Northern.																																					
	3	Esplanade.																																					
		Total.																																					
B	1	Market.																																					
	2	Mandvee.																																					
		Chuckla.																																					
	3	Oomburkharee.																																					
		Dongree.																																					
		Total.																																					
C	1	Dhobee Tulao.																																					
		Phunnuswaree.																																					
	2	Bheeleshwar.																																					
	3	Khara Tulao.																																					
		Koombharwara.																																					
	4	Khedwaree.																																					
		Girgaum.																																					
		Total.																																					
D	1	Chaopatee.																																					
	2	Walkeshwur.																																					
	3	Mahaluxmee.																																					
		Total.																																					
E	1	Mazagon.																																					
	2	Tarwaree.																																					
	3	Kamateepoora.																																					
		Byculla.																																					
	4	Parell.																																					
	5	Seoree.																																					
		Total.																																					
F	1	Sea.																																					
	2	Mahim.																																					
	3	Worlee.																																					
		Total.																																					
		Water Division.																																					
		Non-Resident and Unknown.																																					
		Bombay.																																					

XXXII.

DEATHS at different AGES, in different Localities, during the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

Persons.	A							B						C							D				E								F						Water Division.	Non-Resident and Unknown.	Bombay.
	Upper Colaba.	Middle Colaba.	Lower Colaba.	Fort, Southern.	Fort, Northern.	Esplanade.	Total.	Market.	Mandwee.	Chuckla.	Oombrkharee.	Dongree.	Total.	Dhobee Talao.	Phunnaswaree.	Bhooleshwur.	Khara Talao.	Koombharwara.	Khetwaree.	Girgaum.	Total.	Chaopatee.	Walkeshwur.	Mahaluxmee.	Total.	Mazagon.	Tarwaree.	Kamateepoora.	Byculla.	Paroll.	Seoree.	Total.	Seo.	Mahim.	Worlee.	Total.				
Ages.	1			2	3			1	2		3			1	2	3		4			1	2	3		1	2	3		4	5		1	2	3					
Days 1 to 30	4	...	38	2	69	32	145	121	139	90	136	97	583	106	55	93	83	111	77	86	611	16	42	9	67	50	21	202	105	43	13	434	34	37	11	82	...	29	1,951
Months 1 to 6	7	...	19	...	50	22	98	104	151	103	125	83	566	68	30	86	56	90	51	58	439	15	22	5	42	41	17	137	74	29	13	311	30	22	12	64	5	2	1,527
,, 7 to 12	7	...	31	1	67	26	132	114	172	110	161	123	680	104	39	89	101	97	71	50	551	12	18	4	34	54	27	160	103	39	10	393	13	12	12	37	1	2	1,830
Years 1 to 2	7	...	28	4	77	20	136	99	143	102	158	113	615	115	51	88	63	70	70	44	501	18	21	8	47	49	23	147	106	37	9	371	25	30	11	66	2	...	1,738
,, 2 to 3	2	...	17	...	38	6	63	48	64	53	72	61	298	35	14	34	29	39	23	20	194	11	5	3	19	20	6	92	41	22	9	190	13	15	14	42	1	...	807
,, 3 to 4	...	...	11	...	19	6	36	22	38	22	37	33	152	14	6	14	16	26	26	10	112	7	4	5	16	13	8	41	23	11	6	102	5	16	8	29	...	...	447
,, 4 to 5	...	...	2	1	6	3	12	13	14	18	27	14	86	16	5	8	10	15	10	10	74	3	7	1	11	10	4	25	12	8	2	61	7	10	7	24	...	1	269
,, 5 to 6	...	...	3	1	10	3	17	7	11	7	22	13	60	8	3	11	9	3	7	2	43	2	3	1	6	5	2	19	12	5	1	44	6	14	6	26	...	...	196
,, 6 to 12	1	1	6	...	16	5	29	34	51	32	65	36	218	40	14	28	25	14	29	26	176	7	8	6	21	17	16	66	30	13	7	149	13	29	14	56	...	2	651
,, 12 to 20	6	1	14	...	35	19	75	76	64	79	116	48	383	72	36	88	63	35	51	53	398	24	10	8	42	35	25	114	30	24	7	235	16	48	24	88	4	8	1,233
,, 20 to 30	30	1	36	2	53	44	166	141	143	139	250	95	768	120	79	131	138	108	108	85	769	36	26	23	85	74	40	281	90	47	26	558	39	62	42	143	23	73	2,585
,, 30 to 40	29	...	21	2	55	20	127	93	75	105	160	53	486	75	39	91	110	74	59	47	495	20	15	13	48	35	19	194	57	33	9	347	26	39	29	94	19	49	1,605
,, 40 to 50	7	...	13	1	47	20	88	83	70	76	106	56	391	71	28	92	59	50	27	45	372	20	9	10	39	39	11	130	46	18	9	253	31	34	12	77	13	33	1,266
,, 50 to 60	4	...	12	1	48	5	70	70	62	59	116	43	350	66	22	74	57	46	33	34	332	11	7	7	25	33	11	130	31	23	13	241	22	40	21	83	4	19	1,124
,, 60 to 70	2	1	8	...	49	5	65	37	35	49	64	17	202	39	11	54	25	27	20	22	198	5	6	5	16	15	5	54	13	10	2	99	6	16	12	34	1	2	617
,, 70 to 80	2	1	4	...	30	2	39	36	33	36	49	25	179	35	13	37	29	28	15	18	175	7	5	2	14	13	7	61	20	8	4	113	18	15	11	44	3	1	568
,, 80 to 90	1	...	1	...	14	1	17	12	8	15	11	5	51	18	1	9	9	4	5	4	50	2	2	...	4	5	1	13	3	3	2	27	1	8	1	10	1	1	161
,, 90 and upwards	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	3	6	8	14	3	34	6	1	6	10	3	6	1	33	2	1	...	3	2	1	14	3	2	...	22	1	1	1	3	...	...	99
All Ages.....	110	5	264	15	686	239	1,319	1,113	1,279	1,103	1,689	918	6,102	1,008	447	1,033	892	840	688	615	5,523	218	211	110	539	510	244	1,880	799	375	142	3,950	306	448	248	1,002	77	222	18,734

XXXIII.

DEATHS at different LOCALITIES, in different Months, arranged in Quarters, for the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

Males.	A							B						C								D				E								F				Water-Division.	Non-Resident and Unknown.	Bombay.	Still-born.	Total, exclusive of Still-born.
	Upper Colaba.	Middle Colaba.	Lower Colaba.	East, Southern.	Fort, Northern.	Esplanade.	Total.	Market.	Mandvee.	Chuckla.	Oomburkharee.	Dongree.	Total.	Dhobee Talao.	Phunnuswaree.	Bhooleshwur.	Khara Talao.	Koombharwada.	Khetwaree.	Girgaum.	Total.	Chaupatee.	Walkeshwur.	Mahaluxmee.	Total.	Mazagon.	Tatwaree.	Kamateepoora.	Byculla.	Parell.	Seoree.	Total.	Sec.	Mahim.	Worlee.	Total.					
	1			2	3			1	2		3			1	2	3		4				1	2	3		1	2	3		4	5		1	2	3						
January	9	1	10	...	51	19	90	60	68	44	61	74	307	58	19	45	61	63	29	32	307	15	15	5	35	31	13	85	43	13	6	191	16	27	12	55	6	20	1,011	45	966
February	5	1	9	...	29	16	60	54	69	63	87	48	321	51	26	55	33	45	42	36	288	9	9	3	21	27	18	101	42	23	3	214	5	17	8	30	8	21	963	47	916
March	8	1	14	1	30	19	73	58	87	72	85	54	356	51	23	60	46	42	37	26	285	9	13	8	30	23	15	98	45	14	3	198	12	13	8	33	4	18	997	52	945
Quarter 1st	22	3	33	1	110	54	223	172	224	179	233	176	984	160	68	160	140	150	108	94	880	33	37	16	86	81	46	284	130	50	12	603	33	57	28	118	18	59	2,971	144	2,827
April	9	...	16	...	30	11	60	56	78	62	81	43	320	49	15	62	46	41	36	33	282	5	11	6	22	28	16	106	45	27	6	228	14	10	8	32	2	21	967	52	915
May	8	...	17	...	36	10	71	44	55	62	56	40	257	40	23	55	35	43	35	34	265	16	10	...	26	19	10	87	41	17	8	176	9	15	7	31	1	18	845	46	799
June	5	...	5	3	37	11	61	50	46	47	66	38	247	50	41	51	25	49	29	33	258	13	8	5	26	28	14	76	44	18	1	191	14	12	12	38	8	11	840	55	785
Quarter 2nd	16	...	38	3	103	32	192	150	179	171	203	121	824	139	79	148	106	133	100	100	805	34	29	11	74	75	40	269	130	56	25	595	37	37	27	101	11	50	2,652	153	2,499
July	2	...	12	...	23	15	52	51	46	43	83	28	251	40	21	34	40	30	43	45	253	14	11	12	37	22	24	66	34	29	4	181	35	28	34	97	4	10	885	46	839
August	14	...	12	...	36	12	74	55	45	41	76	26	243	55	16	44	32	18	31	29	225	10	7	12	29	26	13	70	34	17	6	166	18	36	13	67	3	9	816	74	742
September	5	...	6	2	29	7	49	38	39	43	78	28	226	40	20	44	54	30	29	32	249	7	16	6	29	18	4	80	34	11	8	155	11	23	15	49	6	14	777	62	715
Quarter 3rd	21	...	30	2	88	34	175	144	130	127	237	82	720	135	57	122	126	78	103	106	727	31	34	30	95	66	41	218	102	57	18	502	64	87	62	213	13	33	2,478	182	2,296
October	4	...	13	1	31	8	57	54	57	46	73	38	268	44	20	58	37	32	24	35	250	3	9	5	17	22	11	68	29	19	7	156	11	14	4	29	5	12	794	64	730
November	2	...	11	1	27	14	55	43	41	40	75	33	232	49	17	52	41	31	27	24	241	13	8	7	28	16	5	37	29	25	4	116	9	26	6	41	13	13	789	59	730
December	7	...	16	1	26	19	69	51	43	55	85	33	267	56	22	51	47	32	34	25	267	8	12	4	24	25	10	84	43	12	7	181	21	28	12	61	14	17	900	62	838
Quarter 4th	13	..	40	3	84	41	161	148	141	141	233	104	767	149	59	161	125	95	85	84	758	24	29	16	69	63	26	239	101	56	18	503	41	68	22	131	32	42	2,483	185	2,298
Year	72	3	141	9	385	161	771	614	674	618	906	483	3,295	583	263	591	497	456	396	384	3,170	122	129	73	324	285	153	1010	463	219	73	2,203	175	249	139	563	74	184	10584	...	...
Still-born	1	...	6	...	26	12	45	42	41	37	44	27	191	38	13	89	34	22	24	24	194	6	15	2	23	18	13	95	24	11	2	163	12	18	13	43	...	5	...	64	...
Total exclusive of Still-born	71	3	135	9	359	149	726	572	633	581	862	456	3,104	545	250	552	463	434	372	360	2,976	116	114	71	301	267	140	915	439	208	71	2,040	163	231	126	520	74	179	...	...	9,92

XXXIV.

DEATHS at different LOCALITIES, in different Months, arranged in Quarters, for the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

| FEMALES. | A | | | | | | | | | | | | B | | | | | | | | | | | | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | F | | | | | | | | | | | | Water Division. | Non-resident and Unknown. | Bombay. | Still-born. | Total, exclusive of Still-born. |
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XXXV.

DEATHS at different LOCALITIES in different Months, arranged in Quarters, for the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

PERSONS.	A							B						C								D				E						F				Water Division.	Non-resident and Unknown.	BOMBAY.	Still-born.	Total, exclusive of Still-born.
	Upper Colaba.	Middle Colaba.	Lower Colaba.	Fort, Southern.	Fort, Northern.	Esplanade.	Total.	Market.	Mandvee.	Chanckla.	Oomurkharee.	Dongree.	Total.	Dhobee Talao.	Phunnuswaree.	Bhooleshwur.	Khara Talao.	Koombharwara.	Khetwaree.	Girgaum.	Total.	Chaupatee.	Walkeshwar.	Mahaluxmee.	Total.	Mazagon.	Tarwaree.	Kamatheepoora.	Byculla.	Parell.	Seoree.	Total.	Seo.	Mahim.	Worlee.	Total.					
	1			2	3			1	2		3			1	2	3	4				1	2	3		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3						
January	12	1	22	...	94	24	153	111	156	91	126	141	625	113	39	93	101	102	61	53	562	26	24	10	60	49	21	195	77	25	13	380	28	45	27	100	6	25	1,911	85	1,826
February	7	1	24	1	63	26	122	107	124	119	171	97	618	92	48	100	63	89	83	51	526	23	18	5	46	50	25	177	70	33	10	365	17	35	14	66	9	28	1,780	76	1,704
March	16	1	29	1	58	24	129	121	173	106	150	104	654	93	50	117	79	72	68	54	533	17	23	13	53	48	30	198	94	32	8	410	24	28	11	63	4	19	1,865	86	1,779
Quarter 1st	35	3	75	2	215	74	404	339	453	316	447	342	1,897	298	137	310	243	263	212	158	1,621	66	65	28	159	147	76	570	241	90	31	1,155	69	108	52	229	19	72	5,556	247	5,309
April	8	...	39	...	59	22	128	99	155	119	167	102	642	95	30	109	97	87	68	55	541	18	23	8	44	50	26	206	88	41	16	427	24	18	15	57	2	26	1,867	73	1,794
May	10	...	23	1	58	17	109	95	104	109	139	91	538	96	41	97	70	86	60	71	521	28	19	4	51	52	20	174	66	23	9	344	15	32	14	61	1	19	1,644	81	1,563
June	7	1	14	3	74	19	118	92	103	99	136	66	496	92	61	66	65	90	47	57	478	23	15	9	47	56	22	146	75	27	13	339	23	24	22	69	8	13	1,568	82	1,486
Quarter 2nd	25	1	76	4	191	58	355	286	362	327	442	259	1,676	283	132	272	232	263	175	183	1,540	64	57	21	142	158	68	526	229	91	38	1,110	62	74	51	187	11	58	5,079	236	4,843
July	5	...	21	1	51	27	105	94	90	84	158	68	494	81	43	58	78	59	67	72	458	24	17	17	58	48	39	168	66	46	17	384	63	71	59	193	4	16	1,712	83	1,629
August	20	1	24	...	57	18	120	90	86	86	152	50	464	94	29	81	60	44	59	50	417	18	15	18	51	40	24	164	64	33	19	344	40	69	28	137	3	14	1,550	112	1,438
September	8	...	15	2	57	14	96	82	71	67	137	52	409	67	31	88	90	56	54	49	435	11	25	11	50	32	8	151	56	27	15	289	29	46	32	107	6	18	1,410	108	1,302
Quarter 3rd	33	1	60	3	165	59	321	266	247	237	447	170	1,367	242	103	227	228	159	180	171	1,310	56	57	46	159	120	71	483	186	106	51	1,017	132	186	119	437	13	48	4,672	303	4,369
October	8	...	17	3	58	16	102	108	103	96	137	70	514	80	31	93	74	63	45	58	444	11	18	8	37	41	20	124	59	39	11	294	17	32	10	59	5	14	1,469	104	1,365
November	5	...	20	1	45	19	90	86	91	83	138	65	463	74	30	97	76	65	46	45	433	21	11	8	40	30	17	158	54	37	6	302	15	39	11	65	18	17	1,423	90	1,333
December	10	...	26	2	50	32	120	90	88	101	156	59	494	86	36	91	95	65	68	44	485	12	21	5	38	42	17	168	79	31	10	347	34	35	23	92	16	21	1,613	98	1,515
Quarter 4th	23	...	63	6	153	67	312	284	282	280	431	194	1,471	240	97	281	245	193	159	147	1,362	44	50	21	115	113	54	450	192	107	27	943	66	106	44	216	34	52	4,505	292	4,213
Year	116	5	274	15	724	258	1,392	1,175	1,344	1,160	1,767	965	6,411	1,068	469	1,090	948	876	726	659	5,833	236	229	116	575	538	269	2,029	848	394	147	4,225	329	474	266	1,069	77	230	19,812	...	...
Still-born	6	...	10	...	38	19	73	62	65	57	78	47	309	55	22	57	56	38	38	44	310	12	18	6	36	28	25	149	49	19	5	275	23	26	18	67	...	8	...	1,078	...
Total, exclusive of Still-born	110	5	264	15	686	239	1,319	1,113	1,279	1,103	1,689	918	6,102	1,008	447	1,033	892	840	688	615	5,523	218	211	110	539	510	244	1,880	799	375	142	3,950	306	448	248	1,002	77	222	...	...	18,734

XXXVI.

DEATH in different LOCALITIES, in different RACES AND CASTES, in the CITY of BOMBAY, during the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

RACES AND CASTES.	A						B					C						D				E						F				Water Division.	Non-Resident and Unknown.	Bombay.	Still-born.	Total, exclusive of Still-born.
	Upper Colaba.	Middle Colaba.	Lower Colaba.	Fort, Southern.	Fort, Northern.	Esplanade.	Market.	Mandvee.	Chuckla.	Combharkharee.	Dongree.	Dhobee Talao.	Phunnuswaree.	Bhooleshwur.	Khara Talao.	Koombharwara.	Khetwaree.	Girgaum.	Chiopatee.	Walkeshwur.	Mahaluxmee.	Mazagon.	Tarwaree.	Kamatheepoora.	Byculla.	Parell.	Seoree.	Sio.	Mahim.	Worlee.						
	1		2	3	Total.	1	2			3	Total.	1	2	3	4	Total.	1	2	3	Total.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	1	2	3	Total.					
Boodhists, Jains, &c.	...	...	4	...	62	...	66	162	159	64	13	6	404	8	23	206	17	20	3	4	281	3	7	...	10	5	4	16	3	4	...	32	2	3	...	5	...	...	798	44	754
Brahmins	1	...	3	...	19	4	27	69	82	20	12	7	190	18	49	92	4	18	15	55	251	3	11	3	17	4	3	35	12	5	1	60	3	8	...	11	...	3	559	19	540
Lingaets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	2	1	11	1	...	...	10	15	7	2	35	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	1	...	...	12	...	...	1	1	...	...	59	3	56
Bhatias	...	...	...	...	88	1	89	62	83	9	...	1	155	12	...	6	...	2	...	2	22	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	269	18	251
Hindoos of other Castes	39	2	195	3	95	54	388	604	754	300	437	863	2,958	547	359	322	200	638	402	543	3,011	160	119	89	368	288	185	866	551	289	131	2,310	233	320	196	749	17	64	9,865	567	9,298
Hindoo Outcastes	19	1	20	1	23	152	216	13	42	29	31	31	146	78	5	26	106	71	56	9	351	3	23	5	31	28	8	290	76	35	3	440	11	16	17	44	...	2	1,230	97	1,133
Moosulmans	9	...	20	..	17	37	83	158	180	686	1,091	48	2,163	29	10	419	577	100	121	14	1,270	12	2	4	18	66	46	681	150	34	8	985	22	39	6	67	34	42	4,662	230	4,432
Parsees	2	...	9	...	396	...	407	69	1	46	36	...	152	234	18	2	16	1	101	5	377	22	56	12	90	48	4	10	5	12	...	79	1	2	...	3	...	9	1,117	55	1,062
Jews	...	...	1	...	2	1	4	...	22	2	33	4	61	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	13	3	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	87	8	79
Native Christians	6	1	11	...	5	5	28	28	9	...	50	...	87	124	5	5	1	10	17	21	183	23	3	...	26	73	5	73	25	5	4	185	56	83	44	183	3	19	714	29	685
Indo-Europeans	2	...	...	3	2	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	1	2	1	2	9	1	...	...	1	7	3	8	6	1	...	25	...	...	1	1	...	6	51	...	51
Europeans	37	1	11	8	15	4	76	3	1	...	4	...	8	7	...	...	1	1	2	...	11	3	7	3	13	13	8	13	16	8	...	58	...	2	1	3	19	51	239	3	236
Negro-Africans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	4	54	4	72	...	...	8	12	...	1	...	21	...	...	...	...	1	1	13	...	1	...	16	1	...	...	1	4	5	119	2	117
Chinese	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
Other and Unknown Castes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	32	3	29
All Races	116	5	274	15	724	258	1,392	1,175	1,344	1,160	1,767	965	6,411	1,063	469	1,090	948	878	726	659	5,833	230	229	116	575	538	269	2,029	848	394	147	4,225	329	474	266	1,069	77	230	19,812	...	...
Still-born	6	...	10	...	38	19	73	62	65	57	78	47	309	55	22	57	56	38	38	44	310	12	18	6	36	28	25	149	49	19	5	275	23	26	18	67	...	8	...	...	...
Total, exclusive of Still-born	110	5	264	15	686	239	1,319	1,113	1,279	1,103	1,689	918	6,102	1,008	447	1,033	892	840	688	615	5,523	218	211	110	539	510	244	1,880	799	375	142	3,950	306	448	248	1,002	79	222	...	...	18,734

XXXVII.

DEATHS in different OCCUPATIONS from different CAUSES, in the City of Bombay, for the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

Occupation or Trade of Family.	General Diseases. A. Fever. Small-pox.	Measles.	Enteric Fever.	Simple Continued.	Ague.	Remittent Fever.	Cholera.	All other Diseases classed under Sec. A of Gen. Diseases.	B. Leprosy.	Dropsy.	All other Diseases classed under Sec. B of Gen. Diseases.	Local Diseases. Nervous System.	Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Nose.	Circulatory System.	Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System. Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	All other Diseases registered under Digestive System.	Urinary System.	Generative System.	Organs of Locomotion and Cellular Tissue.	Cutaneous System.	Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases. Still-born.	Premature Birth.	Old Age and Debility.	Accident and Violence. Poison.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Drowning.	Unspecified Causes.	Total.
Class I.																																
A.—Military and Marine	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	12	3	...	5	...	8	1	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	52
B.—1. Police, Government	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 2. „ Municipal	...	...	...	...	1	13	7	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
„ 3. „ Village or rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—All other Government Servants	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
D.—Consuls or Agents of Foreign Governments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class II.																																
A.—1. Ministers of Religion, Priests, persons officiating in Churches, Temples, Mosques, &c.	...	...	...	...	2	12	2	...	...	...	6	2	...	2	...	5	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	42
„ 2. Missionaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 3. Persons in monastic orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 4. Ascetics or Religious Mendicants	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ 5. Persons employed in Charitable Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Education	...	1	1	...	1	7	7	...	...	...	9	3	...	1	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	40
C.—Literature and Science, including persons employed in Scientific Societies, Museums, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.—1. Barristers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 2. Attorneys, Pleaders, Mookhtiars, and Vakeels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 3. Law-clerks, Petition-writers, &c., Interpreters and Translators	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E.—1. Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	7	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 2. Veterinary Surgeons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 3. Hospital Attendants	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
„ 4. Midwives and Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25

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XXXVII.—*continued.*

Occupation or Trade of Family.	General Diseases. A. Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever. Enteric Fever.	Simple Continued.	Ague.	Remittent Fever.	Cholera.	All other Diseases classed under Sec. A of Genl. Diseases.	B. Leprosy.	Dropsy.	All other Diseases classed under Sec. B of Genl. Diseases.	Local Diseases. Nervous System.	Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Nose.	Circulatory System.	Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System. Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	All other Diseases registered under Digestive System.	Urinary System.	Generative System.	Organs of Locomotion and Cellular Tissue.	Cutaneous System.	Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases. Still-born.	Premature Birth.	Old Age and Debility.	Accident and Violence. Poison.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Drowning.	Unspecified Causes.	Total.
Class V.—*continued.*																																
E.—1. Establishments on shore for Ships and Steamers	1	...	...	...	...	25	10	...	1	...	24	...	...	1	...	13	6	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	96
„ 2. Establishments afloat for Ships and Steamers	2	...	2	1	1	26	21	...	...	1	19	4	...	3	...	11	5	12	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	119
„ 3. Engineers for Ships and Steamers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
F.—Persons employed in keeping or using Boats for hire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
G.—Warehousemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H.—1. Keepers of Cotton and other Screws and Presses	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 2. Packers and Weighmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I.—Emigration Agents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J.—1. Bankers proper, who are not money-changers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 2. Bankers, Bullion-dealers, who carry on money-changing as supplementary to their proper business	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ 3. Money-changers proper, who solely live by changing money	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 4. Money-changers whose operations are confined to the exchange of copper coin and trade on road-side	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 5. General Shopkeepers, who are also money-changers	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
K.—1. General Merchants and Agents	1	...	2	...	2	30	...	1	...	...	23	8	...	4	...	4	4	9	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	16
„ 2. Merchants in special goods	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	94
„ 3. General Retail-dealers and Shopkeepers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	1	...	1	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ 4. Hawkers	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
L.—1. Brokers	...	...	1	...	...	30	...	...	...	1	20	3	...	...	...	2	1	6	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8
„ 2. Auctioneers and Commission Agents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	71
																																1

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XXXVII.—*continued.*

Occupation or Trade of Family.	General Diseases. A: Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever: Enteric Fever.	Simple Continued.	Ague.	Remittent Fever.	Cholera.	All other Diseases classed under Section A of Genl. Diseases.	B: Leprosy.	Dropsy.	All other Diseases classed under Sec. B of Genl. Diseases.	Local Diseases. Nervous System.	Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Nose.	Circulatory System.	Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System: Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	All other Diseases registered under Digestive System.	Urinary System.	Generative System.	Organs of Locomotion and Cellular Tissue.	Cutaneous System.	Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases: Still-born.	Premature Birth.	Old Age and Debility.	Accident and Violence: Poison.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Drowning.	Unspecified Causes.	Total.
Class VI.—(*continued.*)																																
I.—1. Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	32
„ 2. Dealers in Iron and Hardware	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ 3. Cutlers	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 4. Swords and Gun-makers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 5. Copper smiths and dealers	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
„ 6. Brass smiths and dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ 7. Wire drawers and workers and Cage-makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 8. Tin-men	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 9. Gas-fitters not employed in Gas-works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 10. Gold and Silver smiths	...	...	...	...	1	20	1	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	45
„ 11. Dealers in Plate and Plated Ware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 12. Electro-platers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 13. Gold-washers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 14. Jewellers & dealers in Precious Stones	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 15. Makers of Mathematical Instruments and Opticians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 16. Seal-engravers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 17. Watchmakers	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 18. Dealers in Lamps, Porcelain, Crockery, and Glass, Bottle makers and dealers	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7
„ 19. Makers and sellers of Pottery	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ 20. Do. do. Bangles	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
J.—1. Cabinet-makers & sellers of Furniture	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
„ 2. Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 3. Undertakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 4. Makers and sellers of Brushes and Brooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 5. Ditto of Combs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 6. Ditto of Mats, Hand-punkhas or Fans, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 7. Makers and dealers of Baskets, Wicker and Cane work	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
																																14

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XXXVII.—*continued.*

Occupation or Trade of Family.	General Diseases. A. Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever. Enteric Fever.	Fever. Simple Continued.	Fever. Ague.	Fever. Remittent Fever.	Cholera.	All other Diseases classed under Sec. A of Genl. Diseases.	General Diseases. B. Leprosy.	Dropsy.	All other Diseases classed under Sec. B of Genl. Diseases.	Local Diseases. Nervous System.	Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Nose.	Circulatory System.	Absorbent System and Ductless Glands.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System. Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	All other Diseases registered under Digestive System.	Urinary System.	Generative System.	Organs of Locomotion and Cellular Tissue.	Cutaneous System.	Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases. Still-born.	Premature Birth.	Old Age and Debility.	Accident and Violence. Poison.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Drowning.	Unspecified Causes.	Total.
Class VI.—*continued.*																																
L.—8. Engravers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 9. Sellers of Prints and Pictures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.—1. Sellers of Grain and Flour	...	...	...	...	1	20	2	...	...	1	8	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	38
„ 2. Millers and Grinders and Huskers of Grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
„ 3. Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	21
„ 4. Parchers of Grain	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ 5. Sellers of Fruits and Vegetables	...	...	...	1	2	18	2	...	1	1	14	1	...	1	...	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	55
„ 6. Grocers, Dealers in Preserves, Pickles, and Spices	1	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	34
„ 7. Makers, Refiners, and Sellers of Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 8. Confectioners and Ice-sellers	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	30
„ 9. Makers and Sellers of Arrowroot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 10. Dealers in and Tasters of Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 11. Butchers and Meat-sellers	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
„ 12. Sellers of Fowls, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ 13. Fishermen and Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	2	28	20	...	1	1	14	3	...	...	...	30	16	10	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	131
„ 14. Sellers of Milk	...	...	...	...	1	28	6	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	3	3	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	61
„ 15. Do. of Ghee, Butter, and Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	13
„ 16. Distillers and Dealers in Wine and Spirits	...	...	...	...	1	17	18	...	...	2	16	8	...	...	...	7	3	8	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	87
„ 17. Brewers and Dealers in Beer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 18. Makers of Sherbet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 19. Do. of Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 20. Provisioners, General Dealers in Food, Bazar Suppliers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 21. Sellers of Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuffs	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 22. Do. of Opium, Bhang, Ganja, Muduk, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ 23. Do. of Pan and Betel	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 24. Do. of Perfumes	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ 25. Do. of Drugs and Medicines	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ 26. Makers and Sellers of Chemicals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

„ 27. Dealers in Salt	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 28. Do. in Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 29. Makers and Sellers of Gunpowder and Fireworks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 30. Makers and Sellers of Soap	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.—1. Sellers of Timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 2. Do. of Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	1	...	8	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
„ 3. Do. of Charcoal	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 4. Do. of Cowdung (fuel)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 5. Do. of Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 6. Do. of Grass, Bhoosa, Chaff, and Forage for animals	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 7. Do. of Grass for thatching and other purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 8. Do. of Hemp, Flax, Rope, and String	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
O.—1. Dealers in Hides and Skins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 2. Tanners and Curriers	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 3. Leather workers and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 4. Leather-dyers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 5. Dealers and Sellers of Leather Utensils and Ropes, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 6. Dealers in Bones, Horns, and Hair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class VII.																																					
No. 1. Persons whose income is derived from rents of houses or shops	...	...	1	...	1	11	1	...	...	1	14	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
„ 2. Do. do. from funded property, dividends on shares, or annuities, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 3. Pensioners	...	...	...	...	...	18	4	...	...	...	12	3	...	1	...	2	3	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
„ 4. Persons having no ostensible or independent income, Beggars and Paupers	...	2	...	1	3	154	12	2	10	7	109	11	...	8	...	64	34	88	7	1	4	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	534
„ 5. Women having no special occupations, and Wives so described	8	14	7	11	55	968	242	83	9	31	1,160	96	...	23	...	293	178	308	48	15	152	7	7	...	...	88	11	4	10	20	1	3,849	...	...	...	...	...
„ 6. Male Children	104	735	8	10	46	1,209	92	7	...	15	140	907	1	2	...	456	204	232	145	4	...	4	...	664	29	434	...	5	13	6	1	5,473	...	...	...	...	...
„ 7. Female Children	120	718	8	23	40	1,250	89	10	...	16	165	711	...	3	...	462	233	218	144	2	1	4	1	414	27	352	6	8	4	6	...	5,035	...	...	...	...	...
„ 8. Prostitutes	...	...	1	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	5	...	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	1	2	3	...	3	57	23	1	7	3	68	32	...	9	...	39	14	68	30	8	2	4	1	...	...	14	7	2	9	12	3	422	...	...	...	...	...
Total	248	1486	39	56	196	4,953	847	109	36	109	2,506	1,912	1	129	...	1,761	876	1389	501	59	165	35	21	1078	56	954	59	23	117	85	6	19,812	...	...	...	...	...

XXXVIII.

DEATHS in different Occupations in different Quarters in the City of Bombay during the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

	1st Quarter.				2nd Quarter.				3rd Quarter.				4th Quarter.				Total.
	January.	February.	March.	Total.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	
Class I.																	
A.—Military and Marine	3	3	8	14	6	2	2	10	7	4	4	15	1	4	8	13	52
B.—1. Police, Government	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	3
„ 2. „ Municipal	2	3	3	8	2	3	2	7	3	2	4	9	5	...	3	8	32
„ 3. „ Village or Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—All other Government Servants	1	1	1	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	3	9
D.—Consuls or Agents of Foreign Governments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class II.																	
A.—1. Ministers of Religion, Priests, persons officiating in Churches, Temples, Mosques, &c.	3	2	5	10	4	...	3	7	1	5	2	8	6	6	5	17	42
„ 2. Missionaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 3. Persons in monastic orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 4. Ascetics or Religious Mendicants	...	1	3	4	2	1	...	3	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	9
„ 5. Persons employed in Charitable Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Education	2	...	8	10	6	3	3	12	3	2	4	9	4	...	5	9	40
C.—Literature and Science, including persons employed in Scientific Societies, Museums, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.—1. Barristers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 2. Attorneys, Pleaders, Mookhtiars, and Vakeels	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 3. Law-clerks, Petition-writers, &c., Interpreters and Translators	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E.—1. Medical Practitioners	1	2	2	5	1	4	1	6	5	3	1	9	2	2	1	5	25
„ 2. Veterinary Surgeons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 3. Hospital Attendants	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	5
„ 4. Midwives and Nurses	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
F.—1. Artists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 2. Painters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 3. Sculptors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 4. Photographers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 5. Drawing-masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 6. Musicians and Singers	4	3	1	8	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	6	...	4	5	9	23
„ 7. Actors, Dancers, Jugglers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2
G.—Civil Engineering, Architecture, and Surveying	3	1	2	6	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	11
Class III.																	
A.—1. Domestics, or employed in the house	16	16	18	50	16	13	30	59	29	24	21	74	21	28	21	70	253
„ 2. All other Domestic Servants	24	17	8	49	7	15	8	30	17	15	11	43	7	9	14	30	152
B.—1. Hair-dressers, Barbers	2	7	6	15	6	3	2	11	3	1	3	12	3	1	3	7	45
„ 2. Washermen	5	4	3	12	3	6	2	11	9	5	9	23	4	9	3	16	62
„ 3. Water-carriers	3	1	...	4	...	...	3	3	...	1	3	4	1	4	4	9	20
„ 4. Makers of Caste-marks, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 5. Halalcores	7	4	2	13	1	3	2	6	3	3	4	10	3	5	7	15	44
C.—1. Keepers of Inns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 2. Keepers of Boarding-houses	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 3. Keepers of places of public entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 4. Keepers of Billiard-rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 5. Managers of Clubs, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class IV.																	
A.—1. Proprietors not cultivating	3	2	5	10	1	3	2	6	2	2	...	4	7	5	4	16	36
„ 2. Do. cultivating	2	3	4	9	1	1	2	4	...	2	1	3	3	2	7	12	28
B—Tenants	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
C.—Agriculture: Labourers for wages, whether paid in kind or money	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	7	4	13	15
D.—1. Dealers in Horses, Asses, and Mules	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 2. Do. Horned Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 3. Do. Sheep and Goats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2
„ 4. Do. Camels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 5. Do. Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 6. Do. Birds, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E.—Herdsmen and Shepherds	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
F.—Horse-breakers, Jockeys, &c.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
G.—Farriers	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	3	1	4	9
H.—Shikarries, Fowlers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class V.																	
A.—1. Engineering branch on Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 2. Locomotive branch „	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	2	3	3	8	1	1	3	5	17
„ 3. Telegraphic branch „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 4. Traffic and General business do.	1	1	1	3	...	1	2	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	8
B.—In keeping or using wheeled Conveyances for hire	12	11	12	35	8	5	9	22	5	4	7	16	11	6	10	27	100
C.—In keeping or using Animals for hire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.—1. Bearers of Palkees	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	4

XXXVIII.—*continued.*

	1st Quarter.				2nd Quarter.				3rd Quarter.				4th Quarter.				Total.
	January.	February.	March.	Total.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	
Class V.—*continued.*																	
D.—2. Porters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	4
,, 3. Messengers	8	4	8	20	4	3	4	11	7	6	9	22	7	16	6	29	82
E.—1. Establishments on shore for Ships and Steamers	4	3	7	14	14	9	9	32	4	6	7	17	12	9	12	33	96
,, 2. Establishments afloat for Ships and Steamers	15	15	9	39	4	10	12	26	15	7	2	24	5	10	15	30	119
,, 3. Engineers for Ships and Steamers	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
F.—Persons employed in keeping or using Boats for hire	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
G.—Warehousemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H.—1. Keepers of Cotton and other Screws and Presses	2	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
,, 2. Packers and Weighmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I.—Emigration Agents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J.—1. Bankers proper, who are not money-changers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
,, 2. Bankers, Bullion-dealers, who carry on money-changing as supplementary to their proper business	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	5
,, 3. Money-changers proper, who solely live by changing money	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
,, 4. Money-changers whose operations are confined to the exchange of copper coin and trade on roadside	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 5. General Shopkeepers, who are also money-changers	1	1	4	6	2	1	2	5	2	1	...	3	1	1	...	2	16
K.—1. General Merchants and Agents	7	11	6	24	11	10	4	25	9	4	6	19	6	13	7	26	94
,, 2. Merchants in special goods	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	5
,, 3. General Retail-dealers and Shopkeepers	...	1	...	1	...	4	3	7	4	4	...	8	...	...	3	3	19
,, 4. Hawkers	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	4	8
L.—1. Brokers	5	9	6	20	11	3	5	19	5	5	5	15	5	6	6	17	71
,, 2. Auctioneers and Commission Agents	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 3 Shipping Agents and Surveyors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 4. Clerks and Accountants	12	15	11	38	13	9	13	35	16	25	16	57	19	16	12	47	177
,, 5. Shopmen	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Class VI.																	
A.—1. Persons employed in manufacture of Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 2. ,, ,, ,, Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 3. ,, ,, ,, Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 4. Vegetable Oil makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 5. ,, Oil sellers	...	1	4	5	1	3	...	4	1	3	...	4	1	...	3	4	17
B.—1. Workers of Coal-pits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 2. Coal-dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 3. Manufacturers of Metals and Ores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 4. ,, Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 5. ,, Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 6. ,, Glass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 7. ,, Pottery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—1. Manufacture of Leather	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 2. ,, Candles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
,, 3. ,, Animal Oils and Fats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.—1. Cotton-spinning	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
,, 2. Cotton-weaving	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 3. Silk-producers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 4. Silk-sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	2
,, 5. Wool-producers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 6. Wool-sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 7. Jute, Hemp, and Flax spinning & weaving	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E.—1. Founders and Machine-makers	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
,, 2. Persons employed in Gas-works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 3. ,, ,, Saw-mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 4. ,, ,, Irrigation-works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 5. Mechanics not otherwise described	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	3	1	3	4	8	12
F.—1. Contractors and Builders	1	...	2	3	1	1	...	2	2	2	...	4	2	1	...	3	12
,, 2. Bricklayers	7	3	4	14	6	9	4	19	6	5	4	15	5	6	6	17	65
,, 3. Stone-masons	4	3	3	10	...	1	4	5	1	3	1	5	3	...	6	9	29
,, 4. Wellsinkers and makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 5. Brick-makers	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
,, 6. Workers of Quarries and Quarrymen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 7. Lime burners and sellers	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
,, 8. Carpenters	17	17	8	42	11	12	13	36	18	11	7	36	13	13	6	32	146
,, 9. Thatchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 10. Workers in Bamboos, Reeds, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 11. Painters, Colourers, and Decorators	1	1	1	3	1	...	1	2	1	1	1	3	...	2	2	4	12
,, 12 Labourers (not agricultural)	80	83	79	242	87	102	111	300	103	70	66	239	74	80	118	272	1,053
G.—1. Carriage-makers	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 2. Cart-makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 3. Palkee, &c. makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H.—1. Persons employed in keeping or using Docks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XXXVIII.—*continued.*

	1st Quarter.				2nd Quarter.				3rd Quarter.				4th Quarter.				Total.
	January.	February.	March.	Total.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	
Class VI.—(*continued.*)																	
H.—2. Persons employed in building Ships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 3. Do. do. do. Boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 4. Sail-makers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	..	2	...	2	5
„ 5. Ship-chandlers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
I.—1. Blacksmiths	4	2	5	11	5	4	1	10	1	2	4	7	...	3	1	4	32
„ 2. Dealers in Iron and Hardware	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	4	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	8
„ 3. Cutlers	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4
„ 4. Sword and Gun makers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 5. Coppersmiths and dealers	4	2	2	8	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	2	2	1	4	7	19
„ 6. Brass smiths and dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	2	...	3	5
„ 7. Wire drawers and workers and Cage-makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 8. Tin-men	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3
„ 9. Gas-fitters not employed in Gas-works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 10. Gold and Silver smiths	4	6	3	13	7	3	2	12	2	1	4	7	6	1	6	13	45
„ 11. Dealers in Plate and plated ware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 12. Electro-platers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 13. Gold-washers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 14. Jewellers & dealers in Precious Stones	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	4
„ 15. Makers of Mathematical Instruments and Opticians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 16. Seal-engravers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 17. Watch-makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	3	4
„ 18. Dealers in Lamps, Porcelain, Crockery, and Glass, Bottle makers and dealers	2	1	1	4	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	7
„ 19. Makers and sellers of Pottery	1	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	9
„ 20. Do. do. Bangles	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
J.—1. Cabinet-makers & sellers of Furniture	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	7
„ 2. Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 3. Undertakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 4. Makers and sellers of Brushes and Brooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 5. Ditto of Combs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 6. Ditto of Mats, Hand-punkahs or Fans, &c.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4
„ 7. Makers and dealers of Baskets, Wicker and Cane work	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	3	3	7	2	...	2	4	14
„ 8. Turners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 9. Carvers and Gilders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 10. Coopers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 11. Makers and sellers of Lanterns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 12. Do. do. of Whips & Sticks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 13. Do. do. of Toys and Kites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 14. Do. do. of Hookahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 15. Do. do. of Grindstones	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 16. Do. do. of Musical Instruments	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 17. Workers in Lac and lacquered ware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 18. Do and sellers of Ivory and Sandal-wood, &c.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	5
„ 19. Makers of Leaf-plates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 20. Makers of Garlands & Necklaces of Flowers, & dealers in Flowers	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	5
K.—1. Weavers & Spinners of Silk Goods	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 2. Dealers in ditto	1	...	1	2	...	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	10
„ 3. Weavers, Spinners, Cleaners of Cotton Goods, Thread, Tape, &c.	14	14	19	47	8	4	8	20	7	12	7	26	13	5	15	33	126
„ 4. Dealers in ditto	3	5	5	13	4	9	4	17	3	2	7	12	7	9	2	18	60
„ 5. Weavers of Blankets or Woollen Goods	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 6. Dealers in ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 7. Weavers and Spinners of Shawls and Shawl Wool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 8. Dealers in ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 9. Weavers of Carpets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 10. Dealers in ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 11. Makers and dealers in Felts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 12. Weavers and Spinners of Jute, Hemp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 13. Dealers in ditto	1	2	3	6	...	1	2	3	...	2	1	3	...	4	2	6	18
„ 14. Calico Printers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 15. Calenderers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 16. Fullers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2
„ 17. Dyers	2	5	2	9	1	6	1	8	2	6	1	9	8	7	6	21	47
„ 18. Tailors	11	7	8	26	14	12	6	32	2	3	6	11	7	3	12	22	91
„ 19. Milliners and Dress-makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 20. Makers and sellers of Hats, Caps, & Turbans, & Turban-winders	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
„ 21. Do. do. of Gloves and Stockings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 22. Do. do. of Buttons, Beads, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 23. Embroiderers	1	1	1	3	...	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	...	...	1	1	10
„ 24. Gold-lace Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 25. Makers and sellers of Artificial Flowers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 26. Shoemakers	8	5	2	15	7	3	2	12	6	3	5	14	7	5	4	16	57

XXXVIII.—*continued.*

	1st Quarter.				2nd Quarter.				3rd Quarter.				4th Quarter.				Total
	January.	February.	March.	Total.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	
K.—27. Saddlers and Harness-makers	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
„ 28. Makers of Saddle-cloths, Girths, and Trappings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L.—1. Printers	...	...	1	1	...	5	2	7	...	3	3	6	3	2	1	6	20
„ 2. Sellers of Printers' Materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 3. Paper-makers, Stationers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 4. Booksellers and Publishers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2
„ 5. Bookbinders	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	5
„ 6. Persons employed on Newspapers and Periodical Publications	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
„ 7. Lithographic Printers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 8. Engravers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 9. Sellers of Prints and Pictures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.—1. Sellers of Grain and Flour	3	2	3	8	5	1	...	6	4	3	3	10	6	2	6	14	38
„ 2. Millers and Grinders and Huskers of Grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2
„ 3. Bakers	2	...	1	3	3	1	1	5	2	5	...	7	2	1	3	6	21
„ 4. Parchers of Grain	1	1	1	3	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ 5. Sellers of Fruits and Vegetables	5	5	8	18	7	3	4	14	6	6	2	14	1	4	4	9	55
„ 6. Grocers, Dealers in Preserves, Pickles, and Spices	5	2	3	10	...	3	...	3	1	1	4	6	6	2	7	15	34
„ 7. Makers, Refiners, & Sellers of Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
„ 8. Confectioners and Ice-sellers	7	1	...	8	3	1	3	7	3	2	4	9	2	4	...	6	30
„ 9. Makers and Sellers of Arrowroot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 10. Dealers in and Tasters of Tea	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 11. Butchers and Meat-sellers	4	1	2	7	2	1	2	5	3	1	1	5	1	2	1	4	21
„ 12. Sellers of Fowls, &c.	1	2	2	5	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	11
„ 13. Fishermen and Fishmongers	17	10	13	40	10	6	13	29	35	9	8	52	5	2	3	10	131
„ 14. Sellers of Milk	10	3	3	16	2	10	1	13	7	4	5	16	7	6	3	16	61
„ 15. Do. of Ghee, Butter, and Cheese	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	5	1	6	2	...	1	3	13
„ 16. Distillers & Dealers in Wine and Spirits	6	9	6	21	2	1	5	8	11	13	7	31	5	10	12	27	87
„ 17. Brewers and Dealers in Beer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 18. Makers of Sherbet	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 19. Do. of Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 20. Provisioners, General Dealers in Food, Bazaar Suppliers, &c.	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
„ 21. Sellers of Tobacco, Cigars, & Snuffs	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	1	3	5	11
„ 22. Do. of Opium, Bhang, Ganja, Muduk, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 23. Do. of Pân and Betel	2	1	1	4	2	1	...	3	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	11
„ 24. Do. of Perfumes	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	5
„ 25. Do. of Drugs and Medicines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
„ 26. Makers and Sellers of Chemicals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 27. Dealers in Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	3
„ 28. Do. in Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 29. Makers and Sellers of Gunpowder and Fireworks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 30. Makers and Sellers of Soap	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.—1. Sellers of Timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 2. Do. of Firewood	1	...	8	9	2	3	1	6	3	2	3	8	1	5	...	6	29
„ 3. Do. of Charcoal	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
„ 4. Do. of Cowdung (fuel)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 5. Do. of Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 6. Do. of Grass, Bhoosa, Chaff, and Forage for Animals	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	3
„ 7. of Grass for thatching and other purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 8. Do. of Hemp, Flax, Rope and String	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	3
O.—1. Dealers in Hides and Skins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 2. Tanners and Curriers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
„ 3. Leather workers and sellers	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 4. Leather-dyers	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 5. Dealers and Sellers of Leather Utensils, and Ropes, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 6. Dealers in Bones, Horns, and Hair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class VII.																	
No 1. Persons whose income is derived from rents of houses or shops	3	9	3	15	2	2	2	6	3	...	1	4	3	4	3	10	35
„ 2. Do. do. from funded property, dividends on shares, or annuities, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 3. Pensioners	4	7	3	14	6	3	2	11	6	5	5	16	7	5	4	16	57
„ 4. Persons having no ostensible or independent income, Beggars and Paupers	65	44	52	161	43	30	26	99	26	40	38	104	48	50	72	170	534
„ 5. Women having no special occupations, and Wives so described	336	308	274	918	349	332	290	971	331	347	300	978	313	323	346	982	3,849
„ 6. Male Children	540	537	560	1637	575	463	451	1489	448	419	397	1264	367	343	373	1083	5,473
„ 7. Female Children	516	473	562	1551	527	442	415	1384	455	362	318	1135	341	290	334	965	5,035
„ 8. Prostitutes	3	6	5	14	4	2	6	12	...	3	4	7	...	2	4	6	39
	37	41	38	116	23	30	36	89	29	33	41	103	36	34	44	114	422
Total	1911	1780	1865	5556	1867	1644	1568	5079	1712	1550	1410	4672	1469	1423	1613	4505	19,812

XXXIX.

DEATHS in different OCCUPATIONS in different LOCALITIES in the CITY of BOMBAY for the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

Occupation or Trade of Family.	A						B				C						D			E						F			Water Division.	Non-resident and Unknown.	Total.
	Colaba.			Fort, Southern.	Fort, Northern.	Esplanade.	Market.	Mandvee.	Chuckla.	Oomburkharee.	Dongree.	Dhobee Talao.	Phunnuswaree.	Bhooleshwur.	Khara Talao.	Koombharwara.	Khetwaree.	Girgaum.	Chaopatee.	Walkeshwur.	Mahaluxmee.	Mazagon.	Tarwaree.	Kamatheepoora.	Byculla.	Parell.	Seoree.	Seo.	Mahim.	Worlee.			
	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.																												
	1			2		3	1	2		3		1		2	3		4		1	2	3	1	2	3		4	5	1	2	3			
Class I.																																
A.—Military and Marine	18	...	2	...	...	25	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	52
B.—1. Police, Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 2. Do. Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	1	1	1	1	3	2	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	32
„ 3. Do. Village or Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—All other Government Servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	9
D.—Consuls or Agents of Foreign Govts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class II.																																
A.—1. Ministers of Religion, Priests, persons officiating in Churches, Temples, Mosques, &c.	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	4	7	1	4	...	5	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	3	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	42
„ 2. Missionaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 3. Persons in monastic orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 4. Ascetics or Religious Mendicants	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
„ 5. Persons employed in Charitable Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Education	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	3	1	...	7	...	1	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	1	3	4	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	40
C.—Literature and Science, including persons employed in Scientific Societies, Museums, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.—1. Barristers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 2. Attorneys, Pleaders, Mookhtiars, and Vakeels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 3. Law-clerks, Petition-writers, &c. Interpreters and Translators	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E.—1. Medical Practitioners	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	25
„ 2. Veterinary Surgeons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 3. Hospital Attendants	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ 4. Midwives and Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
F.—1. Artists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 2. Painters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 3. Sculptors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 4. Photographers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 5. Drawing-masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 6. Musicians and Singers	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	3	1	6	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23

„ 7. Actors, Dancers, Jugglers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
G.—Civil Engineering, Architecture, and Surveying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	11
Class III.																																	
A.—1. Domestics, or employed in the house	7	...	7	1	18	4	21	5	9	11	2	46	5	16	9	3	9	10	4	6	4	9	...	31	5	4	1	1	...	...	1	4	253
„ 2. All other Domestic Servants.	...	1	...	...	9	1	9	4	8	12	2	8	6	6	2	1	4	9	4	5	2	7	6	16	13	7	4	4	...	1	...	1	152
B.—1. Hair-dressers, Barbers	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	4	1	1	1	5	5	2	7	...	...	1	...	3	2	4	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	45
„ 2. Washermen	1	...	1	...	5	...	7	2	6	1	1	2	...	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	6	5	5	...	...	2	3	...	...	62
„ 3 Water-carriers	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	3	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
„ 4. Makers of Caste-marks, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 5. Halalcores	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	15	9	...	...	1	2	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
C.—1. Keepers of Inns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 2. Keepers of Boarding-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
„ 3. Keepers of places of public entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 4 Keepers of Billiard-rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 5. Managers of Clubs, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class IV.																																	
A.—1. Proprietors not cultivating	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	4	2	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	1	36
„ 2. Do. cultivating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	11	2	1	...	...	28
B.—Tenants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
C.—Agriculture: Labourers for wages, whether paid in kind or money	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	5	1	1	...	2	15
D.—1. Dealers in Horses, Asses, and Mules	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 2. Do. Horned Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 3. Do. Sheep and Goats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 4. Do. Camels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 5. Do. Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 6. Do. Birds, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E.—Herdsmen and Shepherds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
F.—Horse-breakers, Jockeys, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
G.—Farriers	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
H.—Shikarries, Fowlers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class V.																																	
A.—1. Engineering branch on Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 2. Locomotive branch do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	17
„ 3. Telegraphic branch do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 4. Traffic and General business do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	8
B.—In keeping or using wheeled Conveyances for hire	...	...	4	...	2	...	5	3	6	13	11	9	6	1	1	8	9	1	...	...	...	1	3	9	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	100
C.—In keeping or using Animals for hire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.—1. Bearers of Palkees	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 2. Porters	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 3. Messengers	...	...	6	1	1	5	3	1	...	6	2	5	2	3	4	6	2	5	2	3	3	2	3	8	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	82
E.—1. Establishments on shore for Ships and Steamers	...	...	1	...	2	...	6	9	6	20	5	1	...	5	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	8	2	...	3	...	...	...	7	2	96
„ 2. Establishments afloat for Ships & Steamers	...	...	...	...	2	3	6	5	3	14	4	3	...	1	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	6	1	...	5	...	...	...	42	13	119
„ 3. Engineers for Ships and Steamers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
F.—Persons employed in keeping or using Boats for hire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
G.—Warehousemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H.—1. Keepers of Cotton and other Screws and Presses	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 2. Packers and Weighmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XXXIX.—*continued.*

Occupation or Trade of Family.	A						B				C					D			E						F			Water Division.	Non-Resident and Unknown.	Total.
	Colaba.			Fort, Southern.	Fort, Northern.	Esplanade.	Market.	Mandvee.	Chinchla.	Oombukharee.	Dhobee Talao.	Phunuswaree.	Bhooleshwur.	Khara Talao.	Koombharwara.	Khetwaree.	Girgaum.	Chaopatee.	Walkeshwur.	Mahaluxmee.	Mazagon.	Tarwaree.	Kamatheepoora.	Byculla.	Parell.	Seoree.	Seo.	Mahim.	Worlee.			
	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3			
	1																													
Class V.—*continued.*																														
I.—Emigration Agents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J.—1. Bankers proper, who are not money-changers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 2. Bankers, Bullion-dealers, who carry on money-changing as supplement to their proper business	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 3. Money-changers proper, who solely live by changing money	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ 4. Money-changers whose operations are confined to the exchange of copper coin and trade on roadside	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 5. General Shopkeepers, who are also money-changers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
K.—1. General Merchants and Agents	...	1	...	...	15	...	8	12	9	10	1	2	1	6	4	4	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	94
„ 2. Merchants in special goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ 3. General Retail-dealers & Shopkeepers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	19
„ 4. Hawkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
L.—1. Brokers	...	...	...	...	9	...	12	8	8	5	2	...	1	17	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
„ 2. Auctioneers & Commission Agents	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 3. Shipping Agents and Surveyors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 4. Clerks and Accountants	4	...	2	...	26	...	15	10	6	7	...	20	14	26	2	1	5	14	6	...	1	4	...	5	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	3	177
„ 5. Shopmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Class. VI.																														
A.—1. Persons employed in manufacture of Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 2. Do. Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 3. Do. Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 4. Vegetable Oil-makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 5. Do. Oil sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—1. Workers of Coal-pits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
„ 2. Coal-dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 3. Manufacturers of Metals and Ores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 4. Do. Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 5. Do. Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 6. Do. Glass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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XXXIX.—*continued.*

Occupation or Trade of Family.	A						B					C								D			E							F						Total.
	Colaba.			Fort, Southern.	Fort, Northern.	Esplanade.	Market.	Mandvee.	Chuckla.	Oomburkharee.	Dongree.	Dhobee Tulao.	Phunnuswaree.	Bhooleshwur.	Khara Tulao.	Koombharwara.	Kheiwaree.	Girgum.	Chaopatee.	Walkeshwur.	Mahaluxmee.	Mazagon.	Tarwaree.	Kamatheepoora.	Byculla.	Parell.	Seoree.	Sec.	Mahim.	Worlee.	Water Division.	Non-Resident and Unknown.	
	Upper. Middle. Lower.			2	3	1	2			3		1		2	3		4		1	2	3	1	2	3		4	5	1	2	3			
Class VI —(*continued.*)																																			
„ 17. Watchmakers	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 18. Dealers in Lamps, Porcelain, Crookery, and Glass; Bottle-makers and dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ 19. Makers and Sellers of Pottery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ 20. Do. do. Bangles	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
J.—1. Cabinet-makers & Sellers of Furniture	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ 2. Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 3. Undertakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 4. Makers and Sellers of Brushes & Brooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 5. Ditto of Combs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 6. Ditto of Mats, Hand-punkahs or Fans, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
„ 7. Makers and Dealers of Baskets, Wicker and Cane-work	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
„ 8. Turners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 9. Carvers and Gilders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 10. Coopers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 11. Makers and Sellers of Lanterns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 12. Do. do. of Whips & Sticks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 13. Do. do. of Toys and Kites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 14. Do. do. of Hookahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 15. Do. do. of Grindstones	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 16. Do. do. of Musical Instruments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 17. Workers in Lac and Lacquered Ware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
„ 18. Do. and Sellers of Ivory and Sandal-wood, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ 19. Makers of Leaf-plates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 20. Makers of Garlands & Necklaces of Flowers & Dealers in Flowers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
K.—1. Weavers & Spinners of Silk Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 2. Dealers in ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ 3. Weavers, Spinners, Cleaners of Cotton Goods, Thread, Tape, &c	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	10	17	6	2	...	8	18	6	9	2	2	...	...	...	...	35	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	126
„ 4. Dealers in ditto	...	...	2	...	2	...	14	3	10	11	...	5	...	5	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
„ 5. Weavers of Blankets or Woollen Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 6. Dealers in ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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XXXIX.—*continued.*

Occupation or Trade of Family.	A					B					C						D			E					F			Water Division.	Non-resident and Unknown.	Total.
	Colaba.			Fort, Southern.	Fort, Northern.	Esplanade.	Market.	Mandvee.	Chuckla.	Oomburkharee.	Dongree.	Dhobee Tulao.	Phunnuswaree.	Bhooleshwur.	Khara Tulao.	Koombharwara.	Khetwaree.	Girgaum.	Chaopatee.	Walkeshwur.	Mahaluxmee.	Mazagon.	Tarwaree.	Kamatheepoora.	Byculla.	Parell.	Seoree.	Seo.	Mahim.	Worlee.			
	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.																												
	1			2		3	1	2		3		1		2	3		4		1	2	3	1	2	3		4	5	1	2	3			
Class VI.—*contd.*																																
M. 20. Provisioners, General Dealers in Food, Bazaar Suppliers, &c.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
„ 21. Sellers of Tobacco, Cigars, & Snuffs	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ 22. Do. of Opium, Bhang, Ganja, Muduk, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ 23. Do. of Pan and Betel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ 24. Do. of Perfumes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 25. Do. of Drugs and Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 26. Makers and Sellers of Chemicals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 27. Dealers in Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 28. Do. in Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 29. Makers and Sellers of Gunpowder and Fireworks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 30. Makers and Sellers of Soap	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.—1. Sellers of Timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 2. Do. of Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	10	5	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
„ 3. Do. of Charcoal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 4. Do. of Cowdung (fuel)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 5. Do. of Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 6. Do. of Grass, Bhoosa, Chaff, and Forage for animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 7. Do. of Grass for thatching and other purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 8. Do. of Hemp, Flax, Rope and String	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
O.—1. Dealers in Hides and Skins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 2. Tanners and Curriers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 3. Leather workers and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
„ 4. Leather-dyers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 5. Dealers and Sellers of Leather Utensils and Ropes, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
„ 6. Dealers in Bones, Horns, and Hair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class VII.																																
No. 1. Persons whose income is derived from rents of houses or shops	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	3	2	...	4	1	11	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35

„ 2. Do. do. from funded property, dividends on shares, or annuities, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 3. Pensioners	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	3	4	7	6	1	1	2	2	3	...	1	...	1	2	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	57	
„ 4. Persons having no ostensible or independent income, Beggars and Paupers	4	...	3	...	8	8	22	21	49	57	13	5	13	64	41	17	16	14	4	4	9	10	3	72	20	10	...	2	17	2	3	23	534	
„ 5. Women having no special occupations, and Wives so described	19	1	42	2	140	31	245	235	265	404	149	209	91	248	215	170	132	113	49	27	18	98	40	458	107	57	21	66	111	60	...	26	3849	
„ 6. Male Children	15	...	80	5	198	77	324	426	340	462	297	308	136	269	242	275	216	196	48	78	26	138	75	522	284	111	30	89	106	65	6	29	5473	
„ 7. Female Children	19	1	85	4	194	65	305	423	256	422	323	254	104	239	207	230	186	153	64	70	23	148	73	517	268	116	45	80	106	47	3	15	5035	
„ 8. Prostitutes	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	3	3	...	2	7	2	4	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	39	
Unknown	13	...	1	...	25	10	21	9	24	40	8	22	5	19	25	9	15	15	5	7	4	15	9	33	30	8	2	1	7	...	5	35	422	
Total	116	5	274	15	724	258	1175	1344	1160	1767	965	1063	469	1090	948	878	726	659	230	227	116	538	269	2029	848	394	147	329	474	266	77	230	19812	

XL.

STILL-BORN in different LOCALITIES, arranged in Quarters, for the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

	MALES.																FEMALES.																PERSONS.															
	Boodhists, Jains, &c.	Brahmins.	Lingaets.	Bhatias.	Hindoos of other Castes.	Hindoo Outcastes.	Moosulmans.	Parsees.	Jews.	Native Christians.	Indo-Europeans.	Europeans.	Negro-Africans.	Chinese.	Other and Unknown Races or Castes.	All Races.	Boodhists, Jains, &c.	Brahmins.	Lingaets.	Bhatias.	Hindoos of other Castes.	Hindoo Outcastes.	Moosulmans.	Parsees.	Jews.	Native Christians.	Indo-Europeans.	Europeans.	Negro-Africans.	Chinese.	Other and Unknown Races or Castes.	All Races.	Boodhists, Jains, &c.	Brahmins.	Lingaets.	Bhatias.	Hindoos of other Castes.	Hindoo Outcastes.	Moosulmans.	Parsees.	Jews.	Native Christians.	Indo-Europeans.	Europeans.	Negro-Africans.	Chinese.	Other and Unknown Races or Castes.	All Races.
January	3	1	...	1	23	3	12	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	45	1	1	...	...	22	3	10	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	40	4	2	...	1	45	6	22	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	85
February	3	...	...	4	26	2	8	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	47	1	...	...	...	17	1	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	29	4	...	...	4	43	3	15	2	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	76
March	1	...	1	1	28	7	10	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	2	...	...	18	7	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	34	1	2	1	1	46	14	16	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	86
Quarter 1st	7	1	1	6	77	12	30	4	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	144	2	3	...	...	57	11	23	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	103	9	4	1	6	134	23	53	5	2	8	...	1	1	...	...	247
April	4	1	...	...	26	3	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	52	3	...	...	...	9	1	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	21	7	1	...	...	35	4	23	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	73
May	1	...	...	3	21	7	9	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	46	2	...	...	...	22	2	5	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	35	3	...	...	3	43	9	14	4	1	2	...	1	...	1	81
June	2	1	...	1	34	2	5	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	55	1	...	1	1	11	1	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	3	1	1	2	45	3	16	8	...	2	...	...	...	1	82
Quarter 2nd	7	2	...	4	81	12	31	9	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	153	6	...	1	1	42	4	22	3	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	83	13	2	1	5	123	16	53	12	1	6	...	1	1	...	2	236
July	1	1	...	2	24	7	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	1	1	...	1	18	7	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	2	2	...	3	42	14	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
August	3	3	...	...	36	3	16	10	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	74	2	...	...	...	20	4	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	38	5	3	...	...	56	7	26	10	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	112
September	4	1	1	...	36	2	9	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	62	3	...	...	1	21	8	9	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	46	7	1	1	1	57	10	18	7	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	108
Quarter 3rd	8	5	1	2	96	12	35	17	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	182	6	1	...	2	59	19	27	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	121	14	6	1	4	155	31	62	19	3	7	...	1	...	...	...	303
October	3	2	...	1	30	5	13	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	3	...	...	26	5	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	40	3	5	..	1	56	10	18	7	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	104
November	2	1	...	1	33	6	9	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	59	2	...	...	...	14	2	9	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	31	4	1	...	1	47	8	18	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	90
December	...	1	...	...	34	7	16	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	62	1	...	...	1	18	2	10	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	36	1	1	...	1	52	9	26	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	98
Quarter 4th	5	4	...	2	97	18	38	15	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	185	3	3	...	1	58	9	24	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	107	8	7	...	3	155	27	62	19	2	8	...	...	...	...	1	292
Year	27	12	2	14	351	54	134	45	6	16	...	...	1	...	2	664	17	7	1	4	216	43	96	10	2	13	...	3	1	...	1	414	44	19	3	18	567	97	230	55	8	29	...	3	2	...	3	1078

XLI.

STILL-BORN in different LOCALITIES, arranged in Quarters, for the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

	A							B						C										D				E									F							
	Upper Colaba.	Middle Colaba.	Lower Colaba.	Fort, Southern.	Fort, Northern.	Esplanade.	Total.	Market.	Mandvee.	Chuckla.	Oomburkharee.	Dongree.	Total.	Dhobee Talao.	Phunnuswaree.	Bhooleshwur.	Khara Talao.	Khoombharwada.	Khetwaree.	Girgaum.	Total.	Chaopatee.	Walkeshwur.	Mahaluxmee.	Total.	Mazagon.	Tarwaree.	Kamateepoora.	Byculla.	Parell.	Seoree.	Total.	Seo.	Malim.	Worlee.	Total.	Water Division.	Non-Resident and Unknown.	Total.
	1			2		3		1	2		3			1		2	3		4			1	2	3		1	2	3		4	5		1	2	3				
January					1	2	3	4	5	1	6	5	21	4	1	4	7	6	1	4	27					2	2	11	5	2		22	5	4	2	11		1	85
February			4		5	1	10	4	6	4	3	4	21	1	1	3	1	4	6	2	18	2		1	3	2	2	10	3	2		19	1	3		4		1	76
March					2		2	4	6	1	6	6	23	4	3	5	3	1	3	2	21	2	2		4	3	4	18	6	2		33		3		3			86
Quarter 1st			4		8	3	15	12	17	6	15	15	65	9	5	12	11	11	10	8	66	4	2	1	7	7	8	39	14	6		74	6	10	2	18		2	247
April	1				1	1	3	7	3	6	5	1	17	3	3	7	2	2	1	5	23	1	2		3	3	1	10	6		1	21	1	1	3	5		1	73
May	1		1		3	1	6	7	5	2	6	2	22	5		6	1	3	2	3	20		4	1	5	1	4	10	5	2	1	23	1	1	1	3		2	81
June					5	1	6	4	3	4	10	3	24	5	3	3	3	3	2	4	23		1		1	2	1	13	2	1		19	3	2	4	9			82
Quarter 2nd	2		1		9	3	15	13	11	12	21	6	63	13	6	16	6	8	5	12	66	1	7	1	9	6	6	33	13	3	2	63	5	4	8	17		3	236
July			1		1	5	7	4	6	4	5	5	24	1	1		9	2	4	8	25			2	2	1	4	14	2	1	1	23	1	1		2			83
August	1				5	3	9	5	7	6	12	2	32	10	3	9	3	8	4	4	41	1	1		2	2	3	12	2			19	1	3	5	9			112
September	2		1		4	2	9	6	4	5	7	7	29	4	2	9	6	1	6	3	31	1	3	1	5	5		17	3	1	1	27	2	2	1	5		2	108
Quarter 3rd	3		2		10	10	25	15	17	15	24	14	85	15	6	18	18	11	14	15	97	2	4	3	9	8	7	43	7	2	2	69	4	6	6	16		2	303
October			2		2	1	5	10	12	6	9	6	43	8	2	3	8	1	3	4	29	1	1	1	3	1		10	5	4		20	2	2		4			104
November	1				5	1	7	6	5	11	3	2	27	5	1	3	5	2	2	5	23	3	3		6	2	2	14	4	1		23	3	1		4			90
December			1		4	1	6	6	3	7	6	4	26	5	2	5	8	5	4		29	1	1		2	4	2	10	6	3	1	26	3	3	2	8		1	98
Quarter 4th	1		3		11	3	18	22	20	24	18	12	96	18	5	11	21	8	9	9	81	5	5	1	11	7	4	34	15	8	1	69	8	6	2	16		1	292
Year	6		10		38	19	73	62	65	57	78	47	309	55	22	57	56	38	38	44	310	12	18	6	36	28	25	149	49	19	5	275	23	26	18	67		8	1078

XLII.

NUMBER OF DEATHS AND STILL-BORN in various HINDOO CASTES, JAIN NA'T, AND MOOSULMAN Races, registered during the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

Castes and Races.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Hindoo Castes.													
Males.													
Agree	8	6	9	15	5	8	6	7	12	6	4	11	97
Barote	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Beldar	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4
Bhatia	14	13	19	7	18	10	9	8	9	9	4	10	130
Bhoee	1	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	4	3	4	27
Bhosar	3	4	2	1	3	1	...	4	...	2	2	...	22
Bhundaree	6	19	13	7	7	18	18	20	14	5	10	27	164
,, Kittay	22	16	13	13	9	13	21	19	7	10	10	9	162
Bhungsalee	1	2	2	...	1	3	3	3	4	1	4	3	27
Boorood	2	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	3	...	3	2	24
Brahmin	37	23	21	21	20	22	34	21	23	37	24	26	319
Byragee, Gosavee	5	6	4	3	6	3	2	1	6	3	7	6	52
Chachee	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	2	8
Chutree	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	4	2	12
Charkulsee	1	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dhobee	12	14	14	13	12	8	18	7	11	6	13	10	138
Dhungur	2	1	4	2	2	4	2	1	1	...	3	3	25
Gaolee, Aheer	9	10	7	6	9	5	9	15	5	2	5	15	97
Goorao	1	3	2	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	12
Ghudsee	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Gowundee	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	5
Hindoos	14	15	8	11	21	20	13	14	7	3	12	19	157
Jingur	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
Kamattee	1	6	6	6	1	2	4	1	2	2	2	3	36
,, Phoolmallee	12	11	8	8	5	6	5	13	6	7	6	7	94
,, Kolee	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	4
Kassar	5	5	5	7	4	3	3	2	4	4	3	5	50
Kharwa	8	8	6	8	3	7	7	3	6	5	8	5	74
Khutree	11	10	15	8	13	8	6	9	12	12	8	14	126
Kolee	12	3	3	15	6	7	7	8	3	8	8	7	87
Koombhar	5	7	...	5	5	5	6	3	3	2	1	1	43
Koonbee	8	3	4	3	1	...	3	3	4	3	8	7	47
Kostee	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	2	13
Kolatee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koomtee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Lingaet, Jungum	2	4	7	1	5	4	3	3	2	3	3	2	39
Lohana	22	19	19	21	11	14	19	19	17	22	15	16	214
Lohar	8	8	4	12	7	5	5	2	3	3	3	6	66
Malee	2	6	7	4	9	6	1	...	2	4	7	4	52
Mangeelee	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	8
Mooltanee	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	7
Marathee	214	218	204	216	195	197	195	163	171	163	150	178	2,264
Madrassee Hindoo	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	6
Nhavee	5	8	8	10	3	7	12	4	4	5	4	5	75
Panchkulsee	2	2	1	5	2	4	4	2	3	3	...	...	28
Purbhoo Kaista	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
,, Puttanay	3	4	11	5	7	8	8	3	8	9	6	2	74
Purdessee	10	4	7	9	1	7	5	5	8	10	11	8	85
Rajpoot	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	1	3	2	...	2	15
Rawool	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Salee	2	2	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	2	14

Castes and Races.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Hindoo Castes.													
Males—continued.													
Shenvee	1	3	4	5	1	4	4	2	7	8	5	5	49
Shimpee	12	7	13	16	16	11	6	8	8	8	5	12	122
Sone Kolee	11	4	8	7	5	8	18	21	12	5	1	6	106
Sonar	19	25	16	15	12	8	11	11	13	15	12	10	167
Sootar	6	4	2	4	1	2	3	3	2	1	6	1	35
Tellee	6	3	12	7	4	10	6	3	...	3	2	4	60
Tellungee	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Thackoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Vues Wanee	9	9	9	10	12	4	10	11	3	10	7	4	98
Waghree	3	1	2	...	1	3	2	...	2	2	1	...	17
Wunjaree	1	5	2	4	4	6	3	1	3	...	2	2	33
Hindoo Castes.													
Females.													
Agree	16	17	5	15	6	10	12	9	4	5	9	9	117
Barote	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3
Beldar	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5
Bhatia	16	14	11	11	13	15	16	8	7	11	9	8	139
Bhoee	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	2	1	13
Bhosar	1	5	3	2	...	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	23
Bhundaree	9	10	7	6	16	13	18	20	15	5	6	9	134
„ Kittay	27	15	11	7	11	7	15	15	10	11	10	3	142
Bhungsalee	1	1	1	2	2	3	...	2	1	6	...	1	20
Boorood	...	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	3	22
Brahmin	33	14	23	18	26	18	20	20	16	21	12	14	240
Byragee, Gosavee	...	3	4	1	2	2	...	3	2	4	2	4	27
Chachee	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4
Chutree	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7
Charkulsee	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dhobee	16	10	16	7	10	11	15	7	12	5	7	3	119
Dhungur	3	2	1	3	2	5	2	2	...	3	1	2	26
Gaolee and Aheer	12	5	13	6	4	3	9	7	4	10	5	9	87
Goorao	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	5
Gowandee	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Ghudsee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gonddhullee	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hindoos	9	6	9	7	11	5	9	5	8	2	5	5	81
Jingur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kamatee	4	1	4	2	1	3	1	4	1	1	6	...	28
„ Phoolmallee	24	11	22	12	9	12	17	13	11	9	12	9	161
„ Kolee	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kantaree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Kassar	2	2	3	5	1	5	...	2	4	...	3	10	37
Kharwa	6	2	5	5	6	2	5	7	5	...	3	5	51
Khutree	10	10	11	8	17	6	10	5	7	13	11	5	113
Kolee	5	6	10	6	10	5	6	8	6	2	7	8	79
Koombhar	3	1	3	6	4	3	5	5	3	3	5	2	43
Koonbee	5	1	3	4	4	...	4	3	3	1	3	1	32
Kostee	3	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	11
Kolatee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Lingaet and Jungum	2	2	3	1	1	4	1	2	...	...	2	2	20
Lohana	24	27	22	25	20	17	18	14	18	23	12	16	236
Lohar	4	5	7	6	5	6	4	2	3	2	6	1	51
Malee	2	1	5	4	4	7	5	2	3	4	3	4	44
Mangelee	2	3	1	...	...	2	1	4	...	1	...	...	16
Mooltanee	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	5

Castes and Races.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Hindoo Castes.													
Females—continued.													
Marathee	204	198	211	216	151	149	175	148	130	155	127	137	2,001
Madrassee Hindoo	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nhavee	9	4	5	9	4	6	4	6	5	7	5	10	74
Panchkulsee	2	4	...	2	4	2	3	1	3	3	3	1	28
Purbhoo Kaista	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	10
„ Pattanay	6	5	11	6	1	7	8	2	5	6	7	6	70
Purdessee	3	4	3	...	4	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	19
Rajpoot	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	8
Rawool	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	5
Salee	2	2	2	...	3	3	1	1	1	...	...	2	17
Shenvee	5	4	6	8	11	4	5	1	2	4	3	1	54
Shimpee	13	9	6	8	8	8	8	9	5	10	8	5	97
Sone Kolee	5	6	7	5	9	12	20	26	6	7	3	10	116
Sonar	6	12	16	6	9	13	10	7	11	10	11	11	122
Sootar	5	...	6	3	4	1	1	3	2	4	...	...	29
Tellee	4	3	10	5	7	3	5	2	5	4	3	7	58
Tellungee	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8
Thakoor	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Vues Wanee	6	7	8	3	14	7	10	8	5	6	6	5	85
Waghree	4	2	1	5	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	19
Wunjaree	5	3	8	6	3	3	3	4	3	1	4	6	49
Hindoo Outcastes.													
Males.													
Bhungee	6	3	2	4	3	3	4	4	6	3	4	7	49
Chambhar	3	5	3	3	7	5	12	6	5	6	2	4	61
Dher	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	6
Dhore	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	9
Mahar	35	24	36	40	33	30	26	25	18	21	28	31	347
Mang	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	11
Mochee	10	10	10	18	14	6	15	11	6	21	10	6	137
Purwaree	3	...	3	2	4	2	2	1	1	2	3	5	28
Hindoo Outcastes.													
Females.													
Bhungee	3	6	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	33
Chambhar	1	4	8	6	4	7	4	6	8	1	1	11	61
Dher	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	7
Dhore	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	8
Mahar	29	28	26	30	18	23	46	25	33	19	21	34	332
Mang	1	...	1	3	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	1	18
Mochee	13	9	14	7	11	5	9	10	4	8	9	10	109
Purwaree	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	4	1	2	14
Jain Na't.													
Males.													
Agur Wanee	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Bania	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	13
Kapool Wanee	5	6	2	1	4	4	2	2	4	2	1	2	35
Lar Wanee	3	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	2	...	1	...	20
„ Vissa	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	4
„ Dussa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3

Castes and Races.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Jain Na't.													
Males—continued.													
Mor Wanee	3	1	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	...	3	2	21
„ Dussa	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Messeree Wanee	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Augur	2	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	....	3	2	13
„ Vissa	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vissa Ooswar	4	4	1	4	2	1	3	2	1	2	7	1	32
Dussa „	3	4	10	7	8	8	4	4	1	4	6	...	59
Shrawak Wanee	2	3	4	4	4	4	6	2	2	6	2	2	41
„ Dussa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Marwaree	6	3	9	4	2	2	2	4	2	5	5	5	49
„ Agurwalla	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	5
Shreemally	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Vissa	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Dussa	4	2	3	4	2	4	8	2	1	3	3	4	40
Sorotia	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	7
„ Dussa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Goozer Wanee	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	9
Patel	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sapuriya Wanee	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Dussa Porwal	2	2	2	3	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	2	17
Vissa „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Dussa Wanee	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	9
Vissa Wanee	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	5
Dussa Val Wanee	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vissa „	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kulbee Wanee	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Kutchi Wanee	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Wania	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	5
Jain Wanee	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Soortee Wanee	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jain Na't.													
Females.													
Agur Wanee	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	1	8
Bania	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4
Kapool Wanee	4	8	7	5	5	9	3	5	3	8	6	6	69
Lar Wanee	1	1	1	3	1	...	4	...	2	1	2	2	18
„ Vissa	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	8
„ Dussa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
More Wanee	...	2	2	4	2	1	4	1	3	2	1	1	23
„ Vissa	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Messeree Wanee	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Nagur Wanee	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	12
Vissa Ooswar	...	1	3	3	1	2	1	4	1	3	5	1	25
Dussa Ooswar	3	5	11	1	10	4	5	5	4	3	2	7	60
Shrawak Wanee	3	2	3	5	1	1	...	5	2	3	2	2	29
Marwaree	2	3	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	12
„ Agurwalla	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4
Shreemally	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Vissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
„ Dussa	3	3	1	5	1	3	3	2	1	2	2	...	26
Sorotia Wanee	3	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	11
„ Vissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Goozer Wanee	...	1	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	10
Wania	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Patel	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4
Sapuriya Wanee	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Dussa Porwal	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	2	2	3	2	2	18

Castes and Races.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Jain Na't.													
Females—continued.													
Vissa Porwal	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Dussa Wanee	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5
Vissa Wanee	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	4
Kulbee Wanee	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Porwal Wanee	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dussa Val	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deendoo Wanee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Moosulman Races.													
Males.													
Arab	2	3	2	2	5	...	...	2	1	1	2	4	24
Bora	15	16	10	8	12	13	8	14	8	7	17	9	137
Khoja	11	11	17	18	5	8	9	8	6	8	8	11	120
Memon	11	28	33	24	14	17	26	19	25	27	18	15	257
Moghul	8	3	1	8	4	3	1	6	2	4	1	5	46
Moosulman	31	37	28	25	37	23	20	31	36	24	37	33	362
Pathan	6	12	15	10	9	10	13	6	10	18	16	12	137
Shekh	136	108	138	137	101	79	76	76	91	86	91	133	1,252
Syed	8	10	13	5	9	5	7	2	3	6	11	11	90
Moosulman Races.													
Females.													
Arab	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Bora	11	7	15	17	12	13	9	4	10	14	11	11	134
Khoja	19	17	14	15	11	11	9	11	9	11	8	10	145
Memon	15	30	18	30	20	18	24	28	14	24	28	18	267
Moghul	5	2	4	4	1	1	4	1	3	3	3	2	33
Moosulman	9	15	10	19	20	15	14	12	11	10	22	14	171
Pathan	6	12	2	11	11	4	8	10	11	4	5	5	89
Shekh	122	97	105	147	114	118	117	103	83	91	99	124	1,320
Syed	5	3	9	7	6	2	8	5	6	6	10	8	75

XLIII.

ABSTRACT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS supplied by the BOMBAY OBSERVATORY during the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

MONTHS.	Pressure of Air (Barometer 37½ feet above the mean sea-level, and reduced to 32° Fahr.).			Temperature of Air in the shade, Degrees Fahr.			Hygrometric State of Air.					Wind.		Rain at Colaba.		Rain at Byculla.	
							Dew Point, Degrees Fahr.			Humidity.		Daily Mean Number of Hours.					
	Mean.	Mean Daily Range.	Absolute Range.	Mean.	Mean Daily Range.	Absolute Range.	Mean.	Mean Daily Range.	Absolute Range.	Mean.	Mean Daily Range.	From Sea.	From Land	Inches.	On Number of Days.	Inches.	On Number of Days.
January	29·917	·112	·265	73·8	12·4	26·0	60·4	7·4	33·3	·64	·30	11	13	0·47	1	...	...
February	·904	·114	·293	75·1	11·1	24·5	65·3	6·6	25·9	·72	·26	15½	8½	0·05	1	...	...
March	·850	·124	·285	80·7	10·7	16·7	71·2	5·3	20·9	·74	·30	18	6	...	...	...	...
Quarter 1st	·890	·116	·330	76·5	11·4	28·6	65·6	6·4	38·7	·70	·28	15	9	0·52	2	...	...
April	·780	·122	·276	83·6	9·7	15·8	73·8	3·6	13·6	·73	·22	21	3	...	...	...	...
May	·774	·106	·266	85·4	8·8	13·3	75·9	2·1	06·1	·74	·09	23	1	...	...	...	...
June	·654	·083	·249	83·3	6·5	16·9	77·5	2·9	08·3	·834	·238	20¼	3¾	23 97	19	26·75	18
Quarter 2nd	·736	·103	·397	84·1	8·3	16·9	75·7	2·8	17·9	·327	·89	21½	2½	23·97	19	26·75	18
July	·658	·075	·307	81·8	4·7	12·2	77·4	2·3	06·2	·87	·17	24	...	15·14	29	16·04	28
August	·726	·080	·286	80·5	5·5	11·3	76·2	2·4	05·6	·87	·18	23¼	¾	11·95	23	15·91	22
September	·755	·093	·311	79·4	5·1	11·7	76·0	2·6	09·6	·90	·17	22	2	31·51	24	29·38	21
Quarter 3rd	·713	·082	·440	80·5	5·1	15·4	76·5	2·4	10·1	·88	·17	23	1	58·60	76	61·33	71
October	·833	·110	·290	81·1	9·7	15·2	72·5	4·8	19·7	·76	·28	12½	11½	...	...	...	...
November	·922	·102	·227	80·8	11·4	17·4	67·9	8·3	27·1	·56	·39	9¾	14¼	...	...	...	...
December	·935	·123	·297	78·2	11·9	19·1	66·0	6·9	18·9	·67	·22	9	15	...	...	...	...
Quarter 4th	·896	·111	·406	80·0	11·0	20·0	68·8	6·6	28·3	·69	·29	10½	13½	...	...	...	...
Year	·808	·103	·612	80·2	8·9	32·4	71·6	4·5	43·4	·138	·40	17½	6½	83·09	97	88·08	89

Appendix A.

TABLE showing for the year 1875 the sums of the Velocities, and the Mean Velocities, in Miles per hour, of the Winds which blew in each Month from each of the sixteen principal directions; and also the Number of Observations which those sums comprise, the latter number indicating the relative frequency of the same Wind (as to direction) in the several Months, and of different Winds during the same Months.

MONTHS 1875.	N.			NNE.			NE.			ENE.			E.			ESE.			SE.			SSE.		
	Sums of Velocities.	Number of Observations.	Mean Velocity.	Sums of Velocities.	Number of Observations.	Mean Velocity.	Sums of Velocities.	Number of Observations.	Mean Velocity.	Sums of Velocities.	Number of Observations.	Mean Velocity.	Sums of Velocities.	Number of Observations.	Mean Velocity.	Sums of Velocities.	Number of Observations.	Mean Velocity.	Sums of Velocities.	Number of Observations.	Mean Velocity.	Sums of Velocities.	Number of Observations.	Mean Velocity.
	Miles.		Miles.	Miles.		Miles.	Miles.		Miles.	Miles.		Miles.	Miles.		Miles.	Miles.		Miles.	Miles.		Miles.	Miles.		Miles.
January	1,020	124	8·2	642	83	7·7	1,152	116	9·9	291	41	7·1	243	33	7·4	21	2	10·5	5	1	5·0	6	1	6·0
February	587	81	7·2	168	30	5·6	309	44	7·0	100	15	6·7	178	28	6·4	262	30	8·7	57	9	6·3	2	4	13·0
March	486	75	6·5	75	12	6·2	105	16	6·6	27	7	3·9	41	7	5·9	213	24	8·9	206	28	7·4	220	17	12·9
April	376	47	8·0	142	20	7·1	60	10	6·0	...	...	...	16	3	5·3	32	5	6·4	26	3	8·7	11	2	5·5
May	115	18	6·4	27	4	6·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	7·0	7	1	7·0	9	2	4·5	35	2	17·5
June	16	2	8·0	15	1	15·0	22	3	7·3	27	3	9·0	23	2	11·5	66	5	13·2	747	37	20·2	1,243	58	21·4
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	2	18·0	...	...	...
August	18	3	6·0	4	1	4·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	7·0	23	4	5·7	...	...	...	164	13	12·6
September	54	6	9·0	18	3	6·0	31	5	6·2	17	2	8·5	21	4	5·2	73	9	8·1	100	10	10·0	230	23	10·0
October	250	43	5·8	365	51	7·2	865	84	10·3	996	90	11·1	126	18	7·0	306	38	8·1	41	2	20·5	299	30	10·0
November	420	74	5·7	742	90	8·2	731	78	9·4	1,114	111	10·0	222	30	7·4	373	44	8·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	722	86	8·4	531	81	6·6	898	106	8·5	1,192	121	9·9	348	53	6·6	216	21	10·3	34	3	11·3	20	2	10·0
Year	4,061	559	7·3	2,729	376	7·3	4,153	462	9·0	3,764	390	9·7	1,239	181	6·8	1,592	183	8·7	1,261	97	13·0	2,280	152	15·0

	S.			SSW.			SW.			WSW.			W.			WNW.			NW.			NNW.		
January	6	1	6·0	...	...	...	31	5	6·2	73	10	7·3	134	16	8·4	513	52	9·9	2,276	157	14·5	1,206	102	11·8
February	38	5	7·6	74	10	7·4	79	10	7·9	169	17	9·9	362	43	8·4	1,060	91	11·6	2,204	163	13·5	906	92	9·8
March	141	18	7·8	83	18	4·6	197	30	6·6	485	55	8·8	531	58	9·2	1,693	133	12·7	2,094	164	12·8	923	80	11·5
April	120	16	7·5	46	7	6·6	287	38	7·6	495	57	8·7	878	89	9·9	1,835	137	13·4	3,803	208	18·3	961	76	12·6
May	120	12	10·0	217	25	8·7	591	77	7·7	1,888	190	9·9	1,739	180	9·7	1,710	169	10·1	547	49	11·2	111	13	8·5
June	1,590	73	21·8	907	54	16·8	1,190	86	13·8	3,845	220	17·5	1,703	118	14·4	365	30	12·2	250	20	12·5	26	3	8·7
July	22	1	22·0	21	1	21·0	645	36	17·9	6,356	303	21·0	8,185	379	21·6	288	18	16·0	67	4	16·7	...	...	...
August	116	8	14·5	229	20	11·4	1,011	66	15·3	3,655	231	15·8	3,985	269	14·8	1,235	89	13·9	436	31	14·1	91	7	13·0
September	155	14	11·1	327	27	12·1	682	58	11·8	1,441	110	13·1	2,927	186	15·7	1,883	164	11·5	597	59	10·1	119	14	8·5
October	193	20	9·6	90	10	9·0	30	6	5·0	82	11	7·5	198	33	6·0	1,015	132	7·7	1,514	120	12·6	671	55	12·2
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4	4·0	409	44	9·3	792	77	10·3	922	77	12·0	917	91	10·1
December	5	1	5·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	6·0	180	23	7·8	465	51	9·1	1,304	107	12·2	1,293	87	14·9
Year	2,506	169	14·8	1,994	172	11·6	4,743	412	11·5	18,517	1210	15·3	21,232	1438	14·8	15,854	1143	11·2	16,014	1159	13·8	7,224	620	11·7

Appendix B.

MEMORANDUM OF TOTAL DEATHS, including STILL-BORN, for the Year beginning 1st January 1875.

Months.	Bodies how Disposed of.			Place of Birth.			Residence of Families.			Reports.		Total.
	Buried.	Burnt.	Exposed to Carrion Birds.	Bombay.	Elsewhere.	Unknown.	Bombay.	Elsewhere.	Unknown.	Written.	Verbal.	
January	1,222	571	118	1,149	746	16	290	1,604	17	267	1,644	1,911
February	1,172	487	121	1,090	670	20	299	1,462	19	265	1,515	1,780
March	1,255	506	104	1,128	724	13	257	1,594	14	248	1,617	1,865
April	1,302	472	93	1,121	731	15	270	1,587	10	250	1,617	1,867
May	1,137	419	88	985	644	15	244	1,386	14	263	1,331	1,644
June	1,063	397	108	954	606	8	271	1,236	11	264	1,304	1,563
July	1,219	414	79	1,035	671	6	310	1,396	6	263	1,449	1,712
August	1,073	384	93	922	619	9	305	1,233	7	226	1,324	1,550
September	980	357	73	853	549	8	251	1,151	8	193	1,217	1,410
October	960	409	100	851	613	5	223	1,237	4	186	1,233	1,469
November	978	385	60	749	659	15	210	1,203	10	200	1,223	1,423
December	1,106	427	80	823	772	18	210	1,391	12	201	1,412	1,613
Total	13,467	5,228	1,117	11,660	8,004	148	3,145	16,535	132	2,826	16,986	19,812

Appendix C,

SHOWING THE DEATH-RATE from all Causes in each Locality, 1875.

Divisions.	Locality.	Number living 21st February 1872.	Number dying in 1875, exclusive of Still-born.	Mortality per 1,000 of Population.
A	Upper Colaba	3,348	110	32·85
	Middle Colaba	4,841	5	1·03.
	Lower Colaba	8,412	264	31·38
	Fort, Southern	2,363	15	6·34
	Fort, Northern	29,732	686	23·07
	Esplanade	10,464	239	22·84
B	Market	43,198	1,113	25·76
	Mandvee	35,100	1,279	36·43
	Chuckla	36,748	1,103	30·01
	Gomburkharee	49,873	1,689	33·86
	Dongree	25,556	918	35·92
C	Dhobee Tulao	37,915	1,008	26·58
	Phunnuswaree	20,760	447	21·53
	Bhooleshwur	36,029	1,033	28·66
	Khara Tulao	23,638	892	37·73
	Koombharwara	27,594	840	30·44
	Khetwaree	24,817	688	27·72
	Girgaum	21,234	615	28·96
D	Chaopatee	7,531	218	28·94
	Walkeshwur	7,741	211	27·25
	Mahaluxmee	4,317	110	25·48
E	Mazagon	20,973	510	24·31
	Tarwaree	10,083	244	24·19
	Kamatheepoora	46,996	1,880	40·00
	Byculla	28,032	799	28·50
	Parell	13,773	375	27·21
	Seoree	4,460	142	31·83
F	Seo	11,572	306	26·44
	Mahim	14,310	448	31·30
	Worlee	10,042	248	24·69
	Water Division	22,953	77	3·35
	Non-Resident and Unknown	.....	222	.....
	Total	644,405	18,734	29·07

Appendix D,

SHOWING THE DEATH-RATE in each Locality from FEVER, 1875.

Divisions.	Locality.	Number living 21st February 1872.	Number dying from Fever, 1875.	Per 1,000 of Population.
A	Upper Colaba	3,348	10	2·98
	Middle Colaba	4,841	1	·20
	Lower Colaba	8,412	82	9·74
	Fort, Southern	2,363	2	·84
	Fort, Northern	29,732	186	6·25
	Esplanade	10,464	63	6·02
B	Market	43,198	407	9·42
	Mandvee	35,100	541	15·41
	Chuckla	36,748	464	12·62
	Oomburkharee	49,873	598	11·99
	Dongree	25,556	228	8·92
C	Dhobee Tulao	37,915	243	6·40
	Phunnuswaree	20,760	159	7·65
	Bhooleshwur	36,029	453	12·57
	Khara Tulao	23,638	220	9·30
	Koombharwara	27,594	250	9·05
	Khetwaree	24,817	123	4·95
	Girgaum	21,234	185	8·71
D	Chaopatee	7,531	68	9·02
	Walkeshwur	7,741	38	4·90
	Mahaluxmee	4,317	21	4·86
E	Mazagon	20,973	74	3·52
	Tarwaree	10,083	39	3·86
	Kamatheepoora	46,996	359	7·63
	Byculla	28,032	87	3·10
	Parell	13,773	97	7·04
	Seoree	4,460	54	12·10
F	Seo	11,572	35	3·02
	Mahim	14,310	60	4·19
	Worlee	10,042	57	5·67
	Water Division	22,953	25	1·08
	Non-Resident and Unknown	.....	15	.....
	Total	6,44,405	5,244	8·13

Appendix E.

NUMBER OF DEATHS in different Localities from CHOLERA for the year 1875.

Divisions.	Locality.	Number living on 21st February 1872.	Number dying from Cholera, 1875.	Per 1,000 of Population.
A	Upper Colaba	3,348	11	3·28
	Middle Colaba	4,841	...	...
	Lower Colaba	8,412	4	·47
	Fort, Southern	2,363	...	...
	Fort, Northern	29,732	14	·47
	Esplanade	10,464	13	1·24
B	Market	43,198	39	·93
	Mandvee	35,100	21	·59
	Chuckla	36,748	25	·68
	Oomburkharee	49,873	58	1·16
	Dongree	25,556	25	·97
C	Dhobee Tulao	37,915	52	1·37
	Phunnuswaree	20,760	42	2·02
	Bhooleshwur	36,029	17	·47
	Khara Tulao	23,638	14	·59
	Koombharwara	27,594	14	·50
	Khetwaree	24,817	31	1·24
	Girgaum	21,234	56	2·63
D	Chaopatee	7,531	30	3·98
	Walkeshwur	7,741	6	·77
	Mahaluxmee	4,317	16	3·70
E	Mazagon	20,973	38	1·81
	Tarwaree	10,083	23	2·28
	Kamatheepoora	46,996	77	1·63
	Byculla	28,032	22	·78
	Parell	13,773	14	1·01
	Seoree	4,460	14	3·13
F	Seo	11,572	38	3·28
	Mahim	14,310	66	4·61
	Worlee	10,042	41	4·08
	Water Division	22,953	19	·82
	Non-Resident and Unknown	.....	7	.....
	Total	644,405	847	1·31

AUDITORS' REPORT FOR 1875.

To H. W. BARROW, Esq.,

Secretary, Town Council and Corporation, Bombay.

Sir,—In accordance with the 32nd Clause of Section II. of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872, we have the honour to send in our Report on the Municipal Accounts for the year 1875, with Appendices and Statements **A**, **B**, and **C**, relating to the scrutiny of the Outstanding Bills on the 31st day of December, for submission to the Town Council and to the Municipal Corporation.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,

GOVIND BALKRISHNA,

Municipal Auditors.

Bombay, 20th March 1876.

REPORT OF THE CONCURRENT AUDITORS ON THE MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER 1875.

The Municipal Corporation, at their Special Meeting held on the 14th day of November 1874, having appointed us Concurrent Auditors, to audit the accounts of the Municipality for the year 1875, we have the honour to submit our Report thereon for the information of the Town Council and of the Corporation.

We have examined the whole of the vouchers and papers relating to receipts and disbursements, and have compared the Day Books with Ledgers, Journals, &c., and found them all in order.

We have been able, from our nearly daily attendance on an average fully for two hours, to keep the concurrent audit of the daily accounts as close up to date as they were booked.

Since the month of August last, agreeably to the suggestion made by the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Jacomb, in his letter to us No. 4207 of 1875, dated 25th July, we have, in addition to the concurrent audit, examined weekly statements of receipts and expenditure of Municipal accounts at the end of each month, and after they are published in the *Government Gazette*.

The total receipts of the Municipality up to the 31st day of December 1875, including receipts for Water rate, amounted to Rs. 31,43,526-3-10, and the total expenditure, exclusive of Rs. 2,43,333-5-4 paid towards the reduction of the two Government Loans of Rs. 15 lakhs each, and the Toolsi Loan of Rs. 4 lakhs (*vide* Statement **B** of the Municipal Commissioner's Report), amounted to Rs. 30,21,693-15-9, leaving on the 31st day of December a credit balance of Rs. 1,21,832-4-1.

Rates, Taxes, and Cess.—The total revenue under these heads, up to the 31st day of December, amounted to Rs. 17,29,640-9-5, out of which *House Rate, at 5 per cent.*, realized Rs. 5,52,738-4-0, after paying refunds amounting to Rs. 4,431-1-11, and including Government and Port Trust contributions of Rs. 30,000 each,—showing a decrease of about Rs. 42,000 in the revenue under this head in the last year. *Police Rate*, at 2 per cent., realized Rs. 2,20,569-0-7, after paying refunds amounting to Rs. 170-15-8, and including Government and Port Trust contributions of Rs. 10,000 each,—showing a decrease of Rs. 8,500 in the receipts under this head in the last year.

In addition to the above income the Municipality received from Government this year a contribution of Rs. 90,000 towards the expenses of the Police Department.

Lighting Rate, at 2 per cent., realized Rs. 2,16,631-9-5, after paying refunds amounting to Rs. 1,588-7-0, and including contributions from Government and Port Trust of Rs. 10,000 each,—showing a decrease of Rs. 10,893-11-6 on the last year's receipts under this head.

Water Rate realized Rs. 3,00,212-5-8, after paying refunds amounting to Rs. 2,397-5-0, and including the sum paid by the Presidency Engineer, and the income derived from the sale of grass growing on land at the Vehar Lake,—showing a decrease of Rs. 62,874-11-4 in the receipts of the last year under this head.

Wheel Tax realized Rs. 2,45,273-14-0, after paying refunds amounting to Rs. 47-8-0—about Rs. 2,900 less than the receipts of the last year.

Land Conveyance Licenses realized only Rs. 594-6-4, against Rs. 3,907-12-2, receipts of the last year.

Halalcore Cess realized Rs. 1,94,215-7-9, after paying refunds amounting to Rs. 1,401-10-3, showing an increase of about Rs. 2,000 on the last year's receipts.

Liquor Licenses.—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 1,59,030-1-0 less refunds amounting to Rs. 50, leaving a revenue of Rs. 1,58,980-1-0, against which there was an expenditure of Rs. 1,773-6-6 for its collection, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 1,57,106-10-6,—about Rs. 32,600 more than the receipts of the last year under this head.

Town Duties.—The receipts up to 31st December amounted to Rs. 8,15,188-11-5, less refunds amounting to Rs. 1,42,202-1-0,—leaving a

revenue of Rs. 6,72,983-10-5. Against this income, charges for its collection amounted to Rs. 27,780-1-10, which left a credit balance of Rs. 6,45,206-8-7 —about Rs. 1,80,000 more than the income of the last year under this head. This increase is chiefly due to the increase of duty on Spirits, Wines, &c., and to the careful arrangement which the Commissioner has made in the Collection Department.

Tobacco Duty.—The receipts up to 31st December amounted to Rs. 1,45,955-9-0, and charges for collecting this duty to Rs. 13,860-9-0, which has left a credit balance of Rs. 1,32,095,—about Rs. 2,400 less than the income of the last year.

Markets and Slaughter-houses.—We gladly notice the introduction, by the Commissioner, of the system of selling by public auction every year the right of collecting fees from squatters at the Markets. The first public sale, which took place in May last, was effected as a lease for a period of only seven months, and realized for the Municipality the following revenue, viz, from

Arthur Crawford Markets	Rs.	4,975	0	6
Fort Markets	,,	897	0	2
Erskine Road Markets	,,	6,700	0	4

The total receipts under the head of Markets, &c., up to 31st December, amounted to Rs. 2,10,637-3-0, and the expenditure to Rs. 81,767-4-4, including Rs. 14,580-12-10 charges for 1874 paid in 1875, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 1,28,869-14-8,—about Rs. 21,300 less than the balance of the last year. This decrease in the balance was owing to expenses incurred in repairing the roofs of the Markets.

Miscellaneous Receipts amounted to Rs. 31,164-2-1. The largest item of income in these receipts is derived by the Health Department performing private halalcore service. It now amounts to about Rs. 24,000 per annum, and this receipt is in addition to what the Municipality realizes from the Halalcore Cess.

Tramway Rent receipts amounted this year to Rs. 12,108-12-10, a little more than the receipts of the last year.

Contribution from Municipal Servants.—On the passing of the Pension Rules in July last, Rs. 4,358 were collected under this new head of receipts, from the salary of the Municipal servants entitled to pension under the rules.

Contribution from Insurance Companies.—Twenty-one companies were assessed by the Commissioner, as follows, viz. :—

5	companies	at	Rs.	1,000	each.
1	,,	,,	,,	925	,,
1	,,	,,	,,	850	,,
1	,,	,,	,,	740	,,
1	,,	,,	,,	735	,,
1	,,	,,	,,	605	,,
11	,,	,,	,,	500	,,
21					

The amount realized was Rs. 14,355,—about Rs. 2,200 less than the income under this head of the last year.

The following is a Comparative Statement of Contract Rates for the years 1873, 1874, and 1875 allowed by the Commissioner, which speaks for itself:—

Contract Rates.	1873.			1874.			1875.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Road Metal, per brass	6	8	0	6	12	0	6	8	0
Sandstone do.	6	4	0	6	12	0	6	8	0
Watering by Carts, per mensem	3,535	0	0	3,925	0	0	3,900	0	0
Do. by Bhistees do.	2,601	0	0	2,300	0	0	2,100	0	0
Road-scraping do.	1,300	0	0	1,050	0	0	950	0	0
Hay, per 1,000 lbs.	9	4	0	8	8	0	8	0	0
Gram do.	39	0	0	30	0	0	25	0	0
Ooreed do.	40	0	0	35	8	0	31	8	0
Bran do.	30	0	0	28	0	0	20	0	0
Bullocks, pairs, per pair	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	15	0
Labour Carts, per cart	1	7	6	1	3	6	1	2	6
Coal, per ton	.....			31	8	0	22	0	0

Public Health Department.—The total amount expended up to 31st December under the heads of General Supervision and Conservancy amounted to Rs. 6,38,688-11-11, including Rs. 6,767-11-11 paid as past year's liability. There has been a saving of about Rs. 15,600 under this head.

Budget grant Rs. 6,43,621; Amended grant Rs. 6,54,370.

Registration of Births and Deaths, Cemeteries and Vaccination.— The Municipality has spent Rs. 11,198-4-11, Rs. 4,967-8-0, and Rs. 6,336-1-10 respectively towards the expenses of these departments.

Budget grant Rs. 11,708. Rs. 3,982; Amended, Rs. 5,985. Rs. 6,834.

Executive Engineer's Department, Lighting Account.—Under this head were spent Rs. 2,55,165-11-1, which sum includes Rs. 2,371 charges for the year 1874 paid in 1875; about Rs. 10,000 less were spent on this account than the last year.

Budget grant Rs. 2,54,040; Amended, Rs. 2,56,411.

Watering of Roads has cost the Municipality, up to 31st December, Rs. 65,679-3-5,—about Rs. 2,400 less than the Budget grant, and about Rs. 4,000 less than what was expended in the last year.

Budget grant Rs. 67,875; Amended grant Rs. 68,085.

Road Repairs.—Under this head were spent, up to 31st December, Rs. 2,78,603-3-9,—about Rs. 1,400 less than the Budget grant, and about Rs. 17,000 less than the expenditure in the last year.

Budget grant Rs. 2,80,000.

Improvement of Streets.—The total expenditure debited to this account up to 31st December amounted to Rs. 24,112-15-9, including Rs. 4,312-11-0 charges for the year 1874 paid in 1875.

Budget grant Rs. 25,000, Amended grant Rs. 29,312.

Drainage Account.—Under this head were spent Rs. 63,938-8-5, out of which Rs. 54,432-4-7 are debited to the maintenance of Love Grove Pumping Station; Rs. 8,183-9-3 towards the establishment of Drains; and Rs. 1,322-10-7 towards the maintenance of Worlee and Dharavee Sluices. The cost of maintaining and keeping in repair the machinery at the Pumping Station increases every year, being about Rs. 5,000 more this year than in the last year.

Budget grant Rs. 54,538; Amended grant Rs. 71,538.

Public Gardens.—The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 18,281-14-0, out of which Rs. 15,894 were spent on the maintenance and improvement of the Victoria Gardens, and Rs. 1,527 of the Elphinstone Circle Garden, including an item of Rs. 600 as liability of the last year.

Budget grant Rs. 12,270; Amended grant Rs. 20,558.

The income derived from the Victoria Gardens, by the sale of plants, fruits, and flowers, amounted this year to Rs. 3,563,—about Rs. 400 less than the receipts of the last year. But the gardens are in a much improved and better condition than what they were last year.

Police Account.—The total expenditure of this department up to 31st December amounted to Rs. 3,72,982-11-7, including Rs. 921-0-3 charges for 1874 paid in 1875. There has been an increase of about Rs. 13,000 in the expenditure of the General Police on account of additional European and Native Mounted Police, and a decrease of Rs. 5,000 in the Fire Brigade establishment. About Rs. 3,300 more were spent this year than the last.

Budget grant Rs. 3,93,088; Amended, Rs. 3,94,009.

Water Works Account.—The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 2,46,364-3-8, out of which Rs. 60,633-9-0 were spent on account of establishment and maintenance of Vehar Water Works, and Rs. 1,85,730-10-8 on account of Instalment of Vehar Debt and Interest on Toolsi Loan.

Municipal Workshops.—The nominal profit on the working of these shops for this year, as shown in the books, amounted to Rs. 2,276-7-6. The monthly expenditure amounted, on an average, to about Rs. 8,500, including wages of workmen, cost of stores and establishment.

These shops now perform departmental works only, having discontinued attending to private works since June last.

The Railway Wagons of the Health Department used for the removal of Town Sweepings are still repaired at the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, and the Fire Engines of the Police Department at the Dockyard.

Municipal Stores.—The total book-value of the stores in possession of the heads of different departments of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 3,96,612.

Profit and Loss on Stores adjusted.—An item of Rs. 22,947-10-7 is shown as a debit to this account, but it is only an adjusted entry, showing a difference between the book-value and the price realized by the sale of certain Municipal stores, consisting of unserviceable railway wagons and similar other stores.

Town Council and Corporation.—The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 43,362-6-0. This includes fees paid to the Town Councillors, salary of the Secretary and his establishment, Law charges,—amounting to Rs. 18,339-4-11,—being about Rs. 7,000 more than that of the last year, owing to the special charges incurred in the prosecution of the Market Frauds.

Budget grant Rs. 43,321; Amended grant Rupees 49,478-12-9.

Discretional Contingencies amounted to Rs. 9,842-12-1 up to 31st December, being about Rs. 3,800 more than that of the last year.

Budget grant Rs. 10,000.

Interest on Loans.—The Municipality has paid Rs. 1,99,596-12-3, including sundry charges on account of loans. We need not refer again to the rate of interest which the Municipality pays on the various loans, as the subject has already been referred to Government by the Municipal Commissioner.

New Works.—Rs. 1,83,003-1-11 were spent under this head up to 31st December. This sum includes an item of Rs. 28,381-14-9 paid as past year's liability incurred on account of the extension of water supply to Parell, new drain pipes ordered out from England, and stables constructed at Mody Bay in 1874. Other particulars will be found in Statement No. 6 given in the Commissioner's Report.

Past Year's Liability.—A total sum of about Rs. 60,000 was paid up to 31st December under this head (*vide* Statement **B**). This sum includes liabilities incurred by the different departments of the Municipality, the vouchers relating to which were not forwarded in time to the office of the Chief Accountant when he closed the accounts of the Municipality in December 1874.

It would be greatly to the advantage of the Municipality if all heads of departments sent in their bills in or about the second or third week of December in every year, to enable the Chief Accountant to include liabilities in the accounts of the year, instead of carrying them to the next year's account.

Contribution to the Reception Fund for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.—A sum of Rs. 50,000 was contributed towards this fund by the Municipality.

Assessor's and Collector's Departments.—Bills of Rates and Taxes amounting to Rs. 17,19,874-2-0 (*vide* Statement No. 3), less remission for 1874 and previous years amounting to Rs. 71,521-4-11, were issued by the Assessor to the Collector for collection during the year.

The total number of refund certificates for all rates and taxes granted by the Assessor during the year was 1,021, amounting to Rs. 11,849-4-2; and the total number of remission certificates was 1,872, amounting to Rs. 71,521-4-11—about 280 certificates and about Rs. 16,000 less than what was allowed last year.

Scrutiny of Outstanding Bills on 31*st December* 1875.—Out of the bills for all rates and taxes issued during the year, Rs. 16,39,359-6-3 were collected by the Collector up to 31st December; and the outstandings on that day, as shown in the summary of the Appendices and Statements **A**, **B**, and **C** annexed, amounted to Rs. 1,90,721-12-8,—about Rs. 9,000 more outstanding than that of the last year.

We shall certify the Statements of Receipts and Disbursements, and of Income and Expenditure Accounts, &c., with the books, when they will in due course be forwarded to us by the Chief Accountant.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
GOVIND BALKRISHNA,
Auditors.

Bombay, 20*th March* 1876.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT A.

OF OUTSTANDINGS FOR RATES AND TAXES in the hands of the RECEIVERS and in the Office of the ASSISTANT MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER and COLLECTOR on 31st December 1875.

	No. of Bills.	House Rate Amount.	Police Rate Amount.	Lighting Rate Amount.	No. of Bills.	Halalcore cess Amount.	No. of Bills.	Water Rate Amount.	No. of Bills.	Wheel Tax Amount.	Total No. of Bills.	Total.	No. of Bills with Warrant.	No. of Bills without Warrant.
1875.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
Mandvi.														
Bapoojee Cassidass	64	1,206 0 0	477 11 4	477 11 4	59	483 8 7	41	590 2 8	13	323 4 0	177	3,558 5 11	3	174
Bhaco Jivajee	53	799 4 0	354 8 3	354 8 3	57	626 12 8	29	1,113 7 7	4	40 8 0	143	3,289 0 9	17	126
Peerkhan Goolabkhan	115	1,717 0 0	689 13 9	689 13 9	106	899 1 2	96	884 2 8	7	100 8 0	324	4,980 7 4	...	324
Govind Vishvanath	70	960 8 0	363 13 1	363 13 1	69	642 1 8	77	855 4 5	8	107 12 0	224	3,293 4 3	...	224
Cassinath bhiccajee	142	1,810 10 0	727 1 4	727 1 4	111	897 11 7	84	937 15 9	17	257 12 0	354	5,388 4 0	...	354
Dhanjeebhoy Naservanjee	57	1,130 14 8	559 8 1	558 1 1	36	524 10 5	27	381 15 3	5	53 12 0	125	3,208 13 6	1	124
Muncherjee Dinshaw	57	834 14 0	296 1 5	296 1 5	52	552 8 10	39	432 7 8	8	125 8 0	156	2,537 9 4	...	156
Cawasjee Pestonjee Sunjana	52	978 10 0	403 10 4	403 10 4	35	346 1 1	53	350 7 6	9	158 8 0	129	2,640 15 3	...	129
Pallanjee Jamasjee	148	2,487 9 4	940 2 10	940 2 10	87	852 0 2	61	658 14 9	23	354 2 0	319	6,232 15 11	146	173
Total.....	758	11,925 6 0	4,812 6 5	4,810 15 5	612	5,824 8 2	487	6,234 14 3	94	1,521 10 0	1,951	35,129 12 3	167	1784
Maltim and Kamatipoora.														
Dorabjee Mervanjee	71	561 2 0	224 7 5	224 7 5	53	233 11 1	40	253 6 2	2	25 0 0	166	1,522 2 1	...	166
Ramchandra Keshav	52	491 0 0	194 14 4	194 14 4	42	216 8 6	36	309 6 7	1	13 8 0	131	1,420 3 9	...	131
Shivram Anunt	137	1,112 2 4	444 13 8	444 13 8	89	406 7 1	78	569 3 5	18	322 12 0	322	3,300 4 2	34	288
Edaljee Jalbhoy	87	453 7 4	179 10 3	179 10 3	64	246 7 5	61	353 11 5	...	.....	212	1,412 14 8	109	103
Mervanjee Cooverjee	61	625 14 4	251 11 3	251 11 3	57	263 8 11	23	184 13 2	8	130 8 0	149	1,708 2 11	8	141
Vishnoo Ramchandra	91	736 4 9	284 0 4	282 12 4	69	301 7 5	13	98 11 5	10	160 8 0	183	1,863 12 3	62	121
Pallajnee Naservanjee	252	724 10 4	303 0 4	303 0 4	0	.....	52	535 6 1	9	119 6 0	313	1,985 7 1	...	313
Rowjee Ramchandra	212	456 8 0	182 10 2	182 10 2	0	.....	49	140 6 0	...	.....	261	962 2 4	...	261
Manockjee Edaljee	279	553 2 0	221 1 4	221 1 4	0	.....	27	126 5 4	...	.....	306	1,121 10 0	...	306
Ballajee Chintamon	89	567 11 4	263 8 1	237 9 2	10	75 3 1	9	71 6 5	1	15 4 0	109	1,230 10 1	48	61
Vithoba Sewba	533	1,321 6 0	528 8 4	528 8 4	0	.....	33	145 11 7	1	29 0 0	567	2,553 2 3	...	567
Total.....	1864	7,603 4 5	3,078 5 6	3,051 2 7	384	1,743 5 6	421	2,788 7 7	50	815 14 0	2,719	1,9080 7 7	261	2,458
Bhooleshwur.														
Pandoorung Jagannath	112	970 10 0	330 11 10	330 11 10	100	639 15 1	61	576 14 5	21	330 12 0	294	3,179 11 2	67	227
Ramchundra Raghoba	73	1,048 12 0	420 11 0	420 11 0	65	523 15 10	53	590 7 8	31	506 4 0	222	3,530 13 6	...	222
Bhasker Raghoonath	50	584 2 0	217 12 8	217 12 8	29	185 4 2	25	169 14 3	8	164 0 0	112	1,538 13 9	12	100
Ruttonjee Cowasjee	68	518 11 11	208 4 2	207 8 2	55	236 12 10	39	245 12 3	10	122 12 0	172	1,539 13 4	65	107
Lalloobhoy Hurjivundass	35	333 8 0	119 12 1	118 8 10	30	123 3 7	28	215 11 10	15	290 0 0	108	1,200 12 4	...	108
Rustomjee Ruttonjee	31	474 14 0	185 13 9	185 13 9	20	215 5 4	6	108 8 10	4	81 0 0	61	1,251 7 8	6	55

Rustomjee Bhimjeebhoy	71	982 4 0	416 4 1	416 4 1	48	438 3 6	42	355 10 0	6	53 8 0	167	2,682 1 8	46	121
Gangadhar Jagannath	76	891 8 0	363 5 6	363 5 6	62	434 11 1	40	393 13 7	8	117 12 0	186	2,564 7 8	.....	186
Cursetjee Hormusjee	60	447 10 0	185 7 10	185 7 10	44	235 5 6	68	470 9 10	15	218 8 0	187	1,743 1 0	.....	187
Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy	76	1,133 13 3	440 6 10	438 7 8	59	513 4 9	26	299 8 4	33	625 12 0	194	3,451 4 10	160	34
Total	652	7,385 13 2	2,888 9 9	2,884 11 4	512	3,546 1 8	388	3,426 15 0	151	2,530 4 0	1,703	22,682 6 11	356	1,847
Fort and Colaba.														
Hissamoodin Surfroodin	58	1,153 12 8	566 15 2	566 15 2	59	793 5 7	30	304 5 5	14	394 8 0	161	3,779 14 0	74	87
Munchershaw Dinshaw	193	3,332 10 0	1,264 15 2	1,264 15 2	108	1,796 8 8	62	1,143 3 9	34	549 8 0	397	9,351 12 9	.....	397
Ardaseer Byramjee	57	1,886 12 0	656 12 2	647 13 0	31	336 3 9	14	171 3 7	9	162 4 0	111	3,861 0 6	45	66
Pestonjee Eduljee	71	3,632 4 0	1,189 4 9	1,189 4 9	63	1,568 12 6	15	266 3 9	14	234 0 0	163	8,079 13 9	2	161
Mahamed Abdoolla	125	3,134 3 0	1,044 4 9	1,049 4 9	78	1,348 4 3	31	1,003 14 3	31	613 0 0	265	8,192 15 0	.....	265
Law-suit Bills	1	.....	21 9 7	21 9 7	.....	.....	1	39 9 7	1	13 8 0	3	87 4 9	3	.....
Total	595	13,139 9 8	4,743 13 7	4,739 14 5	339	5,843 2 9	153	2,919 8 4	103	1,966 12 0	1,100	33,352 12 9	124	976
Oommurkharee, Mazagon, and Parell.														
Jumnadass Nagardass	54	810 12 0	328 12 11	328 12 11	49	408 15 0	36	395 12 9	15	210 12 0	154	2,483 13 7	53	101
Kassidass Bhagvandass	53	473 15 4	189 9 2	189 9 2	62	326 11 8	33	231 8 1	5	82 8 0	153	1,493 13 5	.....	153
Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy	125	1,836 10 8	787 9 11	787 9 11	109	1,049 0 8	60	2,583 2 9	35	866 8 0	329	7,910 9 11	.....	329
Ramchandra Pandoorung	82	1,617 14 2	647 2 1	647 2 1	86	939 9 2	42	456 4 5	27	364 4 0	237	4,672 3 11	59	178
Maganlal Gangadass	35	380 12 0	149 14 3	149 14 3	47	317 12 0	22	208 4 11	4	54 4 0	108	1,255 13 5	43	65
Vishram Baji	72	594 1 8	277 2 10	277 2 10	95	675 12 5	22	173 5 11	7	75 0 0	196	2,072 9 8	96	100
Vithoba Suckojee	324	1,238 0 0	516 8 6	516 8 6	31	133 9 7	38	340 2 11	21	365 0 0	414	3,104 13 6	.....	414
Narayen Bapoojee	109	1,077 0 0	446 8 7	446 8 7	143	509 13 7	35	418 14 3	11	147 8 0	298	3,046 5 0	.....	298
Vinayek Gunesh	155	1,797 6 5	730 14 10	721 5 0	63	543 7 7	28	305 7 4	14	242 12 0	260	4,341 5 2	116	144
Ruttonjee Rustomjee	201	1,509 12 6	618 12 4	601 6 11	64	492 8 4	24	318 2 7	2	15 8 0	291	3,556 2 8	37	254
Law-suit Bills	2	63 0 0	25 3 2	25 3 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	113 6 4	2	.....
Total	1212	11,394 4 9	4,718 2 7	4,691 3 4	749	5,397 4 0	340	5,426 1 11	141	2,424 0 0	2,442	34,051 0 7	406	2,036
Girgaum and Malabar Hill.														
Succaram Jagannath	120	512 15 4	225 11 6	225 11 6	51	177 13 9	28	313 0 4	6	61 12 0	205	1,517 0 5	50	155
Balaji Mahadev	106	958 14 0	400 5 0	400 5 0	42	342 1 4	40	451 4 5	2	18 0 0	190	2,570 13 9	.....	190
Balkrishna Gujanand	156	1,888 6 0	818 9 4	818 9 4	66	1,049 15 10	47	1,054 15 8	29	764 4 0	298	6,394 12 2	40	258
Dinshaw Rustomjee	80	867 14 0	349 5 0	349 5 0	60	378 10 2	63	498 1 3	6	58 6 0	209	2,501 9 5	134	75
Tatia Janardhan	70	582 13 0	228 4 7	228 4 7	48	288 13 0	40	323 1 10	19	287 2 0	177	1,938 7 0	42	135
Dajee Keshav	98	629 0 6	259 12 3	258 1 1	53	227 9 9	32	249 9 7	9	135 0 0	192	1,759 1 2	24	168
Goolabdass Bhikharidass	87	627 5 8	271 7 6	271 7 6	35	216 6 11	30	250 11 10	14	203 0 0	166	1,840 7 5	48	118
Padmakar Dinkar	80	910 13 0	406 14 4	357 10 8	49	479 7 11	24	186 4 10	24	326 6 0	177	2,067 8 9	82	95
Total	797	6,978 1 6	2,960 5 6	2,909 6 8	404	3,160 14 8	304	3,327 1 9	109	1,853 14 0	1,614	21,189 12 1	420	1,194
Grand Total	5788	58,426 7 6	23,201 11 4	23,087 5 9	3,000	25,515 4 9	2,093	24,123 0 10	648	11,112 6 0	11,529	1,65,466 4 2	1,734	5,795

E. E.

Bombay, 20th March 1876.

ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
GOVIND BALKRISHNA. } Auditors.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT B.

Of BILLS for RATES and TAXES in arrears in the hands of RECEIVERS for Collection on 31st December 1875.

	No. of Bills.	House Rate Amount.	No. of Bills.	Police Rate Amount.	Lighting Rate Amount.	Halalcore Cess Amount.	No. of Bills.	Water Rate Amount.	No. of Bills.	Wheel Tax Amount.	Total No. of Bills.	Total.	No. of Bills with Warrant.	No. of Bills without Warrant.
1871.														
Oommurkharee, Mazagon, and Parell.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
Venayek Ganesh	.....	.....	4	18 12 10	18 12 10	4 3 3	.....	.....	2	27 0 0	6	68 12 11	3	3
Fort and Colaba.														
Ardaseer Byramjee	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	39 9 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	39 9 8	2	.....
Mandvi.														
Pallanjee Jamasjee	1	40 8 0	3	36 0 0	36 0 0	54 0 0	4	45 0 0	2	23 0 0	10	234 8 0	9	1
Grand Total	1	40 8 0	9	54 12 10	54 12 10	97 12 11	4	45 0 0	4	50 0 0	18	342 14 7	14	4
1872.														
Bhooleshwur.														
Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy	.....	.....	1	7 0 0	7 0 0	10 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	24 8 0	1	.....
Fort and Colaba.														
Ardaseer Byramjee	2	48 9 8	5	65 8 1	65 8 1	101 13 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	281 7 2	1	6
Law-suit Bills	.....	.....	2	43 3 2	43 3 2	.....	.....	.....	1	27 0 0	3	113 6 4	3	.....
	2	48 9 8	7	108 11 3	108 11 3	101 13 4	.....	.....	1	27 0 0	10	394 13 6	4	6
Mahim and Kamateepoora.														
Balajee Chintamon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	122 10 2	.....	.....	1	122 10 2	1	.....
Oommurkharee, Mazagon, and Parell.														
Venaek Ganesh	5	42 12 11	3	18 0 0	18 0 0	5 6 5	7	58 7 8	6	133 0 0	21	275 11 0	13	8
Law-suit Bills	2	40 8 0	2	50 6 4	50 6 4	.....	2	20 1 6	.....	.....	6	161 6 2	6	.....
	7	83 4 11	5	68 6 4	68 6 4	5 6 5	9	78 9 2	6	133 0 0	27	437 1 2	19	8
Girgaum and Malabar Hill.														
Padmakar Vinkar	.....	.....	5	53 14 7	53 14 7	.....	.....	.....	1	21 0 0	6	128 13 2	.....	6
Mandvi.														
Pallanjee Jamasjee	4	116 1 8	6	92 11 4	92 11 4	75 14 2	7	67 2 0	5	55 10 0	22	500 2 6	19	3
Grand Total	13	248 0 3	24	330 11 6	330 11 6	193 9 11	17	268 5 4	13	236 10 0	67	1,608 0 6	44	23

STATEMENT B—*continued.*

OF BILLS FOR RATES AND TAXES in arrears in the hands of RECEIVERS for COLLECTION on 31st December 1875.

	No. of Bills.	House Rate Amount.	Police Rate Amount.	Lighting Rate Amount.	No. of Bills.	Halalcore Cess Amount.	No. of Bills.	Water Rate Amount.	No. of Bills.	Wheel Tax Amount.	Total No. of Bills.	Total.	No. of Bills with Warrant.	No. of Bills without Warrant.
1873.														
Mahim and Kamateepoora.														
Vishnoo Ramchandra	7	2 6 5	16 6 6	16 6 6	1	1 8 0	.....	.....	5	51 6 0	13	88 1 5	2	11
Balajee Chintamon	5	13 6 4	3 2 4	3 2 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	59 8 0	7	79 3 0	3	4
	12	15 12 9	19 8 10	19 8 10	1	1 8 0	.....	.....	7	110 14 0	20	167 4 5	5	15
Oomurkharee, Mazagon, and Parell.														
Venaek Gunesh	36	452 3 1	156 7 6	156 7 6	13	107 9 3	16	110 14 4	8	207 8 0	73	1191 1 8	57	16
Law-suit Bills	6	66 6 4	59 0 5	59 0 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	184 7 2	2	4
	42	518 9 5	215 7 11	215 7 11	13	107 9 3	16	110 14 4	8	207 8 0	79	1375 8 10	59	20
Fort and Colaba.														
Ardaseer Byramjee	10	199 10 5	28 0 0	29 12 10	9	103 11 5	6	141 5 3	1	21 0 0	26	523 7 11	2	24
Law-suit Bills	2	.....	43 3 2	43 3 2	.....	.....	3	63 0 0	4	67 8 0	9	216 14 4	9	.....
	12	199 10 5	71 3 2	73 0 0	9	103 11 5	9	204 5 3	5	88 8 0	35	740 6 3	11	24
Bhooleshwur.														
Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy	1	21 12 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	36 4 0	1	.....
Girgaum and Mulabar Hill.														
Padmakar Dinkar	19	76 0 8	48 5 8	48 5 8	2	12 2 5	6	48 2 6	9	568 8 0	36	801 8 11	11	25
Mandvi.														
Pallanjee Jamasjee	18	180 11 10	68 8 0	68 8 0	9	58 0 9	7	27 4 0	13	203 0 0	47	606 0 7	33	14
Grand Total	104	1,012 9 1	430 5 7	432 2 5	34	282 15 10	38	390 10 1	42	1178 6 0	218	3727 1 0	120	98

STATEMENT B—*continued.*

OF BILLS FOR RATES AND TAXES in arrears in the hands of RECEIVERS for COLLECTION on 31st December 1875.

	No. of Bills.	House Rate Amount.	Police Rate Amount.	Lighting Rate Amount.	No. of Bills.	Halalcore Cess Amount.	No. of Bills.	Water Rate Amount.	No. of Bills.	Wheel Tax Amount.	Total No. of Bills.	Total.	No. of Bills with Warrant.	No. of Bills without Warrant.
1874.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
Fort and Colaba.														
Ardaseer Byramjee	26	343 5 11	347 8 11	333 7 4	13	163 11 10	6	132 14 5	3	40 8 0	48	1,361 8 5	12	36
Law-suit Bills	2	.....	43 3 2	43 3 2	.....	.....	2	61 3 2	4	54 0 9	8	201 9 6	6	2
	28	343 5 11	390 12 1	376 10 6	13	163 11 10	8	194 1 7	7	94 8 0	56	1,563 1 11	18	38
Bhooleshwur.														
Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy	19	424 6 7	172 14 2	169 12 4	12	135 8 5	1	7 14 0	3	48 4 0	35	958 11 6	26	9
Mahim and Kamateepoora.														
Vishnoo Ramchandra	37	375 6 8	152 15 10	152 15 10	23	169 13 2	3	56 11 2	11	203 0 0	74	1,110 14 8	60	14
Balajee Chintamon	102	430 9 1	187 11 7	172 3 0	1	0 2 10	6	137 13 7	2	27 0 0	111	955 8 1	30	81
	139	805 15 9	340 11 5	325 2 10	24	170 0 0	9	194 8 9	13	230 0 0	185	2,066 6 9	90	95
Oommurkharee, Mazagon, and Parell.														
Vinaek Gunesh	102	936 12 2	425 11 3	386 13 9	58	442 14 2	16	127 15 0	20	335 14 0	196	2,656 0 4	69	127
Law-suit Bills	2	126 0 0	50 6 4	50 6 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	226 12 8	2	.....
	104	1,062 12 2	476 1 7	437 4 1	58	442 14 2	16	127 15 0	20	335 14 0	198	2,882 13 0	71	127
Girgaum and Malabar Hill.														
Padmakar Dinkar	110	754 6 6	388 12 6	386 13 10	15	157 11 0	10	131 9 10	16	433 0 0	151	2,252 5 8	60	91
Mandvi.														
Pallanjee Jamasjee	66	794 13 2	283 4 8	281 15 1	27	191 13 4	10	50 15 4	14	316 4 6	117	1,919 1 7	83	34
Grand Total	466	4,185 12 1	2,052 8 5	1,977 10 8	149	1,261 10 9	54	707 0 6	73	1,457 14 0	742	11,642 8 5	348	394

Bombay, 20*th March* 1876.

E. E.

ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
GOVIND BALKRISHNA, } Auditors.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT C.

OF BILLS FOR RATES AND TAXES Disputed, and Returned to the Assessor for Inquiry and Remission or Correction.

	No. of Bills.	House Rate Amount.	Police Rate Amount.	Lighting Rate Amount.	No. of Bills.	Halalcore Cess Amount.	No. of Bills.	Water Rate Amount.	No. of Bills.	Wheel Tax Amount.	Total No. of Bills.	Total.	No. of Bills with Warrant.	No. of Bills without Warrant.
1875.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
Mahim and Kamateepoora.														
Remission Bills	63	125 10 4	82 3 2	82 3 2	14	45 9 9	7	55 8 11	.....	.....	84	391 3 4	.....	84
Fort and Colaba.														
Remission Bills	30	202 12 0	116 2 10	106 4 5	90	1,384 10 2	1	13 0 7	6	90 0 0	127	1,912 14 0	4	123
Oommurkharee, Mazagon, and Parell.														
Remission Bills	13	119 7 9	27 7 4	49 13 6	3	9 3 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	206 0 2	.....	16
Bhooleshwur.														
Remission Bills	34	209 2 1	66 4 0	67 0 0	32	181 6 6	11	73 12 11	.....	.....	77	597 9 6	11	66
Mandavi.														
Remission Bills	22	177 13 4	34 15 3	36 6 3	17	96 10 3	5	40 1 0	1	7 8 0	45	393 6 1	.....	45
Girgaum and Malabar Hill.														
Remission Bills	37	480 10 8	90 8 11	191 13 7	31	239 14 5	12	99 3 11	1	7 8 0	81	1,109 11 6	.....	81
Grand Total.....	199	1,315 8 2	417 9 6	533 8 11	187	1,957 6 8	36	281 11 4	8	105 0 0	430	4,610 12 7	15	415
1874.														
Mahim and Kamateepoora.														
Remission Bills	115	268 4 3	95 5 5	118 11 0	8	25 8 3	1	4 8 0	.....	.....	124	512 4 11	.....	124
Fort and Colaba.														
Remission Bills	30	359 8 7	208 1 4	208 1 4	43	364 1 3	2	21 8 2	11	104 8 0	86	1,265 12 8	11	75
Oommurkharee, Mazagon, and Parell.														
Remission Bills	6	74 12 0	29 14 6	29 14 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	134 9 0	.....	6
Bhooleshwur.														
Remission Bills	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	18 7 10	2	10 12 0	.....	.....	9	29 3 10	.....	9
Mandavi.														
Remission Bills	1	4 0 0	1 9 7	1 9 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7 3 2	.....	1
Girgaum and Malabar Hill.														
Remission Bills	2	14 10 0	5 13 8	5 13 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	26 5 4	.....	2
Grand Total.....	154	721 2 10	340 12 6	364 2 1	58	408 1 4	5	36 12 2	11	104 8 0	228	1,975 6 11	11	217

STATEMENT C—*continued.*

OF BILLS FOR RATES AND TAXES Disputed, and Returned to the Assessor for Inquiry and Remission or Correction.

	No. of Bills.	House Rate Amount.	Police Rate Amount.	Lighting Rate Amount.	No. of Bills.	Halalcore Cess Amount.	No. of Bills.	Water Rate Amount.	No. of Bills.	Wheel Tax Amount.	Total No. of Bills.	Total.	No of Bills with Warrant.	No. of Bills without Warrant.
1873.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
Mahim and Kamateepoora.														
Remission Bills	26	120 6 6	37 2 7	44 0 2	.....	.....	18	112 7 0	.....	.....	44	314 0 3	3	41
Fort and Colaba.														
Remission Bills	17	.....	225 12 10	225 12 10	6	96 4 8	2	15 14 0	.....	.....	25	563 12 4	1	24
Oommurkharee, Mazagon, and Parell.														
Remission Bills	6	83 4 1	19 10 5	19 10 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	122 8 11	.....	6
Bhooleshwur.														
Remission Bills	2	129 9 8	43 3 2	43 3 2	2	64 12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	280 12 10	.....	4
Girgaum and Malabar Hill.														
Remission Bills	3	26 6 4	8 12 9	8 12 9	2	13 10 4	1	5 0 0	.....	.....	6	62 10 2	.....	6
Grand Total	54	359 10 7	334 9 9	341 7 4	10	174 11 10	21	133 5 0	.....	.....	85	1,343 12 6	4	81
1872.														
Girgaum and Malabar Hill.														
Remission Bills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5 0 0	.....	.....	1	5 0 0	.....	1

E. E.
ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
GOVIND BALKRISHNA. } Auditors.

Bombay, 20th March 1876.

APPENDIX.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENTS A, B, and C.

Year.	Statement A.		Statement B.		Statement C.		Grand Total of Outstandings on 31st December 1875.		No. of Bills with Warrants.	No. of Bills without Warrants.
	Outstanding No. of Bills.	Amount.	Outstanding No. of Bills.	Amount.	Outstanding No. of Bills.	Amount.	Bills.	Amount.		
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
1871.....	.....	.....	18	342 14 7	.....	.....	18	342 14 7	.....	.....
1872.....	.....	.....	67	1,608 0 6	1	5 0 0	68	1,613 0 6	.....	.....
1873.....	.....	.....	218	3,727 1 0	85	1,343 12 6	303	5,070 13 6	.....	.....
1874.....	.....	.....	742	11,642 8 5	228	1,975 6 11	970	13,617 15 4	.....	.....
1875.....	11,529	1,65,466 4 2	.....	.....	430	4,610 12 7	11,959	1,70,077 0 9	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	11,529	1,65,466 4 2	1,045	17,320 8 6	744	7,935 0 0	13,318	1,90,721 12 8	2,290	11,028

E. E.

Bombay, 20*th March* 1876.

ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS.
GOVIND BALKISHNA. } Auditors.

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